

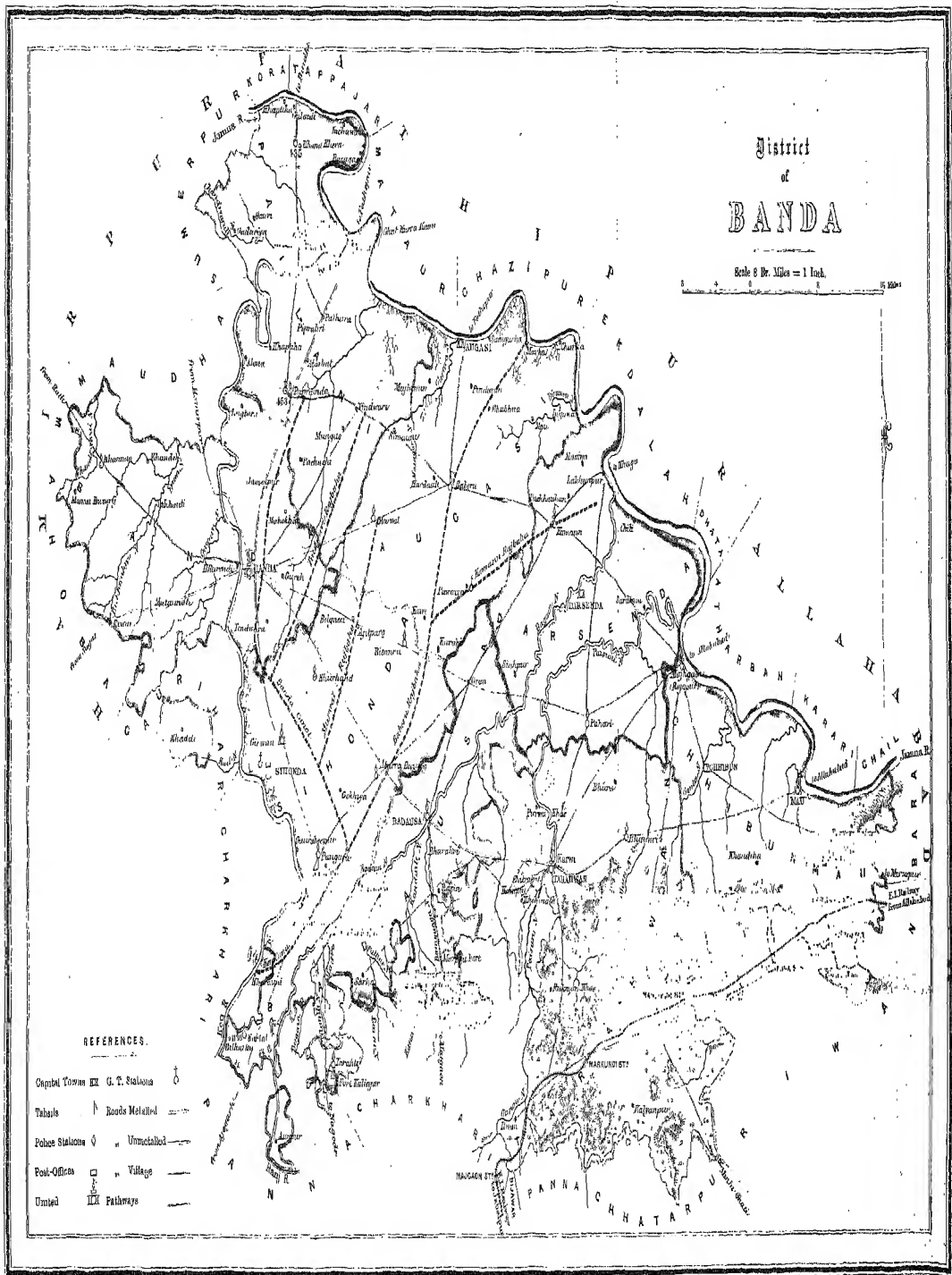
STATISTICAL
DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES OF INDIA.

EDITED, UNDER ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
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BANDA.



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BANDA DISTRICT.

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PART I.

BANDA (Bāndā),¹ a district in the Allahabad Division, forms an irregular triangle, bounded on the north and north-east by the river
 Boundaries. Jamna, which separates it from Parganahs Kora, Tappa Jār, Mataur, Ghazipur, Ekdalah, and Dhata of the Fatlipur District, and Parganahs Atharban, Karri, and part of Chail, of the Allahabad District. On the west it is bounded for the most part by the river Ken, which forms the line of demarcation between Banda and the Native States of Charkhari and Gaurihār: within the latter is a small tract called Khaddī, belonging to Banda; further on it is bounded by Parganah Mahoba of the Hamirpur District, between which and

¹ Much of the materials for the notice of this district are derived from Mr. Edgeworth's articles in the Journal of the Asiatic Society and Mr. F. Fisher's notes. The statistics are due to Messrs. Dubus and Richardson, of the Public Works Department, and the details of the hydrography of the district. The history has been taken from native sources and the Asiatic Annual Register, and for the mutiny from the late Mr. F. O. Mayne's official report.

the Ken lies a great part of Parganah Banda, and, lastly, by a part of Parganah Manlha. Beyond the point where the Ken constitutes a natural western boundary line, Parganah Sumerpur of the Hamirpur District continues the line to the point where the Jamna begins to be the northern boundary. The eastern boundary is formed by Parganah Bāra of the Allahabad District and part of the Rīwā (Rīwān) territory, and the southern by the Native States of Rīwā, Pannā, Char-kiari, and again by part of Pannā. The boundaries to the south-west and south are irregular, owing to the admixture of villages belonging to Ajegarh and Pannā, but principally arises from the exchange of many villages in Parganahs Kūnhas and Bhitari for the Parganah of Kalinjar, taken from the Chaubās. The irregularity is increased by the circumstance that such villages in the above-named Parganahs as were then held revenue-free were not given to the Chaubās, but remained under the jurisdiction of the District Officers.

The Banda District lies between latitude $24^{\circ}-59'-15''$ and $25^{\circ}-55'-30''$, and longitude $80^{\circ}-2'-45''$ and $81^{\circ}-38'$, and contains an area of 1,939,291 acres, or about 3,030 square miles, with a population in 1865 of 724,372, and in 1872 of 697,611 souls.

The following table gives the existing fiscal divisions and the revenue and police jurisdictions :—

Present Tahsil	INCLUDES					In the police jurisdiction of station.
	Parganah.	Entered in the Ain-i-Akbari in	Number of estates in 1872.	Land-revenue in 1279 <i>fiski</i> (1872 A. D.)	Area in acres in 1872.	
				Rs.		
I.—Banda ...	1. Banda ...	Sihonda, Khandeh.	114	2,21,803	252,769	Mataundh, Khanuān, Banda, and Paprainda. Baberū, Marka, Oran, Bisanda, and Marwal. Kauāsān, Puhārī, and Rajapur. Karwī, Manikpur, and Bhaunri. Badausā, Kalinjar, Oran, Pangara, and Kartal. Girwān, Bisanda, Pangara, Khurhand, Atarra Buzurg and Oran. Rajapur, Mau, Pailāni, Indwari, and Paprainda.
II.—Baberū ...	2. Augāsī ...	A u g ā s ī, Simauni.	160	1,90,821	231,345	
III.—Kamāshu	3. Darsendā	Bhatghorā,	197	1,43,804	227,147	
IV.—Karwī,	4. Taraiwan	Ditto ...	233	99,993	353,240	
V.—Badausā,	5. Badausā	Kalinjar, Rasan.	193	1,36,899	229,825	
VI.—Girwān,	6. Sihondā	Sihondā ...	184	1,51,836	194,210	
VII.—Mau ...	7. Chhibān	Bhatghorā,	224	1,10,739	200,547	
VIII.—Pailāni	8. Pailāni ...	Shādīpur, Simauni.	154	2,43,921	250,208	
District Total ...			1,509	13,04,816	1,939,291	

The whole of the district, with the exceptions below noted, forms part of the conquered provinces, having been obtained from the Peshwa by the treaty of Púna in December, 1803 A. D.,¹ and brought under the Regulations by Regulation IV. of 1804. Parganah Kalinjar was taken from the Chaubís in 1812, and an equivalent given from Parganahs Blitari, Kúmbas, and Badausá (by Regulation XXII. of 1812); Parganah Khandeh was added to the district by Regulation II. of 1818, being ceded by Nana Gobind Rao, Subahdár of Jalaun. Previous to the advent of the Marhattas, the Bundela Raja, Gumán Singh, had given up to his brother, Khumán, that portion of the district known as Parganahs Banda, Pailání (formerly known as Shádipur), Angásí, and Sihondá, with the honorary title of Joint Raja. The direct administration was, however, entrusted to the Kilahdar, Raja Ram, who had his residence in the fort of Bhúrendí, a mile distant from Banda, on the right bank of the Ken. Gumán Singh held the remainder of the district comprising what is now known as Badausá, including Kalinjar, with some part of Darsendá, called also Kamásin, and other tracts not now in the Banda District, but which form parts of the Native States of Panná and Charkhári. Parganah Banda, originally forming a portion of Sihondá, then first began to be recognised as a separate Parganah. Badausá, forming a portion of Rasan, became a separate Parganah in consequence of Harbans Rai, a Raghubansi Rajput, being in independent occupation of Rasan. Chhibún and Taraliwan, with the remaining part of Darsendá, were then held by a Raja of the Surki tribe, who was subsequently expelled by the Marhattas. The successors of the Bundela Chiefs retained the same divisions until their overthrow by Ali Bahádur. The British occupation dates from 1798 A. D., but formal possession was not taken till 1803-04, as already mentioned. Originally the district was divided into ten Parganahs, viz., Banda, Khandeh, Sihondá, Pailání, Tindwari, Angásí, Darsendá, Tarahwan, Chhibún, and Badausá. Khandeh was merged in the Banda Parganah in 1813-44, but Tindwari, also known as Simauni, lasted as a separate Parganah till after the mutiny, when, in 1860, it was apportioned—the greater part (seventy villages) to Pailání, and the remainder (thirty-one villages) to Angásí. Parganahs Badausá, Sihondá, Angásí, and Pailání were included in Parganah or Dastúr Kalinjar of the Kalinjar Sirkár in the reign of Akbar. Chhibún and Darsendá were in Parganah Gahora or Ghorá of the Bhatghorá or Ahmadabad Ghorá Sirkár. At the commencement of the English administration the Parganahs of Badausá Birgarh, and Kalinjar and several villages of Sihondá were constituted one Tahsil. At first the Tahsili was fixed at Sarha, and afterwards was changed to Bhúsási, and ultimately, about 1819 A. D., became permanently established at Badausá. Under Regulation IX. of 1833 several villages were transferred from Sihondá to this Parganah, and from

¹ Aitch. Treat., III., 75.

this Parganah to Sihondá, while other villages from Augásí and Kamásin were also added to Badausá.

There are twenty-four police stations and eleven outposts in the district, at most of which there is also a post-office. These are noticed separately under the alphabetical arrangement. The Munsif of Banda has civil original jurisdiction over Parganahs Banda, Sihondá, Augásí, and Pailání. Since 1871 the remaining Parganahs have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Banda. The Judge of Banda has appellate civil and original criminal jurisdiction in heinous offences committed in the district. The number of Magisterial Courts in 1860-61 was twelve—in 1870-71 thirteen; the number of Civil Courts, including Revenue Courts and officers empowered to hear rent suits, in 1860-61 was eight, and in 1870-71 was sixteen: the number of covenanted officers at work in the district in 1860-61 was four, and in 1870-71 was five. The Karwí Subdivision of the Banda District will be noticed separately. (See KARWÍ.)

The Jamna Valley on the extreme northern boundary extends into the district for some three or four miles along its entire length.

General appearance.

The Banda Parganah is all level lowland, except the part on the west to the right of the Ken river, which is slightly more elevated. The Sihondá Parganah, to the south-east of the Banda Parganah, has on the south and west irregular uplands, but on the north and east is an elevated plain interspersed at intervals with detached rocks of granite. The Pailání Parganah lies to the north of the Banda Parganah. This also is for the most part a level tract, except the portion immediately contiguous to the Jamna, where abrupt ridges and terraces lead up to the plain land.

The Badausá Parganah lies to the south-east of Sihondá. This Parganah contains no lowlands, and the neighbourhood of Kalinjar is considerably elevated. The same feature of detached rocks is found in this Parganah as in the last. The Augásí Parganah, to the north and north-west of the Badausá Parganah, and extending from the boundary thereof to the Jamna, is for the most part level and low land, as compared with the surrounding Parganahs. To this cause is attributable the marshy character of the country here, most of Augásí being frequently under water during the rainy season, and hence the name *jwar* applied to the land in this Parganah. The Darsendá Parganah lies to the east of Augásí. The part of this Parganah bordering on Augásí is low, while that which borders on Chhibbún and Tarahwan is more raised. The portion near the Jamna is very rugged and irregular. The Chhibbún Parganah lies to the east of Darsendá, and is bounded on the north-east by the Jamna, with Ríwá (Ríwán) and Parganah Tarahwan on the south and west. The land of this Parganah is still more rugged than in the last named, especially as we proceed further east, where the first spurs of the great Vindhyan chain are situated. An exception to the irregularity of contour is found in the lands contiguous to the Jamna, which slope gently but

are full of ravines. More than a third of this Parganah is occupied by the offshoots of the Vindhyas; these hills being cultivated and studded with villages and hamlets. The Tarahwan Parganah, to the south-west of Chhibún and south of Darsendá, surpasses the two last-named tracts in irregularity of surface.

Chhibún and Tarahwan Parganahs present a very wooded appearance, as also do Augásí and Darsendá, where these last border on the Jamna river. The other Parganahs are fairly wooded, no part of the district being bare for an area of more than a mile, or half a mile, in extent. There are no large jungles in Banda or Sihondá, and a few only in Pailáni and Badausá. Near Kalinjar, however, in the last-named Parganah, some considerable tracts of jungle are found. In Augásí and Darsendá several scrub jungles are met with on the banks of the Jamna, and also in Chhibún in the same situation. There are others in the interior of Chhibún and in Tarahwan, in the latter especially, near the Paisuni river.

The elevations of the trigonometrical stations in or adjoining the district, according to the Great Trigonometrical Survey, are:—Kanakhera, 473·7 feet above the level of the sea; Kartar, 1,179·8 feet; Kachhár, 1,519·6 feet; Lalatpur, 825·9 feet; Pabhasa, 610·5 feet; Paprainda, 494·9 feet; and Sihondá, 908·6 feet.

The Vindhyan chain takes its origin in Chhibún Parganah in a range of low hills, few exceeding 500 feet in height. This chain, which forms a sort of natural boundary to the district on its south-east aspect, is continued throughout the length of Chhibún and Tarahwan Parganahs, expanding greatly in the latter. It is thence continued into the Native States of Panná and Charkhári. There are detached rocks and hills scattered all over the district. Neither of these, however, any more than the separate hills that make up the chain above described, have for the most part any distinct names, but are known by the name of the village or hamlet within the limits of which they are situated; and almost every hill has its own especial *Deota*, worshipped by the neighbouring villagers.

The following only have distinctive names, viz. :—(1) the Bandesvar Hills, on the outskirts of Banda Khas. This name is derived from that of the founder of a large temple to Mahádeo, built on the north-east side of the hill. He is described as a celebrated hermit, by name Bamdeo, and a figure of Mahádeo, which still exists in an aperture between two rocks, is attributed to him. (See BANDA TOWN). There are two peaks to this hill, but they differ only by a few feet in elevation. (2) Pahárya is the name given to a rock, or small cluster of rocks, at some distance from the last-named hill. It is not more than fifty feet high, but is noteworthy as having formed the position for a powerful battery when the British bombarded the Bhúrendí Fort, on the other side of the Ken river, in 1803 A. D. (3) The name of Khatri-Pahár, in Sihondá Khas, is said to have

been derived from its white appearance. It is surrounded by several smaller hills and rocks. The larger hill is regarded as the original seat of the *Devi*, or goddess, who now reposes on Vindhyaçal. There is a tradition that, until her descent upon it, the hill was black, but became suddenly white on the advent of this divinity. (4) Kalinjar, in Badausá Parganah, near the town of the same name, is noted for its world-famed fort, and is surrounded by smaller hills. (5) Chitrakot, in Parganah Tarahwan, also named Kamadgiri ("Desire fulfilling mountain"), and Kámitánáth is close upon 1,700 feet high and is six miles in circumference. It is a noted *tírtth*, or place of pilgrimage, a distinction it has obtained from being the reputed residence of Rama and among the places visited by him during his retirement in the jungles. The chief feature in the worship of this hill is the act of walking round the base (*parikrama*), especially on the eleventh of the light and dark halves, and on the last day of each Hindu month.

There are only two large uncultivated pasture grounds,—the hills of Kalinjar and Marpha. The former has an area of about one hundred and sixty-five acres, and the latter of three hundred and eighty-five acres, and they lease for one hundred and twenty-five and fifty-one rupees a year respectively. The high rate at Kalinjar is owing to the great number of *sharfbuh* (or custard-apple) trees growing amongst the ruins. Among the lesser hills are, in Parganah Darsendá, at Pahári Buzurg, one of 80 feet, and at Sainpur one of 130 feet, on top of which is a tomb of one Wali Sháh, and a masonry house, to keep which in repair it is said the village itself was given revenue-free. Pawaiyá, in Parganah Augásí, has a small hill with a Hindú temple on the top. In Chhibún, the Lokhri Hill, near Lauri, has a temple and the remains of a fort; and the hill known as Gháti Chhúllhá, near the village of Chhúllhá, has a considerable scrub jungle. The following hills in Tarahwan are named after the hamlets within which they are situated, *viz.*:—Biranda, Benda, Múndali, Chhagra, Mendi, Dúmlhá, Adamgarh, Kharhái, Lokhri, and Bhoti, near Itwán Dhímdila; Ganjar, near Bhaunri; Dúdhgirjar and Mundali Bhota, near Kobra; Hathra, Samthar, Múndehra, Kusamhá, Lokáin, and Jaipokhrá, near Garhchhapa; Sínchútri, with its iron mines, near Mahúli; Mahtáin, Banda Seh, Dudhaura, Gídhin, Tipikiyá, and Daráhandi, near Rajaura, and Renri, near Deori. In Parganah Badausá, besides Kalinjar and Marpha, already mentioned, are Kartar (800 feet); Pauhár, Bhairon Bábhá (near Pahári Buzurg), Barúí (500 feet), near Akbarpur; Gomra (700 feet), near the same place; Mau (200 feet), Kalyánpur, Sudanpur, Rasan, Kúllhá, Gurrampur, Barúhái, Raksí, Birauna Bábhá, near Chataini; Singhan Devi, near Masul; Siddha Bábhá, near Kalsári; Siyár Pákhá, near Nasaini; Panchbati, near Shah Pátan; Patra, near Sárha; Bahádurpur, Nayagaon, Sidhpur, Nahri, Bilharká, and Ghazipur. In the Banda Parganah are the hills of Akbai, Bahinga, Bar-lai, Panchpaháriyá (near Banda), Basahri, Bhúrendi, Khaddi, Kahara, Kapsá, Kedár Pahári, Mataundh, and Mahokhar.

The soils of the low ground consist of several varieties, but the principal ones are the *mār* and *kābar*, two varieties of the black soil. *Asl* (or true *kābar*) and *mār* are very retentive of moisture, which is the main cause of their exceeding fertility, but *harha kābar*, of which there is a great deal, does not retain moisture: the gradual drying of the ground produces cracks and fissures, which continue deepening during the continuance of the dry weather. The soil has, however, been found quite moist at four feet below the surface in the month of June, after seven months' unbroken drought.

The following are the local native names of the different varieties of soils:—*Mār*, or *mārwa*, is the blackest, of a very close grain and exceeding hardness, and when dry of a shining conchoidal fracture; this is generally situated in extensive patches, rather lower in level than the rest of the country, and consequently crops in it are liable to injury from over-rain. *Kābar* is in many respects similar to the *mār*; it is of a lighter colour, is more mixed with sandy particles, is not quite so productive as the former in its best seasons, but most uniformly to be depended upon. *Goend* (or *khirwa*) is the name given to the lands immediately adjoining villages. These are generally highly manured, and occasionally even irrigated and cultivated with tobacco or vegetables. *Dandi*, or ravine ground, is more gravelly than *segon*, and less so than *kunkur*; it generally occurs on the highest ground, whence its name, and is most cultivated in the rainy season. *Parīā* is similar in all essential parts, but less fertile, of a light yellow colour, and, as far as can be ascertained, the best of the three for cotton: *Segon*, a variety of *parīā*, is of a dirty red colour. *Kunkur* is very extensive in the southern parts of the district, and is the worst soil, containing a great deal of sand. *Barwā* is a sandy loam, but of very partial distribution. *Tari* and *Kachhār* are sandy loams of very rich quality, lying low by the side of streams. The former is sometimes, the latter annually, submerged by floods in the rains. These floods often leave an exceedingly rich deposit, termed *nau lewa*, which gives the finest crops of wheat, but the extent of this soil varies every year and often alternates with barren sand. When the water subsides in the Jamna, and as soon as the alluvium becomes solid enough to bear the weight of a plough, experimental furrows are made to ascertain if the deposit be deep enough to be available for cultivation; it is so considered if it be a foot deep. When thoroughly dried, the *nau lewa* separates into cakes of great tenacity, like tiles or bricks, according to its depth. In places where the alluvium does not bear the weight of a man in November, not only on the Jamna but along the Kou, Bāgain, and Paisuni, cultivators, especially the Kewats (boatmen), sow a crop of barley or wheat, scattering the seed as far as they can above the surface of the quicksand. By the time the corn is ripe the deposit assumes a sufficient degree of solidity to allow of the reapers going on it.

Usar is a peculiar soil, very light, resembling *rākar* in colour, found only in high situations; it will not produce any crop but rice, and that only in seasons of extraordinary moisture. It is found principally in Pailāni, where the land is occasionally overrun with *kāns* grass. The soils peculiar to the *Patha*, or uplands, are *setwari*, a greenish sandy loam, and *garauti*, a light soil easily pulverized.

The Jamna is the principal river of the district. It forms its north and north-eastern boundary along a course of nearly one hundred and twenty-five miles, and waters the bordering Parganahs of Pailāni, Augāsī, Darsendā, and Chhibūn. All the other

HYDROGRAPHY.

Rivers.

streams in the district are tributaries of the Jamna. The most important among them are the Ken, the Bāguin, the Paisunī, and the Ohan. The Jamna, in its passage along the limits of the district, flows nearly from north-west to south-east, while its affluents descend into it from south-west to north-east. All these tributaries have their rise in the Vindhya range of hills, of which they drain the northern slopes. Their sources can seldom be traced further south than latitude $24^{\circ}-50'$; but the basin of the Ken, which is the largest feeder of the Jamna in the district, extends beyond latitude $23^{\circ}-30'$.

From fifty to sixty miles from their confluence with the Jamna the affluents present the characteristics of mountain streams. Their wild course is then marked in a deep, winding bed, scoured through innumerable ravines, and often broken across by falls and cataracts at places where rocky barriers have opposed the formation of a more uniform incline. During the rains these rivers roll down large volumes of water; but their afflux, however, is of short duration. Fed by hill torrents in the very limits of the district, they naturally rise rapidly in a heavy fall of rain, but as rapidly the floods subside when the rains have ceased. The larger streams, already named, flow deep throughout the rainy months and are not considered fordable. The minor ones are easily fordable by men and cattle after the cessation of floods. When the wet season comes to an end the rivers of the Banda District gradually dry off, and although they still drain for some months the water which trickles down from the rocky cavities of the hills, this source of supply becomes more and more scanty every day, and about the end of May the Ken and Bāguin alone show streamlets in their wide beds.

The Ken or Kayan river, though larger than all others in the district, except the Jamna, possesses some characteristics common to all. Its bed is generally of a coarse brown sand mixed with shingles and pebbles of various colours; fragments of quartz and other rocks are rolled down by floods every year, and are picked out at Banda for the local trades carried on in these stones; trap and granite rocks are to be seen in the bank and bed of the stream at Banda, Goursheepur, Kharauni, and a few other points. At such places there are rapids and eddies. The fall in time of flood at Kharauni is 450,000 cubic feet per second, and at Banda is 500,000 cubic feet per second. The right bank of the river is

high and abrupt; the left slopes gently, and is more subject to erosion and disturbance than the right. The river is navigable for large boats in the rains up to Banda, and even higher, but there is little river traffic at present.

Flowing in a deep and well-defined bed, which has been scoured out to a great width by the irresistible force of flood-water through the yielding clay of the plains, the rivers of Bundelkhand are not subject to inundations. The Janna alone in the district overflows its *khadir* bank and fertilizes it with a deposit of loam.

The Ken river is said to take its origin in the Native State of Bhupál, on the north-western slopes of the Vindhya mountains. There is a tradition attaching to the river which affects to derive the name from "*Kanyá*," which is Hindi for "a maiden," but according to the legend was the proper name of an Ahír's daughter, whose story is as follows:—She entertained a pure passion for a Kúrmí boy, but her father suspected them of criminality. It happened that the old Ahír had a field near the stream at the point where its channel issued from a hill, and although he had often raised an embankment none would long resist the force of the water. He sought aid from a holy Brahman, who advised him to offer a human sacrifice to his patron deity. The Ahír eagerly hastened to follow the advice given him, and slew the Kúrmí boy, burying his body under the embankment. The girl learned the sad news of her lover's murder after several days had elapsed and the embankment had been well and firmly built up over his body. She then ran to the spot and offered up a passionate supplication to Heaven, asserting her innocence, and imploring that she might be shown the body of her lover. The embankment thereupon burst, disclosing the Kúrmí's body, and simultaneously the stream engulfed the girl. Both bodies floated on its surface for some distance and then disappeared together. The villagers called the stream after her name *Kanyá*, which has become corrupted in course of time into the present Ken or Kayan. The Ken enters the district at a village called Bilharká, in Parganah Badausá, from the Native State of Panná, and thence flows northward into Sihondá Parganah. Vessels of one hundred *mans* burden cannot navigate the stream much beyond Banda. The river is nowhere fordable in the rainy season. There is a celebrated pool in the river near Banda, which is said to be extremely dangerous. It is called "*Sat Síma*" (*i. e.*, seven ropes' length), referring to its supposed unfathomableness. It is on record that a *taziah* eighty-one feet high disappeared after a short time when cast upon it. There are shoals at Alona, Pailáni, and Narí. The following large towns and marts are situated on its bank:—Sihonda, Banda, Khaptiá Kalán, Pailáni, Sindhan Kalán, all except the last being situated on the left bank.¹

The Chandráwal is the largest of the affluents of the Ken, and joins it near Pailáni, a few miles to the west of its junction with the Janna. The Chandrá-

¹ Mr. F. Fisher, C.S.

wal rises in the Hamirpur District from a lake called Chandanwá, situated two miles south of Mahoba. It flows north-easterly through the Hamirpur and Banda Districts. The Shyám, Kail, Bichhwabiya, Gawain, and other streams, affluents of the Ken, have a continuous stream only during the rainy season, and are of no great size or importance.

In addition to the general description of the Jamna river given above, the following facts may be noticed:—From its entrance into the district, the large towns or marts on its bank are Mau, Majhgón (Rajapur), Marka, Samgara, Augási, Chilla, and Barágón. There are no rapids or eddies sufficient to interfere with navigation. There are ferries at Chilla, Sadi Madanpur, Incháwal, Galauli, and at Khaptiha in Parganah Pailáni, and at Augási and Charká in Parganah Augási. The right bank is abrupt and high along the Augási Parganah, except near Jalálpur, where it is gently sloping. In Pailáni Parganah the same abruptness is observed. The river is navigable throughout the year in its whole course along this district for vessels of one hundred *mans* burden. There is no artificial irrigation from the Jamna, but the soil is moist and alluvial in its *khadir* lands and extremely fertile. After inundation loam is deposited and is a cause of great productiveness. Ordinary inundations favour the *rabi* (or cold-weather), but not the *khari* (or rain), harvest. There cannot be said to be any alluvion or diluvion in this river. In that part of its course in which it skirts the Parganah Pailáni, the stream, near the villages Piproda, Adari, Pachkori, Basdhari, Lasanda, and Jauharpur, flows throughout the year close up to the *kagar* or high abrupt bank on the Banda side of its course, and whirlpools are frequently formed at these places, but not such as to interfere greatly with navigation. Floods in the Jamna are not uncommon: the last of any importance occurred in 1862. The effect of floods is to destroy the *khari* crops, but the *rabi* crop is always greatly benefited by them.

Next in importance after the Ken river among the many tributaries of the Jamna is the Bágain. This stream, which is continuous all the year, issues from a hill near Kohári in Panná, and enters the Banda District at Masauni Bháratpur, a village in Badausá Parganah, and flows northwards. Its affluents are numerous—the Ranj, Kandaili, Madrá, Garahnda, Kathauta, Bisahil, Bámganga, Barúa, Dhobar, and Barár being the principal ones. Kalinjar, at the distance of one mile, and Garha Kalán and Badausá are large towns and marts in Badausá Parganah, situated on or near this river. Darsendá is also an important town on its banks in the Karwi Subdivision. The banks are generally shelving, but in many places abrupt. The stream is always fordable at certain places, except in time of floods, which generally last only for a day or two. The stream is not navigable for vessels of one hundred *mans*. Irrigation is possible, but has not yet been artificially induced. There are ferries at Garha Kalán on the Banda and Nágandh

road, at Badausá on the Banda and Mánikpur road, and at Bhadálwal in Badausá Parganah, and others in the Karwí Subdivision of this district.

The Garara flows midway between the Bágain and the Ken. It rises near the left bank of the latter river at Bharkhari in Sihondá Parganah, and flowing north-east through that Parganah and Parganah Augási, falls into the Jamna near Jalálpur. Murwal, Simauni, and Majhíwán are large villages on its banks. In the rainy season a kind of raft (*gharnut*) is used for ferrying men and goods across the stream at points where the roads are intersected by it. The banks are high and abrupt. Artificial irrigation has not yet been induced from this stream, nor is it fit for navigation.

The Mattiyár is a large stream in the rainy season, but is dry during the rest of the year. It joins the last-mentioned river a few miles south-west of the point where it falls into the Jamna. The Biráon and Mau are two small streams which fall into the Jamna near Khara in Parganah Augási.

The Paisuní flows almost parallel with the Bágain, and falls into the Jamna at Kankata in the Darsendá Parganah. The only large towns on its banks are Tarahwan and Karwí, the latter being the civil station for the subdivision of the same name. It enters this district from the Native State of Charkhári.

The Ohan is a tributary of the Jamna, falling into that river at Majhgáon. It rises in the hilly tracts to the south of the Tarahwan Parganah and flows in a north-easterly direction. The course of this stream is altogether within the Subdivision of Karwí. Besides the above, there are countless streams that flow only during the rainy season and fall into the Jamna or its larger tributaries.

The rivers in the Banda District navigable during the rainy season for boats of the smallest burthen used for commerce are the Jamna and Ken only, their burden being eighty to one hundred *mans*.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following streams exist in the district:—In Parganah Banda, the Injan, near Karhí, and the Ganwáin, a tributary of the Ken, which flows from Itwán to Chilahta. In Parganah Badausá are the Madwá, Barwariyá, Bashá, Khari, Patharháí, Dúbári, Sarírí, Mukrá, Koila, Rígá, Ghora, Kachhariya, Thotlí, Dhohar, Garahnda, Páthar Kachh, and Bilár. In Parganah Tarahwan are the Barohá, Karbarah, Sarbhanga, and Hagní Kúínhá; and in Parganah Darsendá, the Gírúá, Simrári, and Gahiráí. The Gantá flows from Pathá in Ríwá through Tarahwan, and joins the Jamna in Parganah Chhíúbún. The unequal hardness of the layers composing the mass of sandstone which forms the bed of most of the rivers has tended to cause the formation of chasms and grottoes. The stream near Gur-rampur, just outside the British boundary beyond Kalinjar, presents chasms of remarkable appearance, the rocks above actually overhanging the base of the chasms, which must be upwards of two hundred feet deep. Similar but larger falls are found on the Bágain at Bedhak above Nihi, and Abarkan and Dharkund

above Kalyānpur. The falls of the Bardaha and Paisuni are also both well worth a visit.

There are no canals in the district at present, but a system of irrigation by means of canals, uniting the Ken and Bāgain rivers, is in process of construction. Surveys¹ have been made during the past two years for a canal, which it is proposed to take out from the river Ken for the irrigation of the country lying to the right of that river and extending to the river Bāgain. The project consists in damming up the cold-weather supply of the river by erecting a weir across its bed at Kharauni, a village some thirty-five miles from Banda up the course of the river, and thus forming a reservoir which will feed a canal for the irrigation of the cold-weather (or *rabi*) crops, and a partial irrigation of the *kharif* (rain crops). The reservoirs thus formed will have a maximum depth of about seventy-eight feet in the rains, and will extend for twenty-two miles up the bed of the river. The height of the weir will be fifty feet above the bed of the river. It will be erected on a granite barrier which exists at that point, where the river has forced its way through an outlying spur of the Vindhyan range. According to the project submitted to Government, the capacity of the canal will be three hundred and fifty cubic feet per second. It will draw three hundred cubic feet from the reservoir at Kharauni and fifty cubic feet from the river Bāgain, flowing some few miles from Kharauni, the course of which will be equally dammed up at some suitable point.

The length of the main line, which will be carried along the watershed, will be about fifty miles. There will be, besides, a main branch line some thirty-five miles long, and the whole will be worked by a system of distributaries running through strips of country bounded by *nāllās* and ravines. The total area commanded by the canal is nearly one thousand square miles; the annual *rabi* irrigation is assumed at eighty acres per mile; the total area will, therefore, be 80,000 acres, requiring four hundred and seventy cubic feet per second. But as the canal will carry only three hundred and fifty cubic feet, the irrigation will fall short of this area by probably about 20,000 acres. It is proposed to limit at first the distribution of water as far as practicable to the light sandy soil, known as *panrā*, or *parā*, and *rākar*, and attempt the irrigation of the *mār* (or black soil) only on a small scale as an experiment. The cost of the project, according to the sketch-estimate, will amount to Rs. 13,33,099. Taking only into account as a certain source the revenue from the *rabi* irrigation, 60,196 acres at two rupees an acre will give Rs. 1,20,392. Deducting twenty-five per cent. of this for maintenance, or Rs. 30,000, the net revenue will be Rs. 90,000. Interest on original cost will be $\frac{90,39,200}{13,33,099}$ 6·8 per cent.

¹ Mr. W. R. Richardson, Officiating Executive Engineer, Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey, and Mr. Dubus.

This brief sketch of the Ken Canal project is given in its amended form. According to the first design it was proposed to have, besides the reservoir at Kharauni, a weir at Gaursheopur, about thirteen miles below Kharauni, and give the canal, supplied from both heads, a capacity of eight hundred cubic feet per second—a volume capable of irrigating both *rabi* and *khurif* crops. This project, which it was found necessary to modify, would have entailed a cost of Rs. 24,01,925.

There are but two *jhils* of large size in the five Parganahs—Banda, Sihondá, Badausá, Augásí, and Pailáni—of the Banda District, and none in the Karwí Tahsil. Of these the larger one is found near the village of Sirsi Kalán, two miles from the Ságar road, in the Banda Parganah, near a tributary (Bichhwahiyá) of the Ken river. The other, situated nearer to the village, is four hundred feet in length and one hundred feet in breadth, with an average depth of four feet. It becomes dry in October and November, and is said to be injurious to health. The larger *jhil* is about eight hundred feet in length and one hundred and twenty-five feet in breadth, with an average depth of five feet. It becomes dry on the cessation of the rains, and is not considered prejudicial to health.

The lines of drainage of the north-west portion of the district (Banda and Pailáni) are indicated by the courses of two streams, the Shyám and the Chandráwal, which carry the surface-water from this tract into the Hamirpur District, and then, doubling back on their previous course, fall into the Ken river in the Banda District.¹ In the south-west of the district (Sihondá and Badausá) the surface-water is drained by the numerous affluents of the Ken, Bágain, and Garara rivers, the lines of drainage following the courses of these rivers, *viz.*, from south to north and north-east. The lines of drainage become more and more inclined to the north-east in the tract between the Bágain and Paisuní.

The course of the Ohan however, which drains the Parganahs of Tarahwan, Chhibún, and Darsendá, is nearly due north, and represents a similar line of drainage for those Parganahs. There is no succession of *jhils* or marshes apart from the rivers and streams of the district by which the surface-water finds its way through or out of the district. The rivers of Bundelkhand sometimes expand into extensive *jhils* in the rainy season, but, as observed above, their beds are deep and hollowed out, and there is consequently less tendency to such expansion.

The following railway stations on the Jabalpur branch of the East Indian Communications. Railway are situated in Parganahs Tarahwan and Chhibún:—Bargarh, sixty-three miles from Banda and thirty-eight miles from Karwí; Mánikpur, fifty-nine miles from Banda and eighteen from Karwí; Markundih, fifty-two miles from Banda and fourteen miles from Karwí.

¹ Mr. F. Fisher, C.S.

The mileage of railway at present existing in the Banda District (including the intervening tracts of native territory through which the line passes after its entry into the district) is about thirty-six miles. Mánikpur is the chief railway station for the district, and although it can hardly be said to have grown into a seat of commerce, there is every probability that it will eventually become so, situated as it is on the main road from Banda to Ságar. The transit of goods by road, however, is a matter of difficulty in the rainy season, owing to the rough condition of the main road, which in a great portion of its length has never been metalled. The number of passengers and weight of goods which the district supplies to the railway stations within it are shown in the following statement for the year 1871:—

Name of Station.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.			WEIGHT OF GOODS.		
	Inward.	Outward.	Total.	Inward.	Outward.	Total.
				<i>Mans.</i>	<i>Mans.</i>	<i>Mans.</i>
Bargarh	2,456	2,260	4,716	10,425	30,595	41,020
Mánikpur	5,567	4,639	10,206	14,889	44,858	59,747
Markundi	3,296	2,867	6,163	408	36,474	36,882

Of the eleven first-class roads in the district, the roads from Banda to Mánikpur (*via* Badausá and Karwí, 59½ miles) and to Chilla (48 miles) are perhaps the most important, both commercially and for military purposes. The Mánikpur road connects Banda with the Jabalpur branch of the East Indian Railway, and the road to Chilla is continued, through the Fathipur District, direct to the main line of the same railway at Fathipur. The latter is the most used.

The latter, notwithstanding the necessity for crossing the Jamma, which often entails considerable delay in the transit of goods, continues to be the main line of traffic between Banda and other districts. It is considerably shorter than the Mánikpur road and is well metalled. The other first-class roads are:—Banda to Kalinjar, 32½ miles; Gudrampur to Badausá, 14½; Karwí to Rajapur, 17¼; Itwán to Bargarh, 53; and Hamirpur road, for 8½. The second-class roads are:—Banda (*via* Bisanda, Oran, and Pahári) to Rajapur, 51½; Banda (by Murwal) to Baberú, 21; Badausá to Oran, 9; and Kabrai (by Chichara, Khannán) to Chhirká, 9½. There are besides these fifteen third-class and seven fourth-class roads, with a mileage of 322 miles, forming a complete net-work of internal communication within the district. The principal third-class roads are:—Banda to Rajapur (by Tindwari, Baheru, and Kamásin) 54 miles; Banda to Ráth, 18; Paprainda to Pálláni, 10; Baheru to Augási, 7; Khoh to Mau, 26½; Sahdol to Rajapur, 23½; Rajapur (by Marka) to the Mirzapur District, 26; Kalinjar to Rauli Kalyánpur, 22; Karwí to Tikariya, 14; Sidhpur to Pangara, 17½; Mawái Gháti to Mánikpur, 11; and Mau to Bargarh, 9½. The principal fourth-class roads are:—Karwí to Lakhanpur, 26 miles; and Pangara to Oran, 16 miles.

The only instance of a large market which has recently sprung up upon a principal route of traffic is Rajapur. This town is situated on the road from Kamásin to Chhībún and Bargarh, and is also connected by a road with Mánikpur, which, as above stated, is the chief railway station in the district. There are probably no markets requiring new roads, except perhaps Gugauli and Tindwari in Parganah Pailáni; but all the roads in the district, except the road from Chilla to Banda, stand in great need of improvement.

The following is a table of distances from Banda of all places having 2,000 inhabitants, or which from any particular reason will find a place in the statistical account of the district:—

Places.	Miles.	Places.	Miles.	Places.	Miles.	Places.	Miles.
Aterra Buzurg ...	18	Gukhiya ..	14	Khaptiha ...	8	Pindáran ...	30
Atrahat ...	14	Gurba Kalán, ..	26	Lugtara ...	9	Piprahri ...	16
Bhúrendi ...	1	Hardauli ...	38	Matamndh ...	12	Paprainda ...	10
Bisanda Buzurg ...	18	Ingua ..	34	Mahokhar ...	4	Pachnehi ...	8
Bilgaon ...	10	Jamálpur ...	6	Mawai Buzurg, ..	4	Pailáni ...	20
Badausá ...	24	Jaspura ...	17	Marka ...	36	Rajapur ...	54
Baberí ...	20	Khandeh ...	13	Man ...	34	Rasan ...	29
Benda ...	22	Kalinjar ...	33	Murwal ...	12	Sihondá ...	11
Dadhwa Manpur ...	37	Kartal ...	33	Mungús ...	13	Sarha ...	30
Qarariya ...	22	Kinahi ...	20	Narayani ...	50	Simauni ...	18
Gureh ...	3	Kairi ...	8	Nayagaon ...	40	Sindhan Kalán ...	21
Girwán ...	10	Karwí ...	42	Oran ...	26	Tindwari ...	14

The climate of the low land of Banda differs in some important respects from that of the Duáb. The cold is less intense in the cold season, frost being rare except in the moist land adjoining the rivers. The hot weather commences in the middle of March, and the spring crops (wheat, &c.,) are consequently ready for the sickle early in February, and very little is left uncut by the beginning of April. The hot winds are distinguished by two peculiarities—*first*, the absence or extreme rareness of dust-storms; *secondly*, the exceeding purity and transparency of the atmosphere during a greater part of that season, especially in the afternoons, when in other parts of India the sky has a hazy appearance from quantities of dust and fog in the air. This peculiarity is perhaps due to the constant exhalation of moisture proceeding from the ever-deepening fissures of the black soil. To this purity of atmosphere may perhaps be attributed the frequently fatal effects of the hot winds, or rather of the sun, deaths being not unfrequent among the natives from exposure at mid-day. In the commencement of the hot weather, when the nights are still cold and the sun is powerful from the moment of its appearance, the optical phenomenon of the elevation of distant scenery is not uncommon, either so as to elongate the groves and trees naturally visible or so as to bring objects far beyond the natural field of view

into sight. The following is an abstract of observations taken by Mr. Edgeworth at Banda during 1848-49.¹ The observations at 9 A. M. were made every day:—

	Minimum.	1847-48, MEANS.			Depression of wet bulb at 8 A. M.	EXTREMES.		Minimum.	1848-49, MEANS.			Depression of wet bulb.	EXTREMES.	
		Therm. at 9 A. M.	Maximum.	Mean.		Minimum.	Maximum.		Therm. at 9 A. M.	Maximum.	Mean.		Minimum.	Maximum.
May ...	88.9	97.5	105.5	97.2	16	83	112	83	97.8	109	96.0	18	78	114
June ...	88	97.1	108.1	98	12.5	78	112	84.8	95.8	104.6	94.7	12.2	79	110
July ...	78.6	89.3	95	86.8	4.9	70	105	88.2	89	93	90.6	7	76	108
August ...	78.4	85	90.2	84.2	2.9	74	100	79	88.6	93	86.2	4	76	99
September ...	77.2	87	92.6	84.9	4.1	74	99	76.7	86.1	92.3	84.5	6.3	73	100
October ...	69.5	79.9	86.6	78	5.3	64	91	72.8	83	93.2	83	9.1	67	98
November ...	59.5	67	75.5	67.5	3	56	78	67.7	71	82.6	75	0.6	49	87
December ...	53.4	62	73.5	63.4	4	43	78	48.2	64.6	79	63.6	...	41	86.8
January ...	52.7	62	74	63.4	4	47	79	45.4	67	78.2	59.3	...	35	82
February ...	52.2	59	71.6	61.9	5	45	80	52.8	64	83	77.9	...	44	96
March ...	69.1	82.8	96	82.5	12.5	61	104	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	82.2	96	103.3	94	16.5	75	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The following table gives the rain-fall at the principal stations from 1844-45 to 1849-50:—

Rain-gauge Stations.	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.	1847-48.	1848-49.	1849-50.	Average.
Sadr Station ...	34.00	35.47	27.60	26.47	30.80	28.40	30.46
Sihondá ...	33.45	37.05	27.19	35.47	29.36	25.11	31.42
Simauni ...	18.91	22.25	32.11	26.44	27.79	23.93	25.24
Patlani ...	22.03	16.22	20.76	23.61	18.53	20.30	20.26
Augási ...	23.19	19.01	22.81	37.86	16.56	21.50	23.99
Darsendá ...	17.26	26.07	43.63	40.31	23.11	20.10	28.42
Chhibún Mau ...	24.90	22.28	18.26	...	...	...	21.81
Turahwan ...	40.16	31.25	13.79	40.52	36.71	43.60	34.34
Badansá ...	17.77	37.48	22.16	25.37	20.46	20.89	24.02

The average total rain-fall in the Banda District for the years 1861-62 to 1870-71 is given below:—

Period.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
1st June to 30th September ...	34.7	52.9	41.9	15.9	37.0	33.3	57.8	20.7	28.2	44.5
1st October to 31st January ...	2.2	3.2	4.6	1.5	1.1	2.1	4.4	2	13.4	5.1
1st February to 31st May ...	1.0	1	1.7	4.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4
Total ...	37.9	56.2	48.2	21.4	39.4	36.5	63.3	22.4	43.2	51.3

¹ J. A. S., Ben., XIX., 100. This is the only meteorological information procurable that can be relied upon.

P A R T II.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

THE commoner wild animals of these provinces, such as antelope and ravine deer, are very abundant. The tiger is rare, but is occasionally found in Parganah Badausá on Rasan hill, and on the spurs of the Vindhyan chain near the villages of Kulhá and Gurrampur, also in Sihondá Parganah in the hilly tracts to the west.

The other larger animals are the nilgai; leopard (*tendua*); hyena (*charagh, lakrá*); panther (*chita*); *dagar*; fox (*rúbih, lomri*); wild boar (*ban sir*); wolf (*bhe-riya*), and bear (*rich*). The sambar (or elk) of Southern India abounds in the hills to the south of the district, and is very destructive to the crops adjoining the jungles, as are also the wild hogs; spotted deer are rare; hares abundant; leopards are not uncommon in the rocky hills; hyenas are numerous, and wolves terribly abundant and destructive; snakes and scorpions are extremely numerous. In the Banda Parganah alone there were twenty deaths of human beings and seven of cattle from snake-bites reported during 1870. The rewards for the destruction of wild animals are the same as in other districts—for a full-grown tiger or bear, five rupees; for a cub, one-half; full-grown male wolf, two, and female, three rupees; for cubs, eight and twelve anas.

Sábar, a kind of soft leather made from the skin of the elk, is brought into Banda from Badausá and Tarahwan, and is sold in Banda and Mataundli.

There are no particular breeds of horned cattle found in this district. The cost of cattle for agricultural purposes varies from twenty to one hundred rupees per pair: twenty-five rupees is the lowest price at which they are ordinarily procurable at any time in the Badausá Parganah. In Pailáni and elsewhere lower rates are found. Cattle disease is occasionally prevalent; in 1870-71, of 956 head of cattle reported to have been attacked by small-pox, 463 (or 48·4 per cent.) died; of 1,364 attacked by hoof-disease, 313 (or 22·9 per cent.) died; and 127 (or 45·8 per cent.) out of 277 attacked by staggers and other diseases. The prominent symptoms of these diseases are—in small-pox, a viscid discharge from the eyes, nostrils, and mouth, excoriation and ulceration of the gums, dysentery, and eruption on the skin; in hoof-disease, an eruption like blisters in the mouth and feet, swelling of the legs, and casting of the hoofs; in staggers, cattle are affected by giddiness and swinging of the head, and usually refuse food and water, and eventually fall down and die. Cattle have suffered in this district from scarcity of pasture; but this is not owing to extension of cultivation at the expense of pasture lands, but to drought.

There is no stud-breeding in this district. The villagers purchase mares from Batesar, Sheorajpur, and Makanpur fairs, and stallions are brought for

breeding purposes from Fatlipur and elsewhere. The value of the breed thus produced of course varies greatly, but generally it lies between the limits of fifty and four hundred rupees. In Pailani Parganah the ordinary price payable for a horse is one hundred and fifty rupees, and for the small ponies of the country twenty-five to thirty rupees.

The common kinds of goats and sheep only are found in this district. Goats giving milk are sold at from twenty to twenty-four anas; he-goats at from eight to sixteen anas; sheep sell at about the same rates.

The following species of fish¹ are found in the rivers and tanks of the Banda

Fish.

District:—*Rohu* (*Cyprinus denticulatus*) of every size is found in the Ken and Jamna where the stream is most rapid; it is caught by nets and rods in June and July. It is eaten by all castes nearly; oil is obtained from the brain. The *bim*, or eel (*Ophidium sinasch*), is found in the Jamna, Bágain, and Ranj rivers; it is caught in the hot season, and is eaten only by Kewats (fishermen). The *tengnai* or *harohri* grows to about two feet in length, and weighs about six pounds; it is found in the Ken, Bágain, and Ranj during August, September, and October; it is caught with nets and lines. The other kinds of fish are the *biñi*, *parhin*, *sauri*, *gubdah* or *gubdi*, *gohariyá*, *jhíngá* (or prawn), *paribási*, *karúti*, *gigrá*, *tigní*, *sendhá*, *laindor*, *mangauri*, *khabú*, *chillwá*, *gastá*, *káwá*, *mú*, *sikchá*, *bachiyá*, *mahser*, *saur*, *belgagra*, *lamhri*, *kalbaus*, *dandwára*, *bojijá*, *bausa*, *gubandiyá*, *gudhi*, *chhiya*, *sevará*, *galrá*, *kalindri*, *chahal*, *jhinkwá*, *sukchi*, *ghuryár*, *kúri*, *bidhná*, *kachhuwá*, *sakchú*, *baikrá*, *hásá*, *dekhár*, *sís*, *karnási*, *bhañi*, and *bhagní*. These are caught in nearly all the large rivers, and principally during the rains.

The appliances most common in use in this district for catching fish are the *lúki*, or nets used by torch-light; *bansi* and *halúkú*, or line and rod; *jál*, or ordinary net. Fish are sometimes shot and speared.

The following list of plants collected in the Banda District by Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, C.S., is given as illustrating the botany of the whole of Bundelkhand. Localities are noticed in the original, which also contains the descriptions of several species of plants considered new in 1851²:—

<i>Ranunculaceæ.</i>	<i>Menispermaceæ.</i>
<i>Ranunculus secleratus.</i>	<i>Cocculus villosus.</i>
<i>Delphinium Ajacis.</i> Larkspur	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (<i>Gurcha</i> , II.)
<i>Anonaceæ.</i>	<i>Cissampelos convolvulacea</i> (=C. <i>Sarcira</i> .)
<i>Anona squamosa</i> (<i>Sitaphul</i> , II.)	<i>Nymphaeaceæ.</i>
<i>Magnoliaceæ.</i>	<i>Nymphaea pubescens</i> vel <i>rubra.</i>
<i>Michelia Champaca</i> (<i>Champa</i> , II.)	<i>Nelumbium speciosum.</i>

¹ Mr. Fred. Fisher, C. S., supplied this information.

² The list was originally published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal*, for 1851, Vol. XXI., pp. 25, 511, and has since been revised by Mr. W. Waterfield, C.S., and the Editor.

Papaveraceæ.

Argemone Mexicana (L., H.)
Papaver album (Post, H.)
Fumaria parviflora.

Cruciferaæ.

Cochlearia alyssoides.
Lepidium sativum.
Eruca sativa (Ldl., H.)
Brassica oleracea (Kabi, H.)
Scapis dichotoma (Sarson, H.)
 „ *glauca* (Turiya, H.)
 „ *ramosa* (Rai, H.)
Raphanus sativus.

Capparideaæ.

Strechlocarpus oblongifolia.
Crataeva Roxburghii.
Capparis sepiaria.
 „ *horrida*.
 „ *aphylla*.
Polanisia viscosa (= *icosandra*.)
 „ *Chelidonii*.
Gynandropsis pentaphylla.

Flacourtiaceæ.

Flacourtia Ramontchi.

Violariææ.

Ionidium enneaspermum.

Polygalaceæ.

Polygala serpyllifolia (= *P. telephioides*.)
 „ *Rothiana*.

Elatinææ.

Elatine (Bergia) *ammannoides*.

Caryophyllææ.

Mollugo stricta.
Polycarpaea corymbosa.
Haplosia Leuclugia.

Linææ.

Linum usitatissimum (Biri, H.)

Malvaceæ.

Malva Borbonica.
Althæa Ludwigii.
Sida alba.
 „ *albifolia*.
 „ *cordifolia*.
 „ *humilis*.
Abutilon Indicum.
 „ *Asiatium*.
 „ *ramosum*.
 „ *polyandrum*.
Laguna lobata.
Hibiscus rosa sinensis.
 „ *panduriformis*.
 „ *cannabinus* (Sani, H.)
 „ *vitifolius*.
 „ *truncatus*.
Serræa (N. S.)
Bombycella hirta.
 „ *parviflora*.
Abelmoschus esculentus.

Abelmoschus fusculeus.
 „ *cancellatus*.
Pavonia odorata.
Gossypium herbaceum (= *G. album*.)

Bombacææ.

Bombax heptaphyllum (= *Salmaalie Malabarica*.)
Helicteres isora.
Sterculia urens (Kuli, H.)

Byttneriaceæ.

Riedelia corchorifolia.
Waltheria Indica.
Pentapetes Phœnicea.

Tiliacææ.

Corchorus acutangulus.
 „ *trilocularis*.
 „ *olitorius*.
 „ *tridentis*.
 „ *capsularis*.
 „ *fuscularis*.
Triumfetta angulata.
 „ *rotundifolia*.
Grewia polygama.
 „ *columnaris*.
 „ *Rothii*.
 „ *tilinefolia*.
 „ *Asiatica*.

Cistineææ.

Cochlospermum gossypium (Gaddi, H.)

Aurantiacææ.

Feronia elephantum (Kailh, H.)
Egle marmelos (Bel, H.)
Citrus medica.
 „ *decumana*.
 „ *Bergamia* (= *limetta*.)
 „ *aurantium*.

Malhighiaceææ.

Hiptage madagblota.
Aspidopterys nutans.

Sapindaceææ.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum.
Sapindus emarginatus (Rithu, H.)

Meliacææ.

Melia composita (Bakayan, H.)
Azadirachta Indica (Nim, H.)

Ampelideææ.

Vitis ericoclada.
 „ *Indica*.
 „ *carnosa* (= *C. carnosa*)

Oxalideææ.

Oxalis sensitiva (= *Biaphytum sensitivum*.)
 „ *corniculata*.
Averrhoa carambola.

Balsamineææ.

Impatiens hortensis (= *I. Balsamina*.)

- Zygophyllaceæ.*
Tribulus lanuginosus (*Gukhru, H.*)
Balanites Ægyptiaca (*Inqua, H.*)
- Xanthoxylaceæ.*
Ailanthus excelsa.
- Celastrineæ.*
Celastrus Asiatica.
Elaeodendron Roxburghii (*Mamri, H.*)
- Rhamnaceæ.*
Zizyphus hortensis (*Ber, H.*)
 " *jnhba.*
 " *nummularia.*
 " *œgyptia.*
 " *xylopyrum* (*Goldhar, H.*)
Ventilago Madraspatana (*Pitti, H.*)
- Terebinthaceæ.*
Mangifera Indica (*Am, H.*)
Oiliva Wodier.
Buchanania latifolia (*Chironji, H.*)
Semecarpus anacardium.
- Amyridaceæ.*
Boswellia glabra.
Garuga pinnata.
- Moringaceæ.*
Moringa pterygosperma (*Sahnijná, H.*)
- Leguminosæ.*
Heylandia lachryosa.
Crotalaria Mysorensis.
 " *junceæ.*
 " *retusa.*
 " *sericea.*
 " *hirsuta.*
 " *luxurians* (*Guláhi, H.*)
Rothia trifoliata.
Psoralea corylifolia.
Medicago lupulina.
Medicago denticulata.
Melilotus leucanthus.
Trigonella incisa.
 " *fœnum groceum* (*Methi, H.*)
Clitoria ternatea.
Indigofera linifolia.
 " *cordifolia.*
 " *œneaphylla.*
 " *glandulosa.*
 " *cœrulea.*
 " *tinctoria* (*Nili, H.*)
 " *paucifolia.*
 " *trita.*
 " *hirsuta.*
 " *angulosa.*
 " *pulchella.*
Tephrosia purpurea.
 " *villosa.*
 " *diffusa.*
 " *viciæformis.*
Agati grandiflora (*Agasti, H.*)
Sesbania Ægyptiaca (*Saith, H.*)
 " *spinulosa.*
Zornia angustifolia.
- Uraria picta.*
Hallia vespertilionis.
Desmodium maculatum (= *D. Gangeticum.*)
 " *articulatum.*
 " *triflorum.*
Æschynomene lagenaria.
 " *aspera.*
Alhagi maurorum (*Joásá, H.*)
Alysicarpus monilifer.
 " *vaginalis.*
 " *nutumularius.*
 " *bupleurifolius.*
 " *longifolius.*
 " *obovatus.*
 " *styracifolius.*
 " *tetragonolobus.*
 " *gracilis.*
 " *pupicola.*
 " *hamosus.*
Cicer arietinum (*Rakhla, H.*)
Ervum lens (*Masúr, H.*)
 " *hirsutum* (*Masári, H.*)
Lathyrus sativus (*Kesari, H.*)
 " *acutangulus.*
 " *aphaca.*
Pisum sativum.
Vicia angustifolia.
Dalbergia sissoo (*Shisham, H.*)
 " *robusta.*
 " *paniculata.*
 " *volubilis.*
 " *oajinensis* (*Sánan, H.*)
Pongamia glabra.
Butea frondosa (*Chulcha, H.*)
 " *superba* (*Bindrása, H.*)
Erythrina stricta (*Hanaa Katwa, H.*)
Abrus precatorius.
Galactia tenuiflora.
Rhynchosia medicaginea.
Cantharospermum albicans.
Carpopogon pruriens (*Konch, H.*)
 " *niveus* (*Kamách, H.*)
Phaseolus vulgaris.
 " *Roxburghii* (*Urd, H.*)
 " *aconitifolius* (*Moth, H.*)
Phaseolus trilobus (*Chhúlin, H.*)
Lablab vulgaris.
Dolichos labia (*Lobiya, H.*)
 " *tongenosus* (= *D. glutinosus.*)
Canavalia gladiata (*Bar Sem, H.*)
Cajanus flavus (*Arhar, H.*)
Flemingia Roxburghii.
Mimosa rubicantlis.
Desmasthus triquetrus (*Chhámái, H.*)
Dichroaachys cinerea.
Prosopis spicijera.
Indica dulcis (*Dakhni Babúl.*)
Vachellia Farnesiana (*Ram Babúl.*)
Acacia catechu (*Khair, H.*)
 " *catechuoides.*
 " *leucophloea.*
 " *Arabica* (*Babúl, H.*)
Albizzia speciosa (*Siras, H.*)
Poinciana pulcherrima.
Parkinsonia aculeata.
Guilandina Bouduc (*Khat kharanja, H.*)
Tamarindus Indica (*Amli, H.*)
Cathartocarpus fistula (*Amaltds, H.*)

Cassia tora.
 „ absus.
 „ pumila.
 „ sophora (*Kasaundi, H.*)
 Bauhinia variegata (*Kachnár, H.*)
 „ parviflora (= *B. racemosa*), (*Mahanli, H.*)
 „ purpurea.

Rosaceæ.

Rosa Damascena (*Guláb, H.*)
 Potentilla supina.

Combretaceæ.

Combretum unum.
 Terminalia chebula (*Har, H.*)
 „ belerica (*Belerica, H.*)
 „ globosa (*Tureha, H.*)
 „ Arjuna (*Kharwa, H.*)
 Conocarpus latifolius (*Khardhawa, H.*)
 „ pendula.

Granatæ.

Punica granatum (*Anar, H.*)

Onagraricæ.

Jussiaea exaltata (= villosa.)
 Ludwigia parviflora.
 Trapa bispinosa (*Singhára, H.*)

Lythraricæ.

Lagerstrœmia parviflora (*Shej, H.*)
 Grisea tomentosa (*Dhawa, H.*)
 Lawsonia inermis (= alba) (*Mehndi, H.*)
 Annonia glauca.
 „ vesicatoria.
 Amelitia rotundifolia.
 „ tenuis.
 „ Indica.

Alangiaceæ.

Alangium decapetalum (*Ahol, H.*)

Myrtaceæ.

Psidium pyrifera.
 Syzygium jambolanum (*Jáman, H.*)
 Jambosa polypetala.
 Myrtus communis.

Tamariscinæ.

Trichaurus ericoides.

Cucurbitaceæ.

Trichosanthes anguina.
 „ palmata.
 „ cucumerina.
 Momordica charantia (*Karela, H.*)
 „ dioica.
 Coccinia Indica.
 Luffa acutangula.
 „ pentandra.
 „ Bandaol.
 Cucumis Madraspatanus.
 „ utilissimus (*Kakrt, H.*)
 „ sativus (*Khira, H.*)

Cucumis melo (*Kharbuza, H.*)
 „ citrullus (*Tarbua, H.*)
 „ pseudo-cologynthis (*Sudráyan, H.*)
 Benincasa serifera (*Gol kaddá, H.*)
 Morkia scabrella (*Bilari, H.*)
 Bryonia laciniosa.
 „ garcini.
 Lageraria vulgaris (*Kaddu, H.*)

Portulacaceæ.

Portulacaspes meridiana. (= quadrifida.)
 „ oleracea.

Tetragoniaceæ.

Trianthema pentandra.

Saxifragæ.

Valdia viscosa.

Umbelliferæ.

Cnidium diffusum.
 Apium graveolens.
 Petroselinum sativum.
 Daucus carotta.
 Anethum sowa.
 Ptychotis ajwain.
 Coriandrum sativum.

Loranthaceæ.

Loranthus bicolor. (= longiflorus.)
 Viscum attenuatum.

Rubiaceæ.

Stephegyne parvifolia (*Khem, H.*)

Cinchonaceæ.

Nancea cordifolia (*Haldu, H.*)
 Randia dumetorum (*Karhár, H.*)
 Gardenia latifolia (*Páphar, H.*)
 Hedyotis Burmanniana.
 Morinda citrifolia (*Al, H.*)
 Ikora coccinea.
 Spermacoce articularis.
 Borreria lasiocarpa

Vernoniaceæ.

Vernonia cinerea.
 „ abbreviata.
 „ aspera.
 Elephantopus scaber.

Eupatoriæ.

Adenostemma angustifolium.
 Eupatorium divergens.

Asteræ.

Erigeron asteroides.
 Sphaeranthus hirtus.
 Cyathocline lyrata.
 Grangea Aegyptiaca.
 „ Madraspatana.
 Blumea amplexans.
 „ aurita.
 „ bovina.
 „ Commersonii.
 „ fontinalis.
 „ senecioides.

Pulicaria foliolosa.
 " *saxicola*.
Franseria crispa (*Bárhna*, *H.*)
Vicoa Indica.
Casulia axillaris.
Eclipta prostrata.
Blainvillea latifolia.
Siegesbeckia Orientalis.

Senecionideæ.

Xanthium Indicum.
Sclerocarpus Africanus.
Bidens Wallichii.
Glossogyne plumatiffida.
Glossocardia Bosvalley.
Taygetes patula (*Genda*, *H.*)
 " *erecta*.
Chrysanthellum Indicum.
Artemisia scoparia.
Myriogyne minuta (*Nakchinkni*, *H.*)
Filago Indica.
 " *Hurdwarica*.
Emilia sonchifolia.

Cynareæ.

Echinops echinatus.
Amberboa Indica.
Microleucus divaricatus.
Cissium Wallichii.

Cichoriaceæ.

Cichorium endivia.
Lactuca sativa.
 " *altissima*.
Microgynchus asplenifolius.

Campanulaceæ.

Campanula Cana.
Wahlenbergia dehiscens (= *agrestis*.)

Primulaceæ.

Androsace rotundifolia.

Myrsinaceæ.

Ardisia humilis.

Ebenaceæ.

Diospyros embryopteris (*Kusi*, *H.*)
 " *melanoxyton* (*Tendu*, *H.*)

Sapoteæ.

Bassia latifolia (*Mahûa*, *H.*)
Mimusops elengi (*Malsari*, *H.*)
 " *Indica* (= *hexandra*), (*Káirni*, *H.*)
Nyctanthus arborescens, (*Sahurwa*, *H.*)
Jasminum Sambac (*Bel*, *H.*)
 " *angustifolium* (*Inwari*, *H.*)
 " *odoratissimum*.
 " *grandiflorum* (*Chambel*, *H.*)

Apocynæ.

Carissa carandas (*Kuraunda*, *H.*)
 " *diffusa*.

Thwettia nerifolia.
Tabernaemontana coronaria (*Chandni*, *H.*)
Plumieria acuminata.
Vinca pusilla.
Ichnocarpus fruticosus.
Vallaris dichotoma.
Holarrhena pubescens.
Wrightia Rothii (*Dhudhi*, *H.*)
Nerium odoratum (*Kamal*, *H.*)

Asclepiadeæ.

Cryptostegia grandiflora.
Helaidesmus indicus.
Damia extensa.
Calotropis Hamiltonii (*Maddr-dh*, *H.*)
 " *gigantea*.
Gymnema melioides (*Gármár*, *H.*)
Pergularia pallida.
Marsdenia tinctoria.
 " *tenacissima*.
Cyrtolipsis reticulata.
Leptadenia spartium.
Ceropegia tuberosa (*Kaswatiya*, *H.*)

Gentianeæ.

Canseora diffusa.
 " *decussata*.
Slevogtia hyssopifolia.
Pladara pusilla.
Exacum sulcatum.
Limnanthemum kleinianum.

Bignoniaceæ.

Pajanelia multijuga.
Calosanthus Indica.
Stercospermum suaveolens.
Tecoma undulata.
Millingtonia hortensis.

Sesameæ.

Martynia biflora.
Sesamum Orientale (*Til*, *H.*)
Pedaliu murex (*Gukhrá*, *H.*)

Convolvulaceæ.

Evolvulus hirsutus (= *alsinoides*.)
Iponoea pluricaulis.
 " *turpethum*.
 " *tridentatus*.
 " *arvensis*.
 " *pilosa*.
 " *obscura*.
 " *sessiliflora*.
 " *reptans*.
 " *reniformis*.
 " *sepiaria*.
 " *pestigridis*.
 " *pedata*.
Pharbitis nil.
 " *hispida*.
Quamoclit vulgaris.
 " *Phoeniceum*.
Batatas edulis (*Shahrkud*, *H.*)
 " *pentaphylla*.
Aniscia calycina.
Calonyction muricatum.
Rivea ornata
 " *hypocrateriformis*.

Porana paniculata.
Cuscuta reflexa.

Cordiaæ.

Cordia myxa (Lasára, H.)

Heliotropiææ.

Ehretia laevis.
Rhabdia glabra.
Heliotropium linifolium.
" *marifolium.*
" *supinum.*
" *Coromandelianum.*

Boragiææ.

Trichodesma Indicum.
" *Zeylanicum.*
" *hirsutum.*
" *inaequale.*

Bothriospermum tenellum.

Hydroleaceæ.

Hydrolea Zeylanica.

Scrophularinææ.

Celsia Coromandeliana.
Linaria ramosissima.
Sutera glandulosa.
Stemodia viscosa.
Lindenbergia urticæfolia.
Herpestis monnieri.
Lysanthes parviflora.
Bonnaya brachiata.
Sopubia Delphinifolia (Agnia, H.)
Striga Euphrasioides.
Buchnera hispida.
Limnophila Roxburghii.
Buddleia nemda.

Orobanchææ.

Phelipœa Indica.

Solanææ.

Datura metel (=alba), (Dhatra, H.)
Physalis (Withania) somnifera.
Physalis angulata.
" *Peruvianum.*
Capsicum putescens (Mirch, H.)
Solanum melongena (Bhanta, H.)
" *Indicum.*
" *Jacquini.*
" *incertum (Muho, H.)*
" *verbascifolium.*

Acanthaceææ.

Elytraria cristata.
Nelsonia tomentosa.
Ebermaiera pedicellata.
Hemidaphnis polysperma.
Physichilus serphyllum.
Petalidium Barlerioides.
Dipteracanthus prostratus.
" *patulus (=P. patulum.)*
Hemigraphis latebrosa.
Ruellia hirta.
Barleria ciliata.
" *prionitis.*

Asteracantha longifolia.
Lepidagathis ustulata.
" *cristata.*
Blepharis molluginifolia.
" *Boerhaaviæfolia.*
Phlogacanthus thyrsiflorus.
Rostellularia rotundifolia.
" *procumbens.*
" *peplodes.*
" *quinguangularis.*

Adhatoda vasica.
Eranthemum montanum.
" *repens.*
" *parviflora.*
Peristrophe bicalyculata.
Dicliptera cardiocarpa.
Andrographis paniculata.
" *echioides.*

Verbenaceææ.

Lippia nodiflora.
Lantana alba.
Clerodendron phlomoides.
Gmelina parvifolia.
Vitex bicolor.

Labiææ.

Ocimum basilicum.
" *sanctum.*
Orthosiphon pallidum.
Anisochilus carnosum.
Colebrookea oppositifolia.
Salvia pumila.
" *plebeia.*
Nepita ruderalis.
" *clinopodioides.*
Anisomeles ovata.
Leonotis nepetisfolia.
Leucas urticæfolia.
" *procumbens.*
" *aspera.*
" *mollissima.*

Plumbaginææ.

Plumbago Zeylanica (Chitawdr, H.)

Sphenocleæææ.

Sphenoclea pongatium.

MOONCHLANTIDÆÆ.

Phytolaccæææ.

Giesekia pharnaceoides.

Salsolaceææ.

Beta vulgaris (Chaukandar, H.)
" *Orientalis (Palah, H.)*
Chenopodium album.

Basellæææ.

Basella rubra (Bi, H.)

Amarantaceææ.

Celosia argentea.
" *cristata (Gul-Makmal, H.)*
Amaranthus mangostanus (Chitawdr, H.)
" *spinosus (Chitawdr, H.)*

<i>Aerua scandens.</i>	<i>Epicarpus aspera</i> (=F. Orientalis.)
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> (<i>Chirchira</i> , H.)	<i>Powzolzia hispida.</i>
<i>Digera urvensis.</i>	
<i>Pupalia lappacea.</i>	<i>Salicinae.</i>
<i>Gomphrena globosa.</i>	<i>Salix tetrasperma</i> (<i>Bet</i> , H.)
<i>Alternanthera nodiflora.</i>	<i>Arhus</i> (<i>Rohin</i> , H.)
" <i>denticulata.</i>	<i>Apctrospermum</i> (<i>Kapsia</i> , H.)
<i>Nyctaginæ.</i>	
<i>Boerhaavia diffusa.</i>	<i>Loganiaceæ.</i>
" <i>repanda.</i>	<i>Strychnos</i> (<i>Kápar</i> , H.)
<i>Mirabilis jalapa.</i>	
<i>Aristolchiaceæ.</i>	<i>ENDOGENÆ.</i>
<i>Aristolochia bracteata.</i>	<i>Palmæ.</i>
<i>Polygonaceæ.</i>	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (<i>Khajur</i> , H.)
<i>Polygonum seet sive Ampelgynum.</i>	<i>Borassus flabelliformis</i> (<i>Tár</i> , H.)
<i>Rumex Wallichiana.</i>	<i>Pandaneæ.</i>
<i>Laurinæ.</i>	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> (<i>Koora</i> , H.)
<i>Cassytha filiformis.</i>	<i>Aroideæ.</i>
<i>Euphorbiaceæ.</i>	<i>Colocasia nymphœifolia.</i>
<i>Phyllanthus simplex.</i>	" <i>antiquorum</i> (<i>Arwt</i> , H.)
" <i>officinalis.</i>	<i>Lemnaceæ.</i>
" <i>obovatus.</i>	<i>Lemna gibba.</i>
" <i>niruri.</i>	<i>Naiadaceæ.</i>
" <i>vitis idæa</i> (= <i>B. Phamoides</i> .)	<i>Aponogeton monostachyon.</i>
<i>Melanthesa rhamnoides.</i>	<i>Zauwchellia palustris.</i>
<i>Briedelia.</i>	<i>Musaceæ.</i>
<i>Crozophora plicata.</i>	<i>Musa sapientum</i> (<i>Kela</i> , H.)
" <i>tinctoria.</i>	<i>Cannaceæ.</i>
<i>Baliospermum Indicum</i> (= <i>montanum</i> .)	<i>Canna Indica.</i>
<i>Licinus communis.</i>	<i>Zingiberaceæ.</i>
<i>Acalypha Indica.</i>	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> (<i>Adrak</i> , H.)
<i>Euphorbia nerifolium.</i>	" <i>capitatum.</i>
" <i>hirta</i> (= <i>piluliflora</i> .)	<i>Curcuma longa</i> (<i>Haldi</i> , H.)
" <i>glauca</i> (= <i>Rothiana</i> .)	<i>Orchideæ.</i>
" <i>chamesyce.</i>	<i>Zeuxine sulcata.</i>
" <i>dracunculoides.</i>	<i>Dendrobium.</i>
<i>Rottleria tinctoria</i> (= <i>M. Phillipensis</i>), (<i>Rori</i> , H.)	<i>Amaryllideæ.</i>
<i>Piperaceæ.</i>	<i>Agave kanthala.</i>
<i>Piper betel</i> (<i>Pán</i> , H.)	<i>Pancratium zeylanicum.</i>
<i>Ulmaceæ.</i>	" <i>verecundum.</i>
<i>Notopetala integrifolia</i> (<i>Chilla</i> , H.)	<i>Crinum zeylanicum</i> (= <i>ornatum</i> .)
<i>Juglandæ.</i>	" <i>toxicarium</i> (= <i>Asiaticum</i> .)
<i>Engelhardtia Colebrookii</i> (<i>Khusam</i> , H.)	<i>Narcissus tazetta.</i>
<i>Artocarpeæ.</i>	
<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i> (<i>Barhal</i> , H.)	<i>Irideæ.</i>
" <i>integrifolia</i> (<i>Karpa</i> , H.)	<i>Iris perrica.</i>
<i>Moraceæ.</i>	<i>Pardanthus Chinensis.</i>
<i>Ficus Indica</i> (<i>Bar</i> , H.)	<i>Hydrocharidaceæ.</i>
" <i>laccifera.</i>	<i>Blyxa octandra.</i>
" <i>tomentosa.</i>	<i>Vallisneria spiralis.</i>
" <i>religiosum</i> (<i>Fipal</i> , H.)	" <i>alternifolia.</i>
" <i>infectorium</i> (<i>Pákar</i> , H.)	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (<i>Jhangi</i> , H.)
" <i>ampelos.</i>	
" <i>oppositifolia.</i>	
" <i>beterophylla.</i>	
" <i>curica.</i>	

Dioscoreæ.

- Dioscorea alata* (Ratálá, H.)
 " *sagittata*.
 " *pentaphylla*.

Liliaceæ.

- Polianthus tuberosa*.
Aloe Indica (Ghikwár, H.)
Yucca gloriosa.
Allium sativum (Lahsan, H.)
 " *cepa* (Pyáj, H.)
Asphodelus clavatus (Gulhargis, H.)
Hemerocallis fulva.
Asparagus officinalis.
Methonica superba (Kárhári, H.)

Juncaceæ.

- Juncus dichotomus*.

Alismaceæ.

- Sagittaria sagittifolia*.
 " *cordifolia*.

Commelynaceæ.

- Commelyna Bengalensis*.
 " *salicifolia*.
 " *gelatinosa*.
Cyanotis axillaris.
 " *imbricata* (=C. *cristata*.)
Anilema spiratum.
 " *nudiflorum*.

Eriocaulonæ.

- Eriocaulon sexangulare*.

Cyperaceæ.

- Cyperus pectiniformis* (=compressus.)
 " *niveus*.
 " *aristatus*.
 " *hexastachyos* (=rotundus.)
 " *Iria*.
 " *Wightii*.
 " *venustus*.
Isolepis Roylei.
 " *barbata*.
Scirpus affinis.
Malacochaete pectinata (=S. *subulatus*.)
Eleocharis palustris.

GRAMINACEÆ.

Panicææ.

- Paspalum scrobiculatum* (Kodon, H.)
 " *longiflorum*.
 " *bifarium*.
 " *pedicellatum*.
Helopus annulatus.
Panicum brizoides Roxb.
 " *flavidum*.
 " *colonum* (Sawank, H.)
 " *concinnum*.
 " *helvolum*.
 " *setigerum*.
 " *vestitum*.
 " *cimicinum*.

Panicum angustatum.

- " *stagninum* (Nari, H.)
 " *helopus*.
 " *triflorum*.
 " *frumentaceum* (Sawank, H.)
 " *hispidulum* (Jal Sawank, H.)
 " *antidotale*.
 " *Burmanni*.
 " *maximum*.
 " *paludosum*.
 " *Roxburghii* (Jangli chnt, H.)
 " *miliaceum* (Chna, H.)
 " *miliare* (Kulhi, H.)

Digitaria commutata (Thakhriya, H.)

- " *Royleana*.
 " *cruciata*.
 " *oppressa*.
Setaria (=glauca Roxb.)
 " *Italica* (Kákán, H.)
 " *Rottleri*.
 " *tomentosa*.
 " *verticellata*.

Penicillaria spicata (Bájrá, H.)*Pennisetum holcoides*." *araneosum*." *imberbe*.*Ceneterus echinoides*." *montanus*.*Lappago biflorus* (=aliena.)*Andropogonæ.**Imperata Koenigii*.*Saccharum sara* (Sarpát, H.)" *spontanum* (Kás, H.)" *officinale* (Gannau, H.)*Pogonetherum tenue*.*Vitiveria muricata* (Santha, H.)*Sorghum vulgare* (Jodr, H.)" *halepense* (Bará, H.)" *giganteum*.*Raphis cœrulea*." *microstachys*." *aciculatus*.*Andropogon echinatus*." *tenellus*." *Bladhii* (Donda, H.)" *scandens*." *pertusus*." *orthos* (Rukar, H.)*Andropogon ischæmum*." *pumilus*." *Martini*." *schœnanthus*.

Π " " " (Parba, H.)

Α " " " (H.)

" " " " (H.)

" *prostrata* (=Wightii.)" *scandens* (Bhavn, H.)*Apluda aristata* (Bhanjuri, H.)*Stipeæ.**Aristida hystrix* (Sarfi, H.)" *setacea*." *funicularis*.

<i>Agrostideæ.</i>	<i>Eragrostis bifaria.</i>
<i>Polypogon crinitus.</i>	" <i>diandra.</i>
<i>Vilfa tenacissima</i> (= <i>Orientalis</i> .)	" <i>nutans.</i>
" <i>Coromand eliana.</i>	" <i>flexuosa</i> (<i>Daulphali</i> , <i>H.</i>)
<i>Phleboideæ.</i>	" <i>riparia.</i>
<i>Perotis latifolia.</i>	" <i>multiflora</i> Roxb.
<i>Phalarideæ.</i>	" <i>cynosyroides</i> (<i>Dabvi</i> , <i>H.</i>)
<i>Coix lacryma.</i>	<i>Elytrophorus articulata.</i>
" <i>barbata.</i>	" <i>Bambuseæ.</i>
<i>Chlorideæ.</i>	<i>Bambusa stricta</i> (<i>Buns</i> , <i>H.</i>)
<i>Chloris Roxburghiana.</i>	<i>Oryzæ.</i>
" <i>melica digitata.</i>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> (<i>Dhân</i> , <i>H.</i>)
" <i>decora</i> (<i>Gulphani</i> , <i>H.</i>)	<i>Seersia aristata.</i>
<i>Elesine coracana</i> (<i>Mandâ</i> , <i>H.</i>)	<i>Rhizospermeæ.</i>
<i>Dactyloctenium Ægyptiacum</i> (<i>Makora</i> , <i>H.</i>)	<i>Marsilea quadrifoliata.</i>
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (<i>Dhûb</i> , <i>H.</i>)	<i>Equisetum debile.</i>
<i>Dinebra verticillata.</i>	<i>Characeæ.</i>
<i>Schoenefeldia pallida.</i>	<i>Chara verticillata.</i>
<i>Melanocenthris monica.</i>	<i>Saviniaceæ.</i>
<i>Leptochloa calycina</i> (= <i>Rothiana</i> .)	<i>Azolla.</i>
<i>Leptochloa filiformis.</i>	<i>Lycopodiaceæ.</i>
<i>Hordeæ.</i>	<i>Selaginella imbricata.</i>
<i>Hordeum hexastachyon</i> (<i>Jau</i> , <i>H.</i>)	<i>Polypodiaceæ.</i>
<i>Triticum Æstivum</i> (<i>Gihân</i> , <i>H.</i>)	<i>Polypodium proliferum.</i>
<i>Rotboellieæ.</i>	<i>Nephrodium unitum.</i>
<i>Meorehiam rugosum.</i>	" <i>Anmolle</i> Roxb.
<i>Mnesithea laevis.</i>	<i>Pteris amplexens.</i>
<i>Hemarthria fasciculata.</i>	" <i>radiatus.</i>
<i>Ophiurus corymbosus</i> (<i>Sonta</i> , <i>H.</i>)	<i>Adiantum vestitum.</i>
<i>Rotboellia exaltata.</i>	" <i>capillus Veneris.</i>
<i>Manisuris granulatus.</i>	<i>Cheilanthes dealbata.</i>
<i>Oropetium Thomæum.</i>	<i>Bryaceæ.</i>
<i>Arundineæ.</i>	<i>Hyprum.</i>
<i>Arundo karka.</i>	<i>Phascum.</i>
<i>Thyssanolena agrostis.</i>	
<i>Poææ.</i>	
<i>Poa annua</i> (<i>Chîrua</i> , <i>H.</i>)	
<i>Eragrostis plumosa</i> (= <i>diarrhena</i> .)	

The mode of husbandry may be thus described :—As soon as the fall of the first rain in June softens the ground, then as hard as stone and full of deep fissures, the ploughs are brought out and all the land ploughed that is possible. That lying lowest is generally reserved for *rabi* (or cold weather) sowing, but not unfrequently, if the rains begin badly, it is sown with *kharif* (or rain) crops, which succeed or not according to the amount of rain; if they be, as is most general, destroyed by excessive moisture, they are ploughed in, and *rabi* crops are sown in their place in November; but when the rains fail and the crops are generally very bad, these low grounds, which are the most retentive of moisture, yield a fine harvest. The *rabi* ploughing and sowing commences in October and continues till December if the ground remains moist; but when no rain falls late in October or in November, the ground becomes so hard as to render ploughing impossible, and seed if sown will not germinate. In the *patha* or uplands only the lands adjoining villages or similarly favoured

spots are capable of continued cultivation; other lands are seldom cropped for more than three years consecutively, and are then left fallow for an indefinite time. The plough used in this district is the simplest—the common Indian plough. The large Bundela hoe-plough, or *bakhar*, is not generally used, except in the western part of Parganah Khandeh. The ground is very seldom harrowed or rolled, the earth being left in clods. The carts used in bringing home the crops from the fields are termed *sudaha*, and are of the very rudest description, but very light and able to go over very rough ground without injury.

Irrigation in this district is at present exclusively confined to the irrigation from wells and tanks. The mode of well-irrigation is extremely simple. It is chiefly used for *kachhwadrá* land and gardens. If the cultivator hires labour for this purpose, the cost per acre is on an average seven rupees—namely, one rupee twelve anas for each of four waterings. *Kachhwadrá* lands chiefly consist of the kinds of soil called *gwend* or *goend*, *parúa*, and *khirwa* (lands immediately approximate to a village site), and are usually sown with radishes (*múli*); red pepper (*surkh mirich*); coriander seed (*dhaníyá*); carrots (*gájar*); aniseed (*saunf*); egg-plant (*baigan*); tobacco; garlic (*úlahsaní*); onions (*piyáz*); spinach (*púlak*); purslain (*khurfa*); *kaddú*; cucumbers (*khitrá*, *kakert*); *semi*, or French beans; *taroi* and *bhíndí*.¹

A pair of bullocks, or in their place labourers, raise the water to the surface in a bucket. The water is then poured into a trough or trench and guided in small channels to all parts of the field to be watered. For tank-irrigation, which is mainly used for the rice crop, a basket, called a *beri*, is used. This has a long rope attached, and two men, each holding a rope, scoop the water up from the tank into a trench, whence it permeates the area to be irrigated in small channels as in the case of well-irrigation. The project by which this want of irrigation is hoped to be partially supplied has been already sketched. From drought or excess of rain, or loss or accident to his bullocks or plough which the cultivator is unable to repair, or from inability to procure seed, he sometimes allows arable land to lie fallow, but not from any appreciation of the advantage of rest to the ground. Rotation of crops is general in all kinds of land, except *kachhár*, *tari*, and low situated *már*. Thus, in one year cotton, which is a *khari* crop, is sown, and in the following year gram or Indian corn, along with *kodo*, is sown in its place. Ploughing is performed simultaneously with, or immediately after, sowing for the *khari* crop. For the *rabi*, the land is first prepared by three or four ploughings, and is then levelled with a harrow (*pahta*). A sower follows the plough in a subsequent ploughing and drops the seed in the soil as it is turned up by the plough. One ploughman and two bullocks are required for one plough, and on an average they suffice for the cultivation of twenty-five bighas: half for the *rabi* and half for the *khari*.

¹ Mr. Fisher, C.S.

Manure is largely used in Angási Parganah, but only to a small extent in the other four Parganahs under review. It is, as a rule, applied once only in the year, and the quantity used per acre is on an average $62\frac{1}{2}$ *mans*. The lands in which manure is applied are the following:—*parúa*, *rákar*, *dánda*, *bhát*, and *greená*, and to some extent *már* and *kábar*. In *kachhár* land manure is not used at all. Manure is not sold, but the villagers use their own collections of it.

The products of the district may be divided into two classes—the *kharif*, or autumn, or rain-crops, which are sown in June and August, and the *rabi* (or spring) harvest, the sowing for which takes place in November and December. The main *kharif* crop in value is cotton, which is generally mixed with *san* (*Elibiscus cannabinus*), *joár* (*Sorghum vulgare*), and *arhar* (*Cajanus bicolor*): it is sown in June, ripens in October, and is gathered till January. The most extensive crop is *joár*; *bájrú* (*Penicillaria spicata*) is also largely cultivated. The stalks of *bájrú* are used for thatching purposes in Parganah Chhibún; common hemp (*Crotolaria juncea*) is a frequent crop. The practice of leaving it to wither and ripen its seeds before cutting it is universal, and most injurious to the fibre. It is cut in January and soaked in the rivers and ponds for some days; the outer bark is then taken off, and the inner fibres pulled off by hand; the residue, termed *silaud*, is used for basket-making and coarse mats to protect mud walls from rain.

Múng (*Phaseolus mungo*), *músh* or *urá* (*Phaseolus Roxburghii*), *moth* (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*), *chíní* (*Panicum meliaceum*), *kauní* or *kákun* (*Setaria Italica*), *mandua* (*Eleusine corocana*), *kodon* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), sugarcane and rice are among the other *kharif* or rain-crops.

The principal *rabi* (or spring) crops are wheat, barley, and gram (*Cicer arietinum*) or *rubela*, which are sown, both alone and mixed, from the middle of October to December, according to the close of the rains. *Masúr* (*Ervum lens*), *sarson*, *rai*, *lahi* (*B. crucea*), castor-oil plant, tobacco, and vegetables are also among the spring crops. In one estate, Manpur-barch of Parganah Sihondá, there are extensive *pán* gardens. The irrigation is derived from some ravines dammed up, which form a large pond of most irregular shape, sheltered on the north by a lofty hill. The cultivation of the poppy was introduced in 1834.

The *mahúa* (*Bassia latifolia*) grows in great luxuriance throughout the district; it is useful for its flowers, fruit, and wood, and the oil extracted from the kernels of the fruit. The hills to the south of the district afford a variety of timber, but that used comes principally from Native States. Among the more useful timbers are bambús; *tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), the heart-wood of which is ebony; *kem* (*Naucllea*); *haldí* (*Naucllea cordifolia*); *khawá* (*Pentaptera urjuna*); *akol* (*Allan-gium hexapetalum*), and *gantha* (*Schrebera suritenoides*), a very hard rough timber.

The teak is found both in the hills and plains; a considerable wood of it in the lands of Khandeh Khas is now growing up and merits attention. Although it

was entirely cut down many years ago, young trees are now springing up from the roots, but no particular care is taken of them. Among scarped and overhanging sandstone rocks, great abundance of honey is found, which is taken by a low caste, named *Khatiks*, who build up a frail scaffolding of bambús among frightful precipices, and after smoking the bees carry off the comb. The *chiraunjt* (*Buchanania latifolia*) is very abundant on the hills, and the fruit is exposed for sale in great quantities in every bazaar; the kernel of the stone is about the size of that of a cherry, having very much the flavour of the pistachio. The fresh fruit is subacid, and said to be very delicious when quite fresh. *Jáman*, *janod*, and a third species of *Engenia* found by the banks of rivers, yield small acid fruits which are much eaten by natives.

The *jharber* (*Zyzyphus nummularia*) is found in every direction; the fruit is gathered and exposed for sale in the bazaars. The whole bush is cut with hooks, threshed so as to separate the leaves, which are an excellent fodder for cattle, and especially for sheep, and the thorny branches remaining are either used to make fences or as fuel. The *babúl* (*Acacia Arabica*) is most abundant in the northern part of the district, springing up everywhere spontaneously, yielding a gum, good fodder for goats, thorny branches for fences, and excellent timber for agricultural purposes. There are not many gardens in the district, the depth and brackishness of the water generally being against horticulture; however, with care plantains, oranges, limes, and shaddocks of very fine quality are produced. The *khirni* and jack-fruit are rare; *phalsas* and cultivated *bers* are abundant. Mangoes of very inferior quality are abundant, but all attempts to introduce good varieties have failed; the trees are said to degenerate. A peculiarity in Bundelkhand is the custom of preserving meadows (*rakhel*) for hay: this is of the best quality, principally from a sweet-scented species of *anthistiria* called *musel*; this springs up during the rains, being ready for cutting in October, when it is cut and stored. The usual price in the Banda market is one thousand bundles for the rupee, each bundle being as much as can be contained by both spans of the hands. The very destructive weed *káns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*) yields a good coarse grass for thatching. This weed has long spreading roots which strike deep into the earth, and when it has effected a lodgment it is most difficult of extirpation and almost entirely prevents any attempts at cultivation. It is said, however, to die out after from ten to twelve years if left to itself. *Pyal*, the soft straw of the *kodon* and wild *sawank*, is much used for horses' bedding. These are the principal articles either cultivated or collected from the jungle. There is another which might be made to yield a most valuable produce: the *Wrightia tinctoria* (*didhi* of the people here, *indarjau* of other parts of India,) grows in abundance on the most barren granite rocks and yields a very large quantity of indigo, but unfortunately its uses are unknown.¹

¹ J. A. S., Ben., XIX., 89, and Mr. F. Fisher, C. S.

The following table gives the approximate cost of production of products occupying more than 1,000 acres in the Banda District :—

Name.	Name of crop.	Area under cultivation (in acres).	Average produce per acre.	Value of produce per acre.	Season of sowing.	Season of reaping.	Cost of production.						Total.	Profit.
							Cost of seed.	Cost of ploughing.	Cost of weeding.	Cost of cutting.	Cost of threshing.	Other expenses, as manure, &c.		
			Md. s. Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	<i>Triticum vulgare</i>	1,34,247	8 19 15	14 2	Kártik,	Chait	2 12 03	5 9 0	0 9 0	11 9 0	9 3	4 2	1 11	9 7 4
Barley	<i>Hordeum hexastichon</i>	60,976	9 2 16	1 2	...	...	2 1 33	3 2	...	0 12 9 0	9 4 0	2 3 11	8 10	8 4 5
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	20,987	11 16 14	7 8	Asarh	Kuar	0 15 10	1 4 0	3 5 0	14 7 0	4 7 0	3 2 12	7 8	10 3 5
Pear	<i>Pisum arvense</i>	11,710	9 13 10	4 0	Kártik,	Chait	0 13 61	6 9	...	1 1 30	7 6	...	6 9	7 3 10
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	1,26,198	7 32 10	0 4	Asarh	Kártik,	0 3 21	6 0 0	10 0 0	9 4 0	3 7 0	2 0 2 10	0 6	12 1 4
Gram	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	1,38,662	9 10 13	8 4	Kártik,	Chait	1 10 02	9 7	...	0 13 10 0	6 0 0	5 3 0	8 8	5 4 15
Hemp	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> and <i>Juncus rotundifolius</i>	1,550	5 20 9	12 9	Asarh	Aghan,	1 7 71	3 0 0	4 9 1	2 9 0	4 5 0	5 2 5	7 2	7 2 10
Cotton	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>	69,667	2 30 17	14 5	...	...	0 8 11	1 6 0	3 0 6	12 5 0	0 5 1	1 4 2	14	9 12 4 8
Linseed	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	3,191	6 24 12	13 7	Kártik,	Chait	1 3 22	4 9	...	0 13 30	5 0	...	2 15	10 7 9 0 5
Til	<i>Sesamum Indicum</i>	2,737	3 0 10	6 5	Asarh	Aghan,	0 5 42	1 0 4	10 4 0	12 4 0	2 0 0	0 9 2	3 1	6 3 3 4
Sarson	<i>Brassica campestris</i>	2,735	5 0 11	7 4	Kártik,	Chait	0 5 82	7 2	...	0 8 30	3 10 0	0 9 2 10	4 6	4 0 5 3
Bejra	<i>Penicillaria spicata</i>	24,848	7 0 11	1 2	Sarwan,	Kártik,	0 4 02	4 5 0	7 5 0	8 5 0	3 2 0	2 0 2 9	7 6	7 0 4 10
Masur	<i>Eryum lens</i>	6,629	7 24 10	6 9	Kártik,	Chait	1 4 62	1 7	...	10 9 7 0	5 10	...	3 4	0 7 9 6 2
Caster plant,	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	2,369	5 22 12	12 0	Bhadon,	...	0 14 61	10 0 0	4 0 2	0 7 0	4 0 0	6 0 2 12	0 8	2 6 4 9
Moth	<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>	1,034	6 14 7	7 2	Asarh	Aghan,	0 2 10	1 7 0	8 7 0	8 5 0	14 2	...	1 3	7 4 3 2 3
Kodon	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	19,357	11 6 11	3 7	...	...	0 2 21	7 5 1	2 3 0	9 4 0	3 2 0	0 3 2 12	5 6	5 11 2 4
Sarwan	<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i>	4,493	9 16 8	14 0	...	Kuar	0 2 11	1 7 0	8 7 0	8 7 0	3 5 0	1 0 3 2	0 5	1 3 3 2
Kárun	<i>Setaria Italica</i>	4,221	8 24 8	13 4	...	Aghan,	0 2 11	1 7 0	8 7 0	8 7 0	3 5 0	1 0 3 2	5 5	5 8 3 7
Másh	<i>Phaseolus Roxburghii</i>	7,952	5 25 9	6 0	...	Aghan,	0 1 61	4 0 0	8 3 0	6 9 0	6 0	...	1 15	0 4 9 6 4
Mung	" Mungo	6,199	5 5 8	0 9	...	...	0 1 61	4 0 0	8 3 0	6 9 0	6 0	...	1 15	0 4 9 6 4
Arhar	<i>Cajanus bicolor</i>	16,942	8 30 8	7 3	...	Chait	0 2 31	6 0 0	5 6 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	1 0 1 9	6 4	6 0 4 1
Tili	<i>Sesamum Indicum</i>	1,750	4 0 13	12 0	...	Aghan,	0 5 02	8 0 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	3 0	...	1 15	0 5 2 0 7
Lohyan	<i>Dalichos sinensis</i>	4,091	10 0 8	0 0	...	...	0 2 02	0 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	3 0	...	1 12	0 6 1 0 2

In the five Parganahs ¹ of the Banda District under review no improvement has taken place in the quality of the staple crops grown in the last twenty years. In Parganah Badausá alone the cultivation has been extended by about one-third, and in Parganahs Angásí and Sihondá a decrease has taken place during the last twenty years, owing to the great prevalence of *káns* grass. This weed is too well known to require description. It is on the increase in Bundelkhand, where it has been long known as the greatest drawback to agricultural improvement. No artificial means of eradicating the grass have, as far as is known, been attempted in this district. One peculiarity with respect to it is the rapidity with which it disappears after an interval of years, varying from four to twenty, as if it had exhausted the land of the peculiar properties which favour its growth. Hundreds of villages in Bundelkhand have become utterly impoverished by the prevalence of this weed. The natives have two names for what may perhaps be varieties of this plant—*káns* and *kánsin*. The former (*káns*) does not entirely engross the fertile qualities of the land to the exclusion of other produce; while no seed (it is said) will give any produce at all when sown in land in which *kánsin* exists. The roots of this weed extend to such a depth as to render all attempts at eradication unavailing. The destruction of the plant by some poison is the most probable remedy conceivable.

During the last twenty years *joár* has been to some extent substituted for *chand* (gram) and *gehun* (wheat) in the *rabi* crop. This has chiefly occurred in Banda Parganah; elsewhere there has been no appreciable substitution of one kind of cereals for another. There has been an increase during the last twenty years in cotton cultivation, followed by a decrease in the cultivation of food grains, but in the cultivation of no other crop in this district. This has been the case in the Banda Parganah; but the decrease of food grains, although it has followed upon the increase in cotton cultivation, must not be regarded so much as a consequence of the latter circumstance as of the prevalence of *káns*, which has thrown so much arable land out of cultivation. In Pailáni Parganah the existing proportion of cotton to the whole cultivation is about eight per cent., while the cultivation of oil-seeds is represented by forty per cent. In Angásí Parganah cotton cultivation has returned to its old level, but formerly (within the last twenty years) cotton was cultivated to a much larger extent than it is at present, and was followed by a decrease in the cultivation of *joár* and *bájrá* in the *kharíf* crop. Cotton cultivation never affected the *rabi* crop, and now, owing to the rains of recent years having been steadily unfavourable to cotton growth, it has also ceased to affect the proportion of food grains in the *kharíf*. In Badausá Parganah the same disturbance in the proportion of the two objects of cultivation has taken place, but the equilibrium has since been restored by the increase in the cultivation of late years owing to the low prices in the market. In Sihondá Parganah the cultivation both of cotton and of food grains has diminished, but this has not been owing to increase in any other cultivation.

¹ Mr. F. Fisher, C. S.

The District of Banda is subject to blights, floods, and droughts. Blights are caused by insects and climatic influences. *Tári*, an insect, occasionally visits the district at irregular intervals, and attacking the grain crops and trees often destroys three-fourths of the crop. They disappear after a few days. *Tári* appear in July, August, and September, and usually disappear in September after the first heavy downfall of rain at the end of September or beginning of October. They generally cause injury to the extent of one-fourth of the crop. These two insects are distinguished from each other in this district; the second, attacking the *kharrif*, generally appear in the early part of the rains and disappear at their close, while the first may come at any time. *Katwa* is an insect that appears in seasons of drought and attacks the roots of wheat and gram. *Ghoughi*, *ghinghi*, or *gindur* appears in the cold weather, during the prevalence of the east winds. It eats the gram grains, and is destroyed by an accession of solar heat and the coming of west winds. *Kamrá* (a black insect) attacks *joár*, *mothi*, *ming*, *másh*, *kodon*, and cotton. *Girwi*, or rust, affects wheat in January, February, or March, when by reason of excessive rain cold injures the green plant. A small spot of a yellow colour appears on the surface of wheat, and only disappears on the occurrence of sunshine and strong warm winds. Two-thirds of the crop often suffer from this cause. *Sundi* is of a red colour and attacks cotton (*kapás*). In time of excessive cold *papahá* infests rice and *kodon*, eating the soft white portion inside the grain. The villagers to prevent this often place in their fields earthen vessels coloured with black lines, apparently from superstitious motives only. *Kukuhí*, *jori*, and *bahádurá* appear during the cold weather: the two last affect gram. *Bahádurá* often appears at the commencement of the growth of gram and totally destroys the crop; *kukuhí* affects wheat; *lási* (a black insect) attacks wheat; *thonthá* affects the ears of Indian corn, and *máhuín* (a very minute insect) attacks *serason* (or mustard) and cotton, &c.

Floods benefit the spring crops by the deposit they leave, but injure the rain crops, Indian corn, cotton, *bájrá*, &c. In 1865 the floods of the Jamna and Ken rivers were very heavy. The following towns and villages on the banks of the Jamna were more or less injured:—In Banda forty or fifty houses fell; Adari was entirely destroyed; Lasandá was half destroyed; Gurgíwán, a suburb of Sindhan, Dehra Bais, and Dehra Sukul were entirely destroyed. In Paprainda ten or twelve houses fell, and the *kharrif* crops were injured; in Mahbará half the village was destroyed, and Ainchauli was entirely destroyed. From the flooding of its tributaries, such as the Chambal, the Jamna often becomes flooded, extending when in flood to a mile in width. The *kharrif* is injured, but the *rábi* is greatly benefited.

The remedy for much of the existing evils in times of drought is irrigation, but hitherto irrigation has not been resorted to in the Banda District to any appreciable extent. The last severe drought occurred in 1868 and was one of the causes of the famine of 1869, which was the last great famine in this

district. In 1867 and 1868, owing in 1867 to excessive rains and in 1868 to continued drought, the *khari* crops partially failed, and the traders in and carriers of grain (*baiparts*) exported the greater portion of what crops there were to Chhatarpur, Bijáwar, Nayágaon Cantonments, Mahoba, Fathipur, Cawnpur, and Lucknow on account of the high prices grain fetched in those places. The prices in consequence increased greatly in this district, and a partial failure of the *rabi* of 1869 caused distress to reach such a height that many of the people were reduced to live upon *ghárbet*, mangoes, and *makhua*, while the greater number of the people with difficulty obtained half their ordinary supply of food. Nowhere was there an absolute want of the articles of food, but a general scarcity and a consequent rise in prices resulted. In a limited area only was there a complete loss of all kinds of crops. The gram was parched and the wheat and barley withered in certain patches over areas of fifteen or twenty square miles. Speaking generally, the crops were dwarfed, and there was a reduced outturn throughout the district. The distress was most severe in the centre of the district. The crops suffered most in Parganahs Darsendá, Tarahwan, Augásí, and Badausá; Chhábún to the east and Banda and Pailání to the west were not so much affected. The crops within three or four miles of the Jamna were very fair. Relief measures were adopted as soon as the *rabi* harvest had been gathered. In May and June the largest numbers of persons were employed in relief works: the highest average daily number of persons employed is that for May, viz., 10,943. The commencement of the rains on June 30th virtually put a stop to the necessity of active relief measures. Nearly all the purely relief labour works were carried out in Parganah Tarahwan in the Karwí Sub-division. Labour was found on these works for numbers of the poorer classes; principally from the neighbourhood of Saraiyá and the surrounding villages, Mánikpur with the villages on the hills in its neighbourhood, and the southern and western villages of Parganah Darsendá, where the failure of crops had been the greatest.

The maximum prices of food during the year 1869 per rupee were as follows:—

Months.	Wheat.	Chaná.	Jowar.	Bajrá.	Barley.	Mool.	Rice.	Urd, green.	Urd, black.	Gúr.	Ghí.	Oil.	Salt, sambhar.	Til.	Sugar, white.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
January ..	10 4 4	0 14 4	13 8 14	8 15 0	10 8 14	0 13 8	11 0 2	2 4 2	6 0 10	0 3 4	10 0 3	4	10 0 3	4	10 0 3
February ..	11 4 14	0 14 4	13 8 14	8 15 0	10 8 14	0 13 8	11 0 2	2 4 2	6 0 10	0 3 4	10 0 3	4	10 0 3	4	10 0 3
March ..	13 8 19	8 16 0	13 8 18	8 15 8	10 8 13	8 13 0	10 12 2	6 4 2	6 4 2	6 4 2	6 4 2	6 4 2	6 4 2	6 4 2	6 4 2
April ...	11 8 16	8 14 8	13 0 15	8 15 8	10 0 12	8 12 0	10 0 2	8 4 2	6 0 10	0 3 4	10 0 3	4	10 0 3	4	10 0 3
May ...	11 8 12	12 14 8	14 0 10	0 14 8	9 4 11	4 12 4	10 0 2	7 4 12	6 0 10	0 3 4	10 0 3	4	10 0 3	4	10 0 3
June ...	10 12 11	4 13 4	13 0 9	8 14 4	8 8 10	8 10 8	9 0 2	4 6 5	12 9 8	3 4	9 8 3	4	9 8 3	4	9 8 3
July ...	11 0 11	4 14 0	13 4 10	0 14 8	8 0 0	8 11 0	9 0 2	1 4 4	5 12 9	8 3	4	9 8 3	4	9 8 3	4
August ...	10 0 13	0 13 4	11 0 13	0 ...	8 4 10	8 11 0	9 0 1	15 4 4	5 8 9	4 4	5 8 9	4 4	5 8 9	4 4	5 8 9
September ..	8 0 10	4 10 8	10 4 10	4 ...	8 4 10	0 10 8	9 4 2	0 4 4	5 2 9	8 3	4	9 8 3	4	9 8 3	4
October ...	7 12 10	0 10 4	12 0 10	12 ...	9 0 8	0 8 0	8 12 2	2 4 4	5 6 9	0 3	0	9 0 3	0	9 0 3	0
November ..	8 8 14	0 25 0	19 0 19	8 19 0	11 0 14	8 16 4	7 6 1	13 5 12	5 8 14	0 3	0	14 0 3	0	14 0 3	0
December ..	9 8 15	0 27 0	22 0 13	8 24 0	11 8 15	0 20 0	7 8 1	13 4 12	5 8 14	8 3	4	9 8 3	4	9 8 3	4

The loss of cattle in the district by disease and scarcity of food and water during 1868-69 was—for bullocks three per cent. of the entire number in the district, for cows six per cent., and for female buffaloes fourteen per cent. In 1872 prices in Paraganah Banda reverted to their former level, except in the case of *til*, *till*, oil, and *ghí*, which are still very dear as compared with prices before the famine year. Thus, the price of *till* and *til* in 1868 was ten *sers* for a rupee, and in 1872 was six *sers*; the oil was four and two *sers* respectively; *ghí* in 1868 was two *sers* seven *chhattáks*, and in 1872 was one *ser* ten *chhattáks*.

In Pailání Parganah the highest rate for grain in 1869 was eight *sers* for the rupee, at which rate two *anas* per head of the population would be the lowest cost of sustenance. The rates have returned to what they were before the famine year. In Augúsi and Sihondá the rates have not returned to their former level. Famine rates are reached in this district when *gehun* (wheat) is at ten *sers*, and *chand* (gram) at sixteen *sers* per rupee, and Government relief operations are then necessary. In 1869, Indian corn, "*pisiya-gehun*" (wheat), and "*bhujíya chával*" (rice) were brought from Cawnpur, Fathipur, and Farrakhabad, but not in sufficient quantity to entirely relieve the district from the pressure of famine.

In Augúsi Parganah, if wheat is at 12 *sers*; *chand*, 16; *bájrá*, 20; *joór*, 20; *masí*, 12; *arhar*, 18; *múng*, 15; *chával*, 8; and *sánwán* and *kúkun*, 18 *sers* per rupee famine rates are reached and Government relief becomes necessary.

In Banda Parganah relief should be given when wheat sells at five *sers* per rupee; barley at 6; *chand*, 8; *joór*, $8\frac{1}{2}$; *bájrá*, 9; *arhar*, 7; *sánwán*, 6; and *masír*, 5. The famine rates for these grains in this Parganah are wheat, 10; barley, 10; *chand*, 16; *joór*, $12\frac{1}{2}$; *bájrá*, 13; *arhar*, 14; *sánwán*, 11; and *masír*, $11\frac{1}{2}$. The external communications of this district with other parts of the country are probably sufficient to avert the extremity of famine by importation.

Generally¹ speaking, the district may be divided into two tracts—the plains, and the table-land above the first range of hills (or *páthá*).

Geology, &c.

The northern portion of the district, on the south bank of the Jamna, forms a part of the great plain of Northern India, while the southern portion consists of ranges of low hills which form the northern flank of the table-land of Central India. The plains on the south of the Jamna, however, present a very different appearance to those of the Duáb. Instead of the low banks which are the ordinary feature on the Ganges and the north side of the Jamna, we have the south bank rising abruptly, and generally presenting a series of terraces, worn out by the action of the weather and water. For two or three miles inland the country is much intersected by ravines, but thence stretches out into fertile undulating plains. Further on scattered rocks are found cropping out above the ground, and these rocks increase in size till we meet the immense detached masses of granite, standing in some cases more than one hundred feet high. These detached masses gradually become more numerous until in the

¹ Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, Collector of Banda : J. A. S., Ben., XIX., 89 (1850).

extreme south of the district they form the continuous low chain of hills which are the northern boundary of the great Central India table-land. The plain country above described varies considerably in breadth in different parts of the district. In the extreme east it scarcely exists at all, for in the Chhībūn Parganah the detached hills run nearly into the Jamma, while the continuous chains are found a few miles to the south in the neighbourhood of Karwī. The hills, however, recede further and further from the Jamma as we proceed west, until in the longitude of Banda the huge detached masses do not appear until the city is reached, and the continuous chains are several miles further to the south towards Kalinjar.

The low country consists for the most part of the well-known black soil called *mār*. The hills are principally of granite, but occasionally of syenite or quartz, either white or tinged of a deep reddish brown by ferruginous matter. The granite is exceedingly liable to disintegration into large masses, so as to present to the eye a confused congeries of boulders of all sizes, sometimes in concentric segments of circles and sometimes in straight parallel lines. The tendency of these masses is to split in fixed directions, not unfrequently so as to leave large surfaces exposed of almost perfect flatness. The granite is much traversed by veins of quartz of every degree of thickness from a line to several yards, and the nature of the stone is likewise very variable, from the finest grain of very great hardness to a coarse grain so loosely held together by the felspar as to appear rotten and to be quite friable. The greenstone and syenite also vary very much in texture. All the more scattered and outlying hills are of granite and rarely of quartz. As we advance southward more of the greenstone syenite appears, and finally we find the hills capped with a perpendicular escarp of sandstone of more or less depth. Between the sandstone and granite there is a thin metamorphic stratum, consisting either of very hard silicious masses or of a very hard hornstone, called *karbia*. Between the Paisuni and the Ohan, in the east of the district, this metamorphic rock forms the base of all the outlying hills. It is noticeable from its tendency to break into irregular, somewhat cubical, masses, seamed on the upper surface with deep scars; this tendency often gives the base of a hill the appearance of having been cut into giant stairs. The stone is used only for building, and in the rough, as it is too hard to be dressed. In this rock are the remarkable caves called the Gupta Godāvāri, near Chaubepur in Parganah Bhitari, a portion of the lands granted to the Kalinjar Chaubés. There are two caves—a lower full of water and an upper containing three irregular chambers. The great mass of the hills forming the barrier of the table-land consists of sandstone; this lies in layers of very different degrees of thickness and hardness, some being quite friable, others admirably adapted for building, millstones, and many other useful purposes. Most of the highly-ornamented temples in the district are built of this stone, which has

preserved a wonderful degree of sharpness in the carvings after centuries of exposure to the weather.

The principal quarries are as follows :—In Parganah Tarahwan, Khohi Sítapur, Kol Garhaiyá, Parsidhpur, and Khoh, of which that of Kol Garhaiyá is the best. In Parganah Badausá there is Kaliujar, noted for its export; Gulrampur, with a small trade; and Rauli, whence large quantities are sent to all Districts. In Parganah Chhibún, the quarry of Benipur Pali is well known, and supplies much stone to Allahabad and the railway. In Tarahwan there is Rahantiya, Bhaunri, and Saraiyá, whence the Mánikpur road is metalled and the railway is supplied.

But small quarries are opened at many other places for local purposes, especially millstone-making. A quarry of greenstone, termed *tehiya*, is situated at Purwa in Parganah Kunhas (now transferred to the Chaubés in lieu of Kaliujar); it admits of a very high polish, and is much used in making idols, &c. Although a similar stone is found in some of our own villages it is not quarried elsewhere. A green-coloured sandstone is found near Rasin, which is used for colouring walls: the stone is ground, mixed with green water and grease, and smeared upon the walls; it gives a dark bluish green colour. It is found, but in small deposits, near Tarahwan, especially at the summit of the remarkable hill of Sidhwára, and below the surface in the bed of a *nd'a* at Brináli Kund near Kámtá. It appears to be crude greenstone, not hardened by igneous action into the usual form of that rock. A stalagmitic deposit of limestone overlying sandstone occurs near Gulrampur, which is extensively quarried and burnt at the villages of Gulrampur and Muhkamgarh near Sítapur and thence exported; this species is valued for its great whiteness and purity. It is broken into squares of three or four inches and burned for eighteen hours, and retains its stone-like shape till slaked. It is often eaten with *pán* and is then called *kali*; when used for whitewashing it is called *kalui*. It is worth a rupee for four *máns* at the kiln, and in Banda one and a half *máns* sell for a rupee. This deposit occurs abundantly elsewhere, and is found in every one of the similar dells of the Kulyángarh Parganah; but it is not used there, as that Parganah is not so accessible as Gulrampur. Ascending to the table-land (or *páthá*) we find a very shallow soil resting on sandstone often cropping out in rugged rocks, the harder portions standing up in relief when the softer have been worn away. The unequal hardness of the layers composing the mass of sandstone has given rise to some very curious and beautiful chasms formed by the streams.

In Parganahs Banda, Sihondá, and Kamásin, hills are found producing a stone of a dark bay colour.¹ This stone is used for roads in place of *kunkur*, the name of the stone when so used being *giti*. It is not used for building purposes. It is procured at a cost of two and a half rupees per hundred feet of

¹ Mr. F. Fisher, C. S.

area excavated, and the cost of carriage is about ten anas per mile. In Tarahwan the beams and cross-beams of the roofs of houses are generally also of stone. In Badausá Parganah there are quarries of redstone at Kalinjar, Gulrampur, and Rauli. The large pieces (*asari*), $6' \times 2' \times 6''$ thick, fetch two anas per foot; *turiyas*, for jambs and lintels, $2' \times 1' \times 9''$ thick, cost two anas each. The slates or slabs of stone (*paliya*) used for roofing or flooring are sold at five rupees per hundred slabs of $3' \times 1' \times 2''$ thick at the quarry. The cost of dressing is three to four anas per foot.

In Parganah Kalyángarh iron is found and is pretty extensively worked at several points, especially at Goharháí. It is considered of very fine quality. The mines are situated high up in the hills. The works at Goharháí are usually managed by a company of *lohárs* (blacksmiths); they pay nothing to the zamindárs for the right of digging the raw ore, but a sum of four rupees per kiln per season. Work commences as soon after the close of the rains as they can get a sufficient quantity of charcoal ready, but it is not in full vigour till March. The manner of smelting is as follows:—The ore, termed *dhái*, is broken into small pieces and put into the first furnace, termed *nár*, which is merely a sort of oven sunk below the surface; it is mixed with common charcoal (made indiscriminately from any wood), which is kept in a high state of ignition with a rude pair of bellows (*jor*). A buffalo-load of charcoal is expended in one day upon about one or one and a quarter *mans* of the *dhái*, and after the whole day's work is over the first process is considered complete. The large mass of iron, termed *chuli*, is then drawn out with a long pair of tongs, termed *kargítha* or *sansi*; it is cut in two, while hot, with a great axe (*kulhári*). These pigs are subsequently put into the refining furnace, or *murai*, which is more artificially built with a long chimney slanting upwards, and with but one opening below. The furnace is filled up with charcoal, and in this stage that prepared from the bambú is exclusively used; the orifice is nearly closed below, and after the charcoal has all burned out the purified iron is removed, and in this state, termed *ogári*, is sold. The slag left after the first process is not very heavy, and is porous; but that after the second operation is very dense and heavy: both are indifferently termed *khát*. Five coolies are employed at each furnace (*nár*), one at the bellows and four at putting on fuel, and they each receive two anas a day. The digging of the ore and the greater part of the labour is performed by Kols, who receive wages of a rupee for eight days; the more skilled part of the work is performed by the *lohárs* themselves. The mines are situated at the top of the hill near the village of Goharháí, about one mile and a half from the smelting works, and three hundred feet above them. The mass of the hill consists of sandstone, but the top is ferruginous; deep shafts are sunk and extensive passages are burrowed through the hill, as the ore lies at a distance of many feet from the surface. There are also mines at Doorí and Khiráni.

Pipe-clay is found in a pretty extensive deposit on the hill above Kol Garhaiyá in Parganah Tarahwan. It is found below the hornstone stratum previously mentioned (*karbi*). Deep shafts sunk into the side of the hill through that rock meet with a mass of hard white flint and a soft greenish stone mixed with a profusion of agates in every stage of crystallization; and the pipe-clay seems to be the softened state of these last stones. It was at one time used by Dr. Jeffries in his factory at Fathigarh for pottery. There is a diamond mine at Sava Lachhmanpur, the name of a summit of a hill called Bindachal, about fourteen miles from Panná, and in Parganah Badausá; only one-eighth belongs to the British Government, and this is leased for 125 rupees per annum. (See KALINJAR, PANNÁ).¹

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.	Bricks.	Table-moulded bricks, called " <i>guman kulán</i> ," measuring $1' \times 6'' \times 3''$, cost Rs. 700 to Rs. 900 per lakh; " <i>guman khárol</i> ," $10'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700; common bricks of the size of the latter, called <i>bhuinputi</i> , are worth Rs. 300 a lakh; common country bricks, $7'' \times 5'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$, cost Rs. 200, and are known as " <i>nau tiráhi</i> ;" while the smallest, called <i>lahuuri</i> , $6'' \times 4'' \times 1''$, cost about Rs. 100 a lakh. These rates do not differ much throughout the district. It may be laid down that the difference in the cost of table-moulded bricks and those moulded on the ground is about Rs. 300 a lakh.
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Lime is burned with wood in Parganahs Tarahwan and Chhírbán, and with cow-dung and other refuse in the rest of the district, in small kilns, in which the fuel and *kunkur* are spread in layers and then fired. In the Parganahs just mentioned lime sells at seven rupees per hundred cubic feet, and in the rest of the district at twelve rupees per hundred *mans*. *Kunkur* is found in *dandi* and *paria* land bordering on rivers and ravines: it is dug out generally in the proportion of one foot of *kunkur* to three feet of excavation. *Kunkur* for metalling roads is found on the Ken in the Banda, Pailáni, and Sihondá Parganahs, and costs one rupee per hundred cubic feet at the mouth of the pit, and ten anas a mile for carriage. The kinds of *kunkur* most in use are—the yellowish, which is dug from pits, and makes the best lime, as well as being a good metal for roads; the blue, which is found in dry ravines and *nálús*: it is hard, but bad for lime; the blackish, found in running streams, which makes a good road-metal, and is met with in quantities at Guncha in Parganah Pailáni; *danti*, which is found on land bordering on rivers and near water, and is used as a road-metal. The cost of metalling a road twelve feet wide and six inches deep is about Rs. 1,050 per mile—*kunkur*, Rs. 317, carriage Rs. 396, stacking Rs. 20, and consolidating Rs. 317. The price varies according to the distance.

¹ On the stone-quarries and mines, see Sel. Rec., North-Western Provinces, V. (N. S.) 276-314.

The timber trees found in the district have already been noticed under the head of "Vegetable products." The principal woods used in building, and their value, are—*mahita*, which is worth one rupee a foot, and is much used for beams, cross-beams, and doors; mango and *nim* wood cost the same, and are used for doors; *sālu* costs three rupees a cubic foot, and is used as beams for a flagged roof; *shisham* is half the value, and is used for doors and furniture. *Tendu*, *saicha*, *dhuwa*, *kaimu*, *sāl*, and *sagon* are also used in buildings. *Tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), cut into *golas* 10' × 6", costs in Banda eight anas each; into *koras* 7' × 3" one ana each; into *sachras* 13' × 3" four anas; into *dandiyas* 11' × 4" the same price; and into *lathas* 8' × 3" two anas each. These are principally used for roofing purposes. The best bambús are found at Kalinjar and Gulrampur, which supply the whole district; they cost two rupees to ten rupees a hundred in the forest, and nearly double as much at Banda, according to quality.¹

PART III.

INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows the differences of area and population, as shown by the census of 1853 and the census of 1865, in each Parganah:—

Census.	Banda.	Pallani.	Augāsi.	Darsendā.	Chāibān.	Badausā.	Tarahwān.	Siḥondā.
1865, area ...	252,769	153,232	185,113	227,147	200,547	239,825	353,240	194,210
1853 " ...	Ditto.	151,896	Ditto.	227,095	Ditto.	227,093	343,681	Ditto.
1865, population,	142,376	64,209	69,506	85,423	80,078	85,251	97,482	79,760
1853 " ...	137,250	59,971	72,035	90,664	80,458	86,720	86,313	83,616
Difference .	+5,126	+4,238	-2,529	-5,241	-30	-1,469	+11,169	-3,856
Percentage .	+ 3.73	+ 7.06	- 3.51	- 5.78	- .47	- 1.69	+ 12.94	- 4.61
<i>Hindā.</i>								
1865, agricultural,	46,707	39,835	39,081	44,839	38,870	44,516	55,110	46,398
1853 " ...	59,321	43,177	51,421	44,697	48,931	70,640	67,164	54,655
1865, non-agricul-	48,808	19,422	26,479	33,220	38,268	35,890	38,447	28,555
tural.								
1853 " ...	47,612	12,212	16,016	43,340	28,650	11,075	15,963	23,807
<i>Muhammadan.</i>								
1865, agricultural,	2,891	3,218	2,887	1,189	...	...	...	...
1853 " ...	4,509	2,901	3,222	1,017	...	...	...	...
1865, non-agricul-	9,159	1,684	1,059	1,173	...	...	...	...
tural.								
1853 " ...	14,228	1,651	1,376	1,610	...	...	...	...
Proportion of								
females to 100								
males in 1865.	94.09	85.61	93.35	92.92	88.49	91.12	89.51	95.50
Ditto in 1853 ...	89.08	83.33	91.97	91.26	91.20	91.57	93.34	92.93

The total difference in area between the census of 1853 and the census of 1865 is an increase of 13,179 acres, of which 1,336 acres are attributable to increase by alluvion, 12,391 acres to the *Paria Jdyir* resumed, and 548 acres to errors of account. The total population in 1853 was 743,872 souls, and in 1865 was 724,372 souls, showing a decrease of 19,500, or 2·62 per cent. The total population in 1872 was 697,610 souls. This falling-off is partially accounted for by the loss of life and emigration during the mutiny, and the departure of the Karwi *Pandits* and the Nawwab of Banda, both of whom supported a large number of followers. Though this explanation held good to a certain extent in 1865 it cannot be accepted now, and the fact of the steady gradual decrease of the population is one that calls for grave consideration and some more marked and accurate inquiries as to its causes.

In 1865 there were 169,138 houses, giving 4·28 persons to each house. There were only four towns containing more than 5,000 inhabitants, *viz.*, Rajapur (5,165), Mataundh (5,201), Karwi (6,854), and Banda (27,573). The total number of agriculturists was 414,421, and of labourers was 128,621. The number of villages was 1,265, containing an area of 1,939,291 acres, or 3,030·14 square miles, of which 889,570 acres were cultivated, 543,279 were culturable, 69,183 were revenue-free, and 437,259 were barren.

The statement below gives the statistics of the census of 1872 as far as they can be ascertained, owing to the census report not having been completed up to the present time. There are 114,733 enclosures in the district, of which 6,999 belong to Muhammadans: nearly one-third of these (or 2,227) are to be found in the Banda Parganah. The houses number 160,962, of which 5,705 are built with skilled labour, and these are nearly all to be found in the Banda, Sihonda, Pailani, and Augási Parganahs.

The following table gives the sex, age, religion, and occupation of the inhabitants of each fiscal subdivision:—

Parganah.	HINDUS.				MUHAMMADANS.				Total males.	Total females.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.						
	Under 15 years.	Adults.	Under 15 years.	Adults.	Under 15 years.	Adults.	Under 15 years.	Adults.					
Banda ...	17,635	32,357	15,607	31,494	2,024	3,811	1,828	3,955	55,927	52,044	2,897	42,230	63,044
Dar-enda ...	15,713	26,011	13,859	25,459	410	759	411	705	43,953	40,441	9,007	31,149	43,333
Chhibatu ...	13,931	23,670	12,007	22,638	417	837	383	746	38,861	35,761	3,061	32,018	38,016
Pailani ...	17,072	30,632	14,866	28,747	1,125	1,783	957	1,355	60,612	46,428	6,381	47,890	42,820
Angasi ...	14,650	24,074	13,266	24,502	1,206	1,934	925	1,160	42,764	41,089	392	40,161	44,320
Padmasu ...	16,084	25,519	13,972	25,121	954	1,422	809	1,503	41,319	41,435	1,777	44,361	36,616
Sihonda ...	14,294	23,527	12,373	21,543	880	1,337	775	1,585	40,067	38,781	3,842	35,958	39,048
Tarahwan ...	15,758	27,064	13,509	26,019	542	966	471	959	44,362	40,961	831	41,550	39,936
Total ...	125,477	213,780	110,027	207,813	7,507	12,898	6,588	13,413	359,765	337,810	23,778	318,203	351,671

The population in each Parganah in 1872 was—Banda, 108,771; Darsendá, 83,387; Chihbún, 74,625; Pailáni, 97,040; Augási, 83,863; Badausá, 85,754; Sihonda, 78,848, and Tarahwan, 85,323—total 697,610 souls.

There were 11,665 Hindú males and 1,107 Musalmán males, two Hindú females and one Musalmán female, who could read and write in the whole district; making a grand total of 12,775 persons.

There were only six Christians recorded as resident in the Banda District in 1872. The Muhammadans numbered 40,497, and the Hindús numbered 657,107 souls. The Muhammadans are entered as Shaikhs, Sayyids, Mughals, Patháns, Bahnahs, Jaláhas (weavers), Rangrez (dyers), Chihpís (calico-printers), and other traders.

Amongst the Brahmans are the Dúbe, Pánre, Chaubé, Tirbedi, Tewari, Avasthi, Sukul, Agnihotri, Misr, Páthak, Dichhit, Upádhya, Bájpái, Maháputr, Gangaputr, Ojha, Gaur, Garg, Bharadwáj, Gautam, Bhát, Joshi, Sanawadhiya, Bhadauriyá, and Rupaulya. Like the Rajpúts, the Brahmans of Bundelkhand differ considerably from those of the Duáb in costume and customs. They do not intermarry with the latter; and do not object to handle the plough. The Jajhotiyas are said to have been brought here by Raja Jajhar Singh of Hamirpur about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The principal Thákur or Rajpút tribes are the Bhágels, Kachhwáhas, Bais, found in Sihonda and Baberú, claiming origin from the tribe inhabiting Baiswára in Oudh; Dikhit, Bagri, Mauhá, Gautam, Parihá, Chandel, Gaur, Chauhán, Rathor, Bisen, Panwár, Sengar, Bhadauriyá, Kánpuriya, Banáphar, Jaiwár, Kátí, Raizádah, Raghubansi, Tomar, Bundela, Karchuli, Khattri, and Karwar. The Bais, Dikhit, Mauhá, Gautam, Parihá, Panwár, Jaiwár, and Bundelas are the most numerous. The Jaiwárs trace their origin to Oudh; the Gaharwárs of Sihonda to the Fathipur District; the Gaharwárs of Badausá to Kanauj; the Panwárs to Dhár; the Chandels to Mahoba; and the Bhágels to Gujrát and Ríwá. The Chauháns came through Oudh from Udaipur, Mainpuri, and Kota Bandi. The Gautams came from Cawnpur, and the Solankhis of Baberú from Ujayini through Oudh. The Bilkaitis settled here with a force sent by Aurangzéb to reduce Bundelkhand. A peculiar clan, possessing several villages in Badausá, and known as Randelas, ascribe their origin to their having accompanied the force of Alá-ud-dín Ghori. The Bhadauriyás come from Etáwah, the Sunkís from Ríwá and Bandhugarh. The Raghubansis belong to the same clan as the Raja of Baronda and came from Oudh. The Bagris came with Prithiráj from Delhi. The Mauhárs derive their origin from Sambhal in Ruhelkhand. The Gahlots, or Gahlauts as they are sometimes called, connect themselves with Kalinjar. Amongst the other classes the most numerous are the Kayaths, Kúrmís, Káchhís, Nais, Lodhis, Kalárs, Barbais, Lohárs, Darzís, Dhobís,

Kahárs, Garariyas, Bharbhúnjas, Ahírs, Chamárs, Kewats, Telis, Korís, Kamhírs, Basors, Khángars, Kolis, Pásís, and Sunárs.

Recourse to arbitration is a not uncommon mode of settling a dispute. Gen-

Customs.

rally the number of arbitrators appointed is three, but sometimes five is the number, and occasionally some one individual is made single arbitrator (*hasar karna*). If more than one arbitrator be appointed, an umpire (or *sarpanch*) is also usually fixed upon, who gives the ultimate decision if the other two cannot agree. It frequently happens in Court that the parties desire to withdraw the matters under trial from the Court and submit them to private arbitration. This course in the case of revenue suits generally takes the shape of allowing the case to go by default, or putting in a petition to withdraw the suit.

In Bándá itself every trade has its Chaudhrí selected by those who belong to it. Their functions are those of collecting supplies for troops and similar duties. Some of them, such as the Chaudhris of Lohárs, Chamárs, and Lodhís, have by custom the power to decide on questions of exclusion from caste, and the fines or punishments leviable on re-admission. In the "*bazár*" and "*pansári*," or petty shopkeeper trades, it is usual to give certain fees, varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 11, annually to the Chaudhrí. The Chaudhrís of Kahárs, or palki-bearers employed for stage travelling in this district, are appointed by the Collector. The only other place in the district where Chaudhrís are found is Mataundh. They have similar privileges and functions in Mataundh as their fellow-officers have in Bándá.

In the rainy season, low castes of Hindús employed in agriculture live upon

Mode and style of living. Indian corn, *bájrá*, *kodo*, *sánwán*, and *kákún*, which they eat either roasted or boiled. In the spring their food is gram

(*chand*) and *arhar*, grains which cost them more than those of the rains. The middle classes use wheat mixed with gram; the higher classes simply wheat. Petty traders and agents of landowners located in the village represent the middle classes, while large landowners and bankers constitute the higher. The amount and cost of food can only be stated generally. A labourer usually requires about two and a half pounds of coarse food grains for his daily subsistence. The cost of this quantity is generally about seven and a half pies (*páis*), that is, a fraction less than a penny.

Houses for dwellings are of three kinds—*first*, brick-built (*pakhtá*); *secondly*,

Habitations. partly brick-built and partly built of baked earth; and *thirdly*, entirely built of earth with the exception of the roof.

The first kind is the only one with any pretensions to style. Brick-built houses are generally square-shaped, the rooms all opening into an interior court-yard (*sáhn*). A house of this description with two small rooms could be built for from three to four hundred rupees. In the city of Bándá the houses have usually

four pillars with three openings, called *sikhāra*, the pillars being made of bricks, or wood, or baked earth. Most houses have verandahs (*śāyabāns*). After the verandah comes the *barohā* (or common room), and then the *sāhn* (or court-yard). There are on an average three rooms surrounding each court-yard, and in every enclosure (*ihātak*) on an average four persons reside. The rooms are about twenty feet in length and eight feet in breadth, and have small doors five feet high and three feet wide. The walls are generally furnished with shelves or recesses (*idk*).

An *abddu* and a *badarrau* (*i. e.*, a passage and receptacle for water) are attached to each house, and some of the better class of houses have also a necessary house of about four feet square furnished with a seat (*kadamchi*) of solid masonry or of baked earth. This is, however, the appendage to a house which a native usually regards as most easily dispensed with. The walls of the enclosures are not generally high, and houses built of solid masonry have often two or more stories. In *Kārtik* the houses are whitewashed. Most houses have roofs of tiles (*khaprel*), and a few only have roofs constructed with beams and masonry. In the villages, the chief door of the enclosure is large as compared with that of houses in the larger towns. The inner doors are smaller. Two raised floors (*chabūtras*) of about one yard square, composed of consolidated earth, are situated near the chief door, and inside the enclosure are several houses more or less separate and distinct from each other. On an average there is one inhabitant to each of these dwelling-places. In each dwelling-house there are two rooms, one the verandah (*ausārā* or *śāyabān*), and the other the inner chamber (*munder*, *i. e.*, *hujra andrūni*). This is twelve feet long and six feet wide. The fashion of leaving the ends of beams (*khāntā*) sticking out from the walls on the outside is common. Cleanliness in appearance is rarely regarded.

The styles adopted for buildings for Hindú worship in Bundelkhand at the present time are probably limited to two—the *mandir* and the *shivālā*. The vast majority of buildings for Hindú worship in the Bāndā District are dedicated to Mahādeo. Mahābīr, Debī, Ganesh, and the rest have many temples scattered about the district, but almost every village has at least one of Mahādeo. The ordinary large temple (*mandir*) resembles a brick-built native house in being surrounded by four high walls. The interior is occupied by one or more small temples containing images of the deity to whom they are dedicated. The houses of the attendants of the temple occupy the sides of the square. The house containing the image of the god is usually a small square building with a round or pointed roof and one entrance. Often the building consists of an arched roof supported on four slender pillars, and has an appearance of lightness and elegance. The latter kind are now, however, rarely imitated, as plainness in architecture (amounting, indeed, to downright ugliness) seems the main

object aimed at in modern buildings for Hindú worship. There are some fine specimens of ancient temples in the district, especially at Kalinjar, Râsin, and Marpha, but they belong chiefly to the time of the Chandel Rajas. (See KALINJAR, MAHURA, KHAJARAHU).

Neither Christianity nor the Brahmo Samáj has effected any settlements in the Bánda District, nor are there any agricultural villages of Native Christians. A few Bengáli residents of Bánda some years ago (1865) attempted the formation of a Brahmo Samáj, but, meeting with no success, have apparently abandoned the idea. The Muhammadan religion has made one doubtful convert among the Hindú population of the Bánda District since the mutiny. As far as can be known on the surface, there appear to be no distinct sects of Musalmáns, as Wahábís, or Farázís, in the district.

The distinct dialect peculiar to Bundelkhand and known by the name "*Bundelkhandi*" is spoken everywhere in the district, but especially in the south. This dialect is a corruption of the Hindi, and in many respects resembles the Brijbhákhá. A list of a few of the words in common use is given :—

English.	Hindi.	Bundelkhandi.
<i>Relationship.</i>		
Paternal grandfather ...	Ajá ...	Báhá, bare bábá.
Grandmother ...	Ájí ...	Dái.
Father ...	Báp ...	Dádah, bháu, bhaiyá, bápú.
Mother ...	Mán ...	Dídí, aiyá, máí.
Uncle ...	Cháchá ...	Dudá.
Aunt ...	Cháchi ...	Kakihí.
Elder brother ...	Bará bhái ...	Bhaiyá, dáu, dádá, nává.
Elder brother's wife ...	Barí bháuj ...	Bhobhí, bhanjí.
Younger brother's wife ...	(hhotí bháuj, ...	Lahurí, gutuí.
Wife ...	Joru ...	Dulhan, lagáí, mahariyá, basuhí, jurán, gotání.
Sister ...	Bahin ...	Dídí.
Daughter ...	Betí ...	Bitiyá, bhiyá, chhanuí.
Son ...	Betá ...	Lálá, dádá, chhanuí, búa.
Mother's sister ...	Phuphí ...	Phuvá, buvá.
Sister's husband ...	Bahnói ...	Jíjá.
Son-in-law ...	Dámád ...	Páhan, nāt.
Wife's brother ...	Sáli ...	Sár, sáro.
Father-in-law ...	Sasur ...	Saho, ráut, mahtau.
Sister's son ...	Bahin ka beta ...	Bhanej, bhánuen.
<i>Common articles.</i>		
Lotah ...	Lotá ...	Garáí, lotiyá.
Salver ...	Tháli ...	Thariyá, thár, táthí.
Brass vessel, ...	Batlohá ...	Batawá.
	Totidár lota ...	Genduwá, jhárí, karora.
	Katora ...	Khora, khorwá, khoriyá, beliyá.

English.		Bundelkhandi.		Hindi.
		<i>Common articles.</i>		
A large brass plate	...	Parát	...	Kopri.
A brass cup	...	Belá	...	Chambá.
A brass water-pot ...	...	Gagari	...	Kalá.
A copper water-pot	...		...	Tumehrá.
An iron pan	...	Karáhi	...	Karaliyá.
An earthen vessel	...	Karádár gagra	...	Gangul.
Betel-box	...	Pándán	...	Pándulba.
Tongs	...	Sansí	...	Sanarsi.

Another dialect¹ spoken in parts of the district is a corruption of Hindi and Urdú. In it 'o' is substituted for 'a' at the end of words, as *hamdro* for *hamára* : and sometimes substituted for other vowels in the middle of words, as *moro* for *merá*. Another peculiarity is the substitution of 'r' and 'n' for the Urdú 'l,' as *muri* for *muli*, and *nakarýá* for *lakrí*, and sometimes *llo* for *nllú*. The verb 'the' is corruptly pronounced 'te.' The diminutive form of substantives is in common use, as *ghorú* for *ghorá*, *tatturá* for *tattú*. There are no important institutions of any kind, literary or charitable, in the district, and no printing-press.

The Educational Department in the district is supervised by the Inspector of the Third or Benares Circle. There are no Mission Schools, the one existing at Bándá before the mutiny having never since been re-organized. The Inferior *Zila* School at Bándá was opened in 1858. Instruction is given in the vernaculars and English, and in Persian or Sanskrit, according to the wish of the pupil, up to the third-class standard of a High School. Fees from three anas upwards are taken in these schools. The *Tahsili* Schools teach simple literature and science in Hindi. Boys who desire it can go to the *Zila* School, and to assist them the Government gives four scholarships in each district yearly. A fee of two anas is paid by pupils attending these schools. Parganah Schools have recently been established in Rajapur, Mataundh, and Baberú, in which a more simple course is taught, and below these come the *Halkabandi* Schools. The Female Schools are primary Hindi schools. The Indigenous Schools are chiefly found in the larger towns, and give instruction in bazar accounts for the children of the trading classes. There are a few Persian Indigenous Schools in Bándá. There is now but one Anglo-vernacular School—that at Kárwí in Tarahwan—established by local subscription, to which Government gives half the tuition cost as a maximum grant-in-aid, the Inspector generally appointing the teachers. The course of instruction is similar to that given in the Inferior *Zila* Schools. The local staff in each district consists of a Deputy and two Sub-Deputy Inspectors under a local Committee, of which the Judge or Magistrate is President.

¹ J. A. S., Ben., XII. (Pt. II.), 1086.

Educational Statistics of the Dánda District.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	1860-61.			1871-72.							
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Cost.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		Average daily attendance.	Average cost of educating each pupil.	Proportion borne by the State.	Total charges in rupees.	
					Hindūs.	Musalmāns.					
1. Inferior Zila	Rs. ...	1	82	18	72	Rs. a. p. 26 12 2	24 11 3	2,676	
2. Tah-sili	...	9	341	1,506	8	125	5	113-36	17 0 6	11 1 2	2,148
3. Parganah	3	established	in	1872.	...	...	...
4. Halkabandi	...	180	2,113	7,021	179	3,783	495	4,144-5	3 3 7	...	13,806
5. Female (Government)	10	46	74	107-35	5 12 8	4 8 11	607
6. Indigenous (unaided)	...	38	352	1,573	11	127	126	203	4 2 8	...	1,064
7. Anglo-vernacular (aided),	2	77	2	54-8	19 14 6	8 6 6	1,653	
Total	...	227	3,006	11,000	314	4,246	720	4,695-1	...	...	21,944

The imperial post-office statistics for three years in the last decade are shown in the following table:—

RECEIPTS.							CHARGES.						
Year.	Miscellaneous, savings, fines.	Passengers and parcels.	Deposits, guarantee funds, family funds.	Remittances.	Postage.	Total receipts charges.	Fixed and contingent salaries, &c.	Mail service.	Remittances.	Other charges: refunds, advances, printing.	Cash balance.	Total charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1861-62...	148	1,233	371	9,493	4,829	16,079	9,402	1,236	5,537	...	232	16,459	
1865-66...	229	408	...	9,366	6,809	16,812	4,502	4,861	4,267	358	68	14,049	
								Hamirpur.	503	...	...	59
								Nágaudh	2,170	...	...	2,170
1870-71...	160	...	157	10,129	4,727	15,173	6,842	2,922	4,667	110	75	14,616	
								Nágaudh	524	...	...	...

In addition to the above, the receipts in 1860-61 from staging bungalows amounted to Rs. 498, and the expenditure to Rs. 118, the receipts from service postage to Rs. 7,729, and the expenditure to the same amount—making a total receipt of Rs. 8,518. There are six imperial post-offices and thirteen district offices in the Dánda District. The following table gives the number of letters,

newspapers, parcels, and books received and despatched during 1861-62, 1865-66, and 1870-71 :—

	1861-62.				1865-66.				1870-71.			
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.
Received .	62,527	5,391	865	540	90,875	6,203	1,511	739	103,365	6,787	548	1,230
Despatched	69,770	561	320	168	107,649	1,907	393	39	146,926	1,071	485	288

The imperial post-offices are Bánda, Kárwí, Rajapur, Mau, Kamásin, and Káuntá, with branches at Baberí, Pailáni, Kalinjar, Badausá, and Girwán. The district post-offices are Chilla, Paprainda, Tindwari, Murwal, Marka, Oran, Bisanra, Mataundh, Khannán, Pangara, Bhamri, Bargarh, and Pahárf.

The *chaukidárs* (or village watchmen) numbered (in 1871) 2,552, or one to every 270 inhabitants. They are paid in cash at an average of Rs. 2-6-1 per mensem. The regular police during the same year numbered 620 men of all grades, at a cost of Rs. 89,200, of which Rs. 82,432, were paid from imperial funds. The proportion of police to the total area was one to 4·88 square miles; to total population, one to every 1,168 inhabitants. In 1871 there were 16 cases of murder, 5 of dacoity, 3 of robbery, 708 of burglary, and 1,311 of theft, including attempts; property to the value of Rs. 24,193, was stolen and Rs. 8,483, recovered. Of 2,658 cases cognizable by the police 1,654 were inquired into, and in 703 cases convictions were obtained: 1,767 persons were tried and 1,210 were convicted. The police here, as in other districts, fail in the detection of the common forms of crime—burglary and cattle-theft.

There is only one jail in the district, the statistics of which are as follows :—

Jails. The average number of prisoners in jail in 1850 was 555, in 1860 was 121, and in 1870 was 292: the ratio per cent. of this average number to the population, as shown in the census of 1865 (724,372), was in 1850, ·076; in 1860, ·016; in 1870, ·040. The number of persons admitted in 1860 was 953 and in 1870 was 1,124, of whom 92 were females. The number of persons discharged in 1870 was 815. In 1870 there were 459 admissions into hospital, giving a ratio of admissions to average strength of 160·41; 23 patients died, or 7·87 of the average strength. The cost per prisoner per annum in 1870 was for rations, Rs. 18-12-7; clothing, Rs. 3-1-7; fixed establishment, Rs. 9-1-7; contingent guards, Rs. 6-8-0; police guard, Re. 1-14-10; and additions and repairs, Rs. 4-0-9—or a total of Rs. 43-7-4. The total manufactures during the same year amounted to Rs. 1,902-1-0, and the average earnings of each prisoner to Rs. 6-10-10. In 1870 the Muhammadan prisoners

numbered 106 and the Hindú 1,018. There were 10 prisoners under 16 years of age, 974 between 16 and 40, and 125 between 40 and 60, and 14 above 60. The occupations of the majority of the male prisoners were—agriculturists, 615; labourers, 181; and shopkeepers, 48.

The tenures by which land is held in this district are of five kinds—(1) *zamindari*; (2) complete *pattidari* (*mukammal*); (3) imperfect *pattidari* (*na mukammal*); (4) *bháyáchara*; and (5) *bhejbarar*. The *zamindari* tenures are those in which the legal shares—that is, the divisions into *ánás*, *páís*, *gandas*, &c., are used to denote the interests of the co-sharers, the land itself remaining undivided; (2) complete (*mukammal*) *pattidari* is a tenure in which the land is completely divided and there is severalty of possession; (3) incomplete *pattidari* is a tenure in which part of the land is divided, but some portion left in joint ownership (*shámilat*); (4) *bháyáchara* (*bhai*, “brother,” and *achar*, “usage,”) is a term applied to villages owned by communities descended from a common stock and still living together in *common*. In such villages the whole of the land is occupied by the proprietary¹ brotherhood, and the revenue assessed by a rate, or *báchh*; and if there be non-proprietary cultivators, they are not responsible to the general body, but are introduced by some individual sharer, and pay him rent for land on which he pays by rate, or *báchh*. (5) *Bhejbarar* is the name of a tenure, frequently met with in Bundelkhand, in which the shares of the brotherhood are liable to periodical or occasional adjustment, and in which balances of revenue and village expenses, occasioned by the fraud or insolvency of a sharer, are made good by a rateable contribution from the other sharers. Strangers are often introduced in over-assessed estates on condition of paying the *barar*, but their admission by no means, as is sometimes supposed, forms a necessary incident of the tenure, of which the chief characteristic is the re-adjustment of the *barar*.

At the late settlement of Bundelkhand it was stipulated in many instances that this liability to re-adjustment should cease, and practically for some time previous the re-adjustment has not been demanded, except upon occasions of a new settlement. It is probable that in a short time, as the value of property increases, the *bhejbarar* tenure will altogether cease to exist.²

The material condition of the Bundelkhand cultivator (*káshikár*) may be briefly summed up as follows. If his family has been long established in the village, he has usually a good house and often one (if not several) of the small ponies of the country, two or more pairs of oxen, and as many ploughs. He often has a few cows and buffaloes, and sometimes goats and sheep. His house is frequently furnished with a

¹ See Beames' Elliott, II., 23.

² See Rec., N.-W. P., IV. (N. S.), 889, for a full account of these tenures throughout Bundelkhand. Also see Sel. Rev. Rec., 1818-20 (Cal., 1866), pp. 35, 110, 234; Elliott: II., 15.

good verandah, and a low *chabûtra* (or platform) is situated near the door. His warm clothing in the winter costs him about two or three shillings, and his other clothes, spun in the villages by Koris, cost still less, consisting only of long pieces of coarse spun cotton material, one of which he uses to wrap round his waist (*dhoti*), another round his head as a turban, and a third (*châdar*) makes a covering for his shoulders by day and a sheet for sleeping in at night.

The cooking utensils in common use, and found in nearly every household however poor, are a couple of copper or bell-metal *lotas* (or drinking vessels), the same number of copper or bell-metal dishes (*thâli*), two bell-metal cooking pots (*butûâ degêhî*), a copper spoon, a frying-pan (*karâhî*), and two copper drinking vessels (*katorâ*). His women-folk draw water and cook the food he requires. Although apparently stolid and stupid, he is cunning and shrewd in money matters, and is rarely outwitted. He seldom knows the registered numbers of the fields he cultivates or the exact area, but if an inch of his land is abstracted from his holding by a neighbouring cultivator, he will, if he has a proprietary interest in the holding, move heaven and earth to remedy it. The *patwârî* (or village accountant) he regards as his friend, and generally trusts implicitly in his fidelity. Annual revisions of cultivation (*takhmîna*), although nominally enforced, are rarely carried out with any accuracy.

The cultivator is, with the rarest exception, utterly illiterate, and has a not unnatural dread of anything written. Hence his intense dislike to taking copies of the entries in the *patwârîs'* papers which affect him. The *patwârî* never properly distinguishes between the cultivator with a right of occupancy and the tenant-at-will. In every village both characters are often conjoined in the same individual, and by the custom of the country not allowing the same land to be tilled continuously, as according to its character it has to lie fallow for a long or short time, rights of occupancy in Bundelkhand should not necessarily carry with them rights in the same fields, but rights to a similar holding according to village custom. Vast quantities of land have passed from the hands of the old Thâkur and Brahman landlords into those of money-lenders and other auction-purchasers. High assessments and the prevalence of *kâns* grass are the proximate causes. The majority of these old families retain ownership in a fraction of the village they formerly held entirely, and cultivate the lands of the auction-purchasers. It is probable that their material condition is not worse than under the former circumstances.

The boardings of the peasantry are accumulated chiefly in the form of ornaments for their women and children; storing in grain-pits is a common mode of disposing of surplus produce until a rise of prices makes it advantageous to sell. Money and jewels are also often buried in the earth, generally under or near the cooking-place of the family. Marriages and the support of innumer-

able connections, however, usually swallow up all their gains and leave no surplus to hoard.

The Thákur and Brahman cultivators are the most numerous in the district. A cultivator of one of these classes can support himself and a small family on about twenty-five *bigahs* (about ten acres) of good land—that is, the area which a plough with a single pair of bullocks will suffice to cultivate. A Káchhí can similarly live on fifteen *bigahs* of good land. A Chamár can subsist on a holding of four or five *bigahs*. Thus, the cultivators may be divided into three classes:—Thákurs, &c., holders of twenty-five *bigahs* and upwards; Káchhís, &c., holders of fifteen *bigahs* and upwards; and Chamárs, &c., holders of four *bigahs* and upwards. One hundred and fifty *bigahs* would be popularly regarded as a large holding for a peasant of the first or Thákur class; sixty *bigahs* a middle-sized holding; and from twenty-five to thirty-five *bigahs* a small one. Similarly, for the second class the limits of thirty, twenty, and twelve *bigahs*, and for the lowest class of cultivator, fifteen, eight, and four *bigahs*—represent a large, a middle-sized, and a small holding. These estimates must be taken as referring to the district, excluding the Karwí Subdivision, which is separately noticed.

By means of the *bakhar*, a kind of hoe-plough found only in the extreme west of the district, and used to cut *káns* grass and other weeds simultaneously with the turning up of the soil, forty *bigahs* (sixty acres) can be cultivated. The *bakhar* does not, however, penetrate deeply enough to allow the seed to be sown without the previous application of the plough. Its chief use is to destroy the *káns* grass. A plough with two pairs of oxen is known as a *chaukath*, but is rarely seen in use. At Kalinjar and Kartal there is a kind of plough in use, called “*nagari*,” in which two pairs of oxen and upwards are occasionally used. Labourers often take the place of oxen in this kind of plough. A holding of five acres of land sown with food grains would enable a cultivator to live as well as three rupees a month would. If cotton be the crop, the cultivator could live as well on his holding as on a pension of five rupees a month. The peasantry of Bundelkhand are generally deeply involved in debt. The chief causes are bad seasons and the prevalence of *káns*. The villagers often fall into despair when this weed attacks their lands, and will not take the trouble to plough the ground for the scanty produce it would return. They look for a remission of rent for the lands so infested either to the mercy of the zamíndár or to his neglect to sue within the three years’ grace allowed by the rent laws. If he is sued, the defaulting cultivator has nothing to pay, and the zamíndár, by keeping him in the civil jail, incurs additional loss. Hence it rarely happens that a compromise is not effected to the injury of the landowner, who has to pay the Government demand in any case, and if *káns* prevails greatly, soon finds his estate and other effects brought to the hammer.

The proportion of tenants with rights of occupancy to tenants-at-will cannot be clearly ascertained as the records are inaccurate. Holdings at fixed rents (*thānsa*) are very common, and frequently groups of villages are found in which this species of tenancy exclusively prevails. If a rough estimate may be formed, the proportion of the different kinds of tenancy will be approximately as follows:—Cultivators with a right of occupancy under Act X., 1859, hold from a third to a half; tenants-at-will hold about a fourth; cultivators holding at fixed rents hold probably about one-sixth, and the rest of the lands constitute the *śr* of the proprietors. It is almost impossible to state with any pretence to accuracy what proportion of the district is held by small proprietors, who occupy and cultivate their own lands without either a zamindār above them or a subholder or labourer of any sort under them. The proportion must be very small, as co-sharers, although almost always cultivating a portion or the whole of their own shares, generally also hold other lands in the village as tenants of other co-sharers, and in this case do not conform to the above definition. The system of small independent or cottier holdings in ownership does not prevail in Bundelkhand to any appreciable extent. On the contrary, the prevailing system is that of large zamindārīs, and the tendency in that direction becomes stronger every year.

The capital sunk by a small cultivator may be estimated as follows:—plough (*hal* or *har*), Rs. 2-12-9;¹ sickle (*hansiyā*), hoe (*kharīd*), hatchet (*kulhārī*), goad (*pañā*), harrow (*pahtā* or *hengā*), and basket (*berī*), about fourteen anas, and a pair of bullocks about thirty rupees. He obtains any assistance he requires in field labour beyond that of his immediate family from the Chamār, Khatk, Damār, Korī, Arakh, Garariya, Ahir, Lodhi, Kachhī, and Kowat castes, of whom there are about 88,000 in the Bāndā District, excluding Kārwi.

The *jeorādār* (or labourer), who has contracted for a year's labour for eight rupees, half in the rains and half in the spring, is usually a Chamār; he also receives an allowance from *Asārī* (June) to *Kārtik* (October) of a ser and a half of some coarse grain and a cake of bread. In some parts of the district the *jeorādārs* as a body receive one-seventeenth of each crop, instead of a money consideration. Their families obtain wages separately for weeding, watering, &c. Each labourer also, as a rule, receives a blanket and a pair of shoes from his employer at the end of the year.

There is generally an understanding among employers that if a *jeorādār* desert his service prior to the completion of his year's engagement, no other zamindār shall employ him. *Anhāl* is the term employed to denote those labourers

¹ This includes the body (*hal*), beam (*haras*), handle (*muthiyā*), sole (*panhārī*), transverse (*husā*), yoke (*jūā* and *tarnāchī*), outer pin (*sarī*), peg or wedge fitting the *haras* into the *hal* (*pāth*), and wedge fixing the *panhārī* to the *hal* (*pachelā*). A *bakhar* costs about Rs. 1-12-3.

who receive daily wages and hire their services for a particular harvest. Labourers employed by the month are called *mahānadārs*. They are engaged from the commencement of the *kharif* harvest until the end of the sowing for the *rabi*, and receive two rupees per month and a daily allowance besides of one cake of bread weighing half a pound.

The *halwāha* (or ploughman) is engaged at the same time as the last. He receives two to four rupees in cash as *peshgi* (or advance) at the end of sowing for the *rabi*, and a daily allowance of a ser and a half of grain and a cake of bread weighing half a pound from June to October. He also frequently receives during the season five sers (10 lbs.) of *mahua* fruit and five sers of grain as *charban* or *buhrī*, but these are by no means universally recognized as dues. A blanket costing six anas and a pair of shoes costing eight anas are also given to the ploughman. In many villages one ana per day only, with no further emolument of any kind, is given to the labourer while employed. The two latter classes of field-labourers are generally of the Lodhī, Kūrmī, Kāchhī, Garariya, and Ahīr castes. Musalmāns also engage themselves in these two classes. *Jeorādārs* are almost exclusively Chamārs. Women and children are largely employed in all kinds of field labour, not excluding the more arduous kinds, but chiefly in weeding and cutting.

Weeding is generally done by contract. The cutting is done in two ways—by piece-work and by day labour. If done by piece-work, from one-fortieth to one-twentieth of the quantity cut is the wages of the cutter; if by day labour, about two sers of coarse food grains is the daily allowance to each labourer. Women are paid the same wages as men, and a strong child is paid at half that rate. The above wages, in kind and money, are not by any means universally observed, but probably vary slightly in every fiscal division, and possibly in every village.

The rates of rent per acre and average outturn in the different soils are—

	<i>mār</i> , Rs. 4-10 and outturn $13\frac{1}{2}$ mans; <i>kābar</i> , Rs. 4-0-0 outturn
Rents.	9 mans; <i>gwend</i> , Rs. 6-15-0, outturn $13\frac{1}{2}$ mans; <i>parūa</i> , <i>bhat</i> ,
	Rs. 2-14-3, outturn 6-30-0 mans; <i>raukar</i> , <i>barāa</i> , <i>dāndī</i> , Rs. 2-5-0, outturn $4\frac{1}{2}$ mans;
	<i>segon</i> , Rs. 3-7-6, outturn 7 mans; <i>tari</i> , Rs. 7-8-3, outturn 15 mans; and <i>kachhār</i> ,
	Rs. 5-12-6, outturn $13\frac{1}{2}$ mans. These rates are the average of the whole

district, and do not vary much from the rates fixed at last settlement. The rates are rather high, and thousands of cultivators have relinquished their lands, receiving them back at rates lower than that which formerly prevailed.

The increase in the number of relinquishments of lands by *kāshikārs* has chiefly occurred in the year 1872, and is attributable to the prevalence of *kāns* grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*). Rents are paid almost exclusively in money. The custom of payment in kind by *batāi* (division of the crop) or *kankūt* (appraisement) does not prevail in this district.

Sale, gift, mortgage, lease, sub-lease or under-farm (*katkind*), and usufruct in lieu of interest (*bhaglabh*), are the ordinary modes of transfer of proprietary rights and interests.¹

Changes in the proprietary body.

Statement of Proprietary Mutations, registered under orders of Court or by private transfers consequent on sale or mortgage, &c., in the Banda District for ten years, 1860-61 to 1870-71.

Years.	UNDER ORDERS OF COURT.				BY PRIVATE TRANSFER.				
	Sale.		Number of other cases.	Total number of cases.	Sale.		Succession.	Mortgage.	Total number of cases.
	Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.			Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	
		Rs.				Rs.			
1860-61 ...	19	1,438	22	41	77	32,609	161	120	358
1861-62 ...	12	2,320	66	78	150	16,815	417	76	643
1862-63 ...	15	2,041	62	77	225	32,836	337	148	703
1863-64 ...	10	812	78	88	240	24,986	519	201	960
1864-65 ...	7	872	64	71	172	12,348	1,282	284	1,738
1865-66 ...	19	2,129	56	75	176	21,445	891	644	1,711
1866-67 ...	19	907	62	81	167	6,762	574	235	966
1867-68 ...	16	1,006	38	53	210	11,719	797	714	1,721
1868-69 ...	24	733	36	60	266	8,268	784	640	1,390
1869-70 ...	36	1,887	28	64	257	10,223	1,258	674	2,189
1870-71 ...	53	4,616	22	75	254	8,770	942	643	1,739

Many old influential families in this district have disappeared. Among them are the following:—the Nawwáb of Banda; Parasráam Bahádur, Jágirdár; Khemraí Dichit; Himmat Bahádur Gosáin; Gunnú Lál Upadhia; Dabidayalgír Gosáin, and Khom Chaudhri of Riwai. A notice of the Nawwábs of Banda is given under the head of History, of Parasráam under Bundelkhand, and of Himmat Bahádur under the same head.

Gunnú Lál in 1850 *Sawat* (A. D. 1798) came from Chhatarpúr and settled in Banda. He possessed property of rather more than a lakh of rupees, and engaged in extensive banking transactions. In 1813 A. D. a robbery occurred in his house, and plunder valued at Rs. 42,000 was carried off. His business at Benáres and other places continued for two years after the robbery. He then became bankrupt, with liabilities of about Rs. 80,000. His family is still represented in this district, and its surviving members gain a living by professing astrology and healing arts. Dabidayalgír Gosáin belonged to the family of Amraogír, brother of Himmat Bahádur, and was granted by Government, on

¹ See Sel. Rec., N.-W. P., III, Part XXIV., 223.

taking over the district, a pension of Rs. 600 per month. In the mutiny he was guilty of rebellion, and after conviction his pension was confiscated and himself hanged. Khemrai Dichit was the manager (*kāmdār*) of Gumán Singh, the Bundela Raja of Banda. After the removal of the royal residence to Ajegarh the family of Khemrai Dichit declined in prosperity. Ganesb and Kallu, lineal descendants of Khemrai, are the living representatives of his family, and have still a small zamíndári in their possession.

Parasráam Baládur was the Jágirdár of Khaddi, Katra, and Jaibramha villages in this district. His estates lapsed to Government in 1850, and his family became impoverished. His sons, Tikanít Rai and Sheo Charan Rai, were granted by Government pensions of Rs. 100 monthly, but the former became a *fakír* and allowed his pension to lapse.

Khem Chaudhri obtained the honourable title of Chaudhri in the time of Balá Rao, Walí of Jalaun. He lived in the village of Mawai, in Parganah Khandeh (now included in Parganah Banda), and had eighty-four villages under his control. He lost his influence and wealth after the accession of British rule. Raghunáth Singh, his son, was appointed *Kāwúngo* of Parganah Khandeh, but was dismissed from his office for incompetence, and has since died, leaving no representative of his family living.

There are only two new families of importance in the Banda Parganah, viz., those of Seth Kishan Chand and Lala Jádú Ram. The former held a zamíndári and was a banker of considerable means prior to the mutiny. In the mutiny he was faithful to British interests, and received Lasaura, in Pailáni Parganah, as a recompense for his services. He now pays an annual revenue of Rs. 36,000 to Government. Lala Jádú Ram, an inhabitant of Banda, had a zamíndári at Pangara prior to 1857. In the mutiny he was faithful to the British Government, and in consequence received several villages previously belonging to the rebel Mír Inshallah of Kalinjar and Nayágaon. Bútá Kunwar, Jádú Ram's widow, is now in possession of his estates. In Badausá Parganah the Chaubes of Gurbhá Kalán have risen to prosperity in recent times.

The former land-owning families in Sihondá Parganah belonged to the Brahman and Rajpút castes. They have almost entirely lost their possessions by auction or private sale, and their places are now filled by Seth Kishan Chand, Mussamát Bútá Kunwar, Ilahí Bakhsh, Lakshmi Shankar, Mussamát Masaúdí, Nathu Khan, and Thákur Dín Páthak. In Parganah Augási, according to tradition, Kúrmí families settled in twelve villages in very early times, and persons of this caste still retain possession of the land. The name of the family is Bargaiyan. Another ancient family of Kúrmís, named Singraul, has recently declined in prosperity, but was once influential and wealthy. In Pailáni Parganah, Sálík Ram, Kishan Chand, Gaya Parshád, Prán Sukh, Dúrga Parshád,

Jamná Das, and others, obtained after the mutiny the villages formerly belonging to the Nawwáb of Banda.

The octroi system is only established in Banda itself, and a statement of imports is given in the description of Banda. There are no materials available for giving a return of exports and imports in the remainder of the district beyond that of oil-seeds and food-grains, which is given in the following table for five parganahs :—

Exports and Imports of Grain and Oil-seeds from and into the Banda District, excluding the Kárwí Subdivision, for 1871-72.

	BANDA.		PAILANI.		AUGASI.		SIRONDA.		DADAUSI.		TOTAL.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
Wheat ..	180,000	100,000	...	...	47,500	58,152	...	40,032	...	23,000	227,500	220,074
Barley ..	10,000	...	...	...	47,500	58,152	...	40,032	...	22,000	57,500	110,074
Rice ..	40,000	20,000	2,500	...	5,400	2,800	...	4,225	...	...	48,400	20,525
Gram ..	288,000	125,000	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	288,000	140,000
Joar ...	100,000	50,000	...	...	...	4,100	...	20,032	...	...	100,000	83,180
Bájrā ..	50,000	20,000	...	...	...	4,100	...	20,032	...	...	50,000	53,180
Dal ..	97,000	4,000	...	...	2,000	40,318	...	4,125	...	...	99,000	48,443
Other grains, Oil-seeds—	50,600	27,400	...	...	...	67,512	...	50,630	...	67,500	55,800	273,011
Castor ...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	...
Alsi ...	500	10,000	...	2,000	5,000	7,510	...	45	...	...	17,500	20,155
Mahdíā oil ..	500	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,000	1,000	1,300
Tilī oil ..	3,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	850	3,075	2,850
Sarson oil ...	500	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	470	1,000	770
Alsi oil ...	2,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	1,000	2,800	2,000
Castor oil ..	275	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,000	775	1,050
Poppy oil ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	25	100

There is no town in the district having a large community living by river-traffic. Chilla is the point on the Jamná where the commodities brought by the traffic of that river are despatched by road to Banda. These commodities consist of rice, *gúr*, sugar, tobacco, as imports. The exports from Chilla are cotton, gram, *alsi*, *arhar*, &c. This traffic is vigorous only during the rainy season. The traffic on the Ken river embraces the commodities mentioned above, but it is very limited owing to the short time during which the river is navigable. From Augási Parganah by river-traffic on the Jamná, in addition to the above commodities, the following exports are conveyed :—viz., Indian-corn, wheat, and bájrā; and the imports by the same channel are rice and a kind of tobacco (*párbī tamakū*). Baberu and Purwa are the chief places of river-traffic in Augási Parganah. The only river in the district that has been used as a motive power for turning mills is the Ken. A water-mill existed on this river before the mutiny, but it has since been allowed to fall into disuse. The Ken and its tributaries, the Chandrával and Ranj, are capable of being used for mills, &c.

There is no portion of the population which can be said to live entirely by navigation, fisheries, or any other of the river industries of the district. These occupations partially furnish the means of subsistence to several divisions of

the Kabár caste, and perhaps a few individuals of other castes are also engaged in them. In Banda Parganah the approximate number of people so engaged does not exceed 150 and in Augási 225. In Badausá, Sihonda, and Pailáni a similar small fraction of the population is employed in these pursuits.

Haberdashery, metal vessels, sweetmeats, ornaments, glass vessels, wax, country cloths, English piece-goods, blankets, sheets, and carpets are sold at the following fairs held throughout the district. None of these fairs are large enough to become prejudicial to health :—

Name of place where mela or fair is held.		Name of fair and estimated number present.	Season and duration of fair.
Atara Buzurg ...	...	Rahas ...	Kárttik 24th (November).
Babera ...	...	Dasahra, (10,000) ...	October.
Banda ...	...	Muharram, (10,000) ...	Not fixed.
Ditto ...	...	Ram Lila, (25,000) ...	Kuár 25th (November).
Ditto ...	...	Kajaliya ...	Bhádón 1st (August).
Ditto ...	...	Nau Durga ...	22nd to 24th Kuár and Chait (October—April).
Bansi ...	...	Rahas ...	Kárttik 30th (November).
Baragáon ...	...	Jhal-phag, (3,000) ...	September.
Balinga ...	...	Siddh Baba ...	January 13th.
Birai Manpur ...	...	Rahas ...	Kárttik 26th (November).
Barsanda Buzurg ...	...	Rahas and Nau Durga ...	22nd to 24th Kuár (September—October) and Chait (March).
Bhitaurs ...	...	Batesvari Devi ...	Asárh 16th (July), Aghán 16th (December), Phagun 16th (March).
Chandwára ...	...	Bhádón Dwadasi, (2,000) ...	Bhádón 27th (September), 5 days.
Chichara ...	...	Gadhariya Baba ...	Pús 20th (January).
Chilla ...	...	Dasahra, (2,000) ...	October.
Garha Kalán ...	...	Hanumán ...	Baisákh 30th (May), Kárttik 30th (November).
Gasyári ...	...	Ghazi Miyán, (1,000) ...	Baisákh (March).
Girwán ...	...	Rahas ...	Kárttik 23rd (November).
Gokhiya ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Gukhráhi ...	...	Báre Deo ...	Chait 30th (April), Kárttik 30th (November).
Gurhá Kalán ...	...	Mahábír, (5,000) ...	April and May.
Jaurehi ...	...	Sheo Rati, (10,000) ...	March.
Kallnjar ...	...	Katki (Nii kánth), (5,000) ...	Kárttik 30th (November), 15 days.
Khanán ...	...	Bilaudar Baba ...	Pús 20th (January).
Khatrí Pahár ...	...	Nau Durga ...	20th to 24th Kuár (September—October) and Chait.
Lalpur, Loni and Nabara...	...	Ram Naumi ...	April.
Murwán ...	...	Rahas ...	Kárttik 27th.
Mohunpurwa ...	...	Simariya Devi ...	Baisákh 30th (May).
Nayagáon ...	...	Paulharya Devi ...	Chait 23rd (April).
Nivaleh ...	...	...	...
Paprainda and near ...	...	Kaleshri Devi ...	Every Monday.
Pallán ...	...	Pir Biyábáni ...	Every Thursday.
Rajapur ...	...	Muharram, (20,500) ...	Not fixed.
Shah Patan ...	...	Srihan Devi ...	Chait 23rd (April) Kuár 23rd (October).
Sitapur ...	...	Diwali (15,000) Ram Naumi ...	November and December.

The great Muhamádan festival of the *Muharram* is held in honour of Hasán and Husáin, the sons of Ali by Fatimah, a daughter of Religious festivals. the prophet Muhammad. The Shiáhs reckon Ali as the immediate successor of Muhammad, and disallow the succession of the three

companions Abu Bakr Siddik, Umr-i-Adil, and Usman-i-Ghani. Hasan was poisoned by a woman at the instigation of Ayzid, the Sultan of Syria, and Husain fell on the plains of Karbala, near Kúfa, in battle with the same ruler. The battle commenced on the 7th *Muharram* and lasted for three days. The Shiaks commemorate the event by means of *taziyahs*, made of bambú and paper tastefully arranged, containing the tombs of the martyrs. The ceremonies commence on the 1st *Muharram*, and on the 7th a procession, called the *alam*, is formed in imitation of that which Husain led to battle with Ayzid. On the morning after the tenth day the *taziyahs* are buried in the waters of the Ken. During these ten days the Shiaks clothe themselves in green garments as mourning, eat spices in lieu of *pán*, preach the great deeds of the martyr (*marziyah*) in assemblies (*mahfil*) got up for the purpose, and give up all pleasure and comfort, not bearing the sight of the rejoicings of others. They are excited to frenzy if the feast-days of the Hindús happen to fall on their days of mourning, but seldom commit the excesses known in other districts. The *Ram Lila* or *Dasahra* is held in the month of Kuár (October) to commemorate the deeds of Ramchandra, the hero of the *Ramayana*. All his exploits during the fourteen years he spent in the jungles of Bundelkhand and Central India, and his expedition to Lanka (Ceylon), are acted as in the miracle plays of western Europe. The fair lasts for more than a month, but rises to its culminating point on the last day—the *vijaya dasami*, or tenth of victory. On that day a huge Ravana (Lord of Ceylon) is made of bambú and paper, and is placed at one end of the plain, when the fair is held near a large tank about a mile from Banda. Rama and Sita are chosen from among the boys, and some of the elderly men are dressed as demons and monkeys. Rama and Sita have their faces coloured, wear long *juttas* on their heads, and have bows and arrows in their hands. They are seated on a raised platform, and a mock fight ensues, in which the demons are defeated and their Chief, Rawan, is set on fire, amid the applause of the spectators. It sometimes happens that the populace get so excited as to disregard the fact that the demons are mere imitations, and the unfortunate actors are severely maltreated.

The *Nau Durga* festival is held at the temple of Mahesvari Devi in the centre of the city of Banda. The worshippers, both men and women, enter the enclosure bending their heads, and, joining the palms of their hands, touch their foreheads as they bow. The women chaunt a song in honour of the goddess, water is poured over the threshold, and the mud formed is applied to the forehead. A circumambulation (*parakrama*) of the temple then takes place, and offerings of flowers and water are made during the supplications to the goddess. The men bring earthen vessels covered with shoots of wheat, borne under open umbrellas, and offer them as the first fruits of the season. Before coming out the worshippers ring a bell which hangs over the entrance-door.

The *Sheoratri* is celebrated at the temple of Bamdeo Risbi, situated on the hills outside the city. The room in which the idol is placed is about nine feet in height by about six feet in breadth, while the roof consists of one single slab. There are two ways, one for ingress and the other for egress, but both terminate in one at the door of the room in which the idol is placed. Offerings of flowers and fruit, especially *dhatūra*, are made, amid ejaculations of "*har, har, lum, lum!*" The Jamráhi Mahádeo is known as Jamrehi Nath. The *Kojaliya* festival is observed exclusively by females, who plant barley and wheat in an earthen-pot, and when it has sprouted, worship it all night with songs and music, and in the morning cast it into a pool of water, where the fair is held. Men also attend the fair.

Ghazi Miyán, in whose honour a fair is held, is better known as Sultan Masáúd. He was son of Mahmúd of Ghazní, who deposed and blinded his brother Muhammad, and ascended the throne of Ghazní in 1030 A. D. He fought many battles with the Seljúks, whose leader, Toghrul Beg, defeated him near the Indus. On this his army raised Muhammad to the throne. The blindness of the latter prince incapacitating him from conducting the government, the administration was transferred to his son Ahmad, whose first care was to put Masáúd to death. A low class of Muhammadans in Banda known as Daffális celebrate the martial deeds of Masáúd by wrapping some coloured clothes and horse-hair at the end of a large bapabú, round which they sing and dance, and in some cases burn incense.

Mahábír, or Mahávíra, is worshipped with *dal* (split pulse) mixed with *gír* (a coarse preparation of sugar), or bread mixed with *gír*. The *mela* or fair, called *Katká*, is held at the temple of Nilkanth in Kalinjar, where the god is worshipped, and sins are washed away by bathing in the tank known as Budhi Bodha. The *Diwali* is celebrated in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, when lamps are lighted and the money-lending class take out their hoards, and worship them by burning lamps of *ghí* or clarified butter before them. At Sitapur, near Chitrakot, the temples are visited, and pilgrims bathe in the sacred stream of the Paisuni. The *Ram Navai* is held in honour of Rama's birthday, when the temples are visited and offerings are made.

The *Amávas*, or day of the new moon of *Bhailon* (August—September) or *Jhal-phag*, is devoted to Krishna, when five or six persons take an image of that deity in a small boat or *gharai*, and rowing about in a tank or other piece of water, sing hymns in honour of the god. The *Sri Panchami*, also known as the *Dasant* or *Rang Panchami*, is held in commemoration of the advent of the spring season, when Krishna commenced to sport with the *Gopis*, or milk-maids. From this day Hindus begin to eat the *rabi* (or cold-weather) crops and dress themselves in yellow clothes. Women of the *Máti* (or gardener) caste bring round flowers, which they present to the master of the house, receiving presents in return.

At the *Ganesh* fair, figures of *Ganesh* with the elephant's head are made of earth and worshipped. *Kaieshri Devi* is worshipped in her own temple, and receives offerings of cakes made of flour and *gúr* mixed together, at Nawaich, in October.

The present wages of coolies—agricultural, day-labourers, smiths, brick-layers, and carpenters—as compared with wages since 1850, show that wages have increased in all but the second class, which has nominally remained the same, although, from the fact that the prices of food-grains have almost doubled in that interval, the wages of this class, if represented by a money value, have increased in the same proportion.

		1850.		1871.				1850.		1871.	
		a. p.		a. p.				a. p.		a. p.	
Cooly,	1st Class	...	1 6	2 6	...	Brick-layers,	1st Class	...	4 0	5 0	...
"	2nd "	...	1 8	2 0	...	"	2nd "	...	3 0	4 0	...
Agricultural,	1st "	...	2 1	sr. grain.	...	Brick-layers,	3rd "	...	2 0	3 0	...
Day-labourers,	2nd "	...	2	"	...	Carpenters,	1st "	...	3 0	5 0	...
"	3rd "	...	1	sr. grain.	...	"	2nd "	...	2 0	4 0	...
Smiths,	1st Class	...	3 0	4 0	...	"	3rd "	...	3 0	3 0	...
"	2nd "	...	2 0	3 0	...						

Return of Prices of Food, &c., for the Banda District for the years 1850 and 1861 to 1871.

Names of grains.		Rate at which sold per rupee.											
		1851.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1871.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Paddy	...	22 0	15 0	27 8	21 0	20 0	25 0	17 12	18 3	14 0	20 10	40 0	...
Rice, 1st sort	...	7 12	8 3	8 0	7 0	7 4	7 6	0 3	0 1	7 8	8 0	...	...
" 2nd "	...	14 2	15 12	16 12	15 0	14 0	16 0	14 8	13 8	9 8	12 0	25 0	14 4
Wheat	...	33 6	20 8	23 12	20 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	10 4	14 0	40 0	24 6
B barley	...	25 8	20 8	32 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	22 4	22 0	12 8	10 8	65 0	32 1
Bajra	...	27 0	34 8	45 0	22 0	30 0	20 0	28 0	17 0	13 1	22 6	130 0	23 0
Jowar (Indian-corn)	...	28 8	34 3	31 0	30 0	33 0	31 0	29 0	17 4	15 0	23 0	180 0	25 6
Gram	...	20 8	33 10	35 12	25 0	28 0	30 0	31 4	27 1	12 8	18 12	40 0	32 14
Urd, green	...	10 12	28 12	25 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	17 4	19 2	10 5	14 13	25 0	18 2
" black	...	21 2	23 0	22 12	23 0	23 0	18 0	17 12	20 0	0 4	17 1	37 8	22 4
Dal (mung)	...	25 0	26 4	23 12	22 0	23 0	20 0	23 8	21 1	10 10	22 4	...	...
" (arhar)	...	25 0	23 8	23 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	23 4	24 0	10 8	17 1	...	...
" (masur)	...	25 1	33 0	34 0	31 0	32 0	28 0	24 12	23 2	10 9	10 1	50 0	29 12
" (gram)	...	10 0	23 8	...	17 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	17 0	11 5	14 10	...	...
Sugar, 1st sort	...	3 7	3 2	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 4	3 0	3 1	...	...
" 2nd "	...	3 11	3 6	3 4	3 2	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 8	...	...
Salt	...	0 3	0 0	6 12	5 8	5 4	5 12	0 4	0 2	5 2	0 0	...	...
Ghi	...	2 5	2 4	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 4	2 0	1 13	2 2	1 11	...	...
Milk	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	10 0	20 0	10 0	16 0	...	...
Ganda	...	10 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	14 12	12 8	12 12	12 6	12 0	10 0	...	...
Tobacco	...	6 12	0 0	3 1	3 4	14 0	6 12	0 4	7 8	3 4	0 4	...	...
Gur (molasses)	...	11 6	9 7	11 8	10 0	0 8	0 0	0 8	10 3	9 8	13 1	...	...
Potato	...	4 12	7 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	10 0	7 4	12 0	15 12	10 0	...	...
Onion	...	24 0	...	40 0	30 0	35 8	40 0	33 0	32 8	18 8	20 8	...	...
Garlic	...	82 0	...	60 0	55 0	35 0	60 0	13 0	33 0	23 0	10 0	...	...
Garlo	...	16 0	...	21 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	15 8	15 4	10 0	14 0	...	...
Ginger	...	8 0	...	0 0	5 12	26 8	5 4	8 0	10 0	5 8	4 0	...	...
Chillies	...	6 12	4 0	0 0	5 8	0 0	6 8	5 0	5 12	5 8	5 0	...	...
Sugar (red)	...	6 12	4 0	0 0	5 8	0 0	0 0	5 0	5 12	5 8	5 0	...	...
Moili	...	90 4	35 12	...	30 0	32 0	35 0	34 8	29 0	14 3	24 12	80 0	25 6
Thill oil	...	5 0	6 12	4 0	4 0	4 1	5 0	1 4	3 6	4 7	5 3	...	...
Alsi	...	5 0	4 15	4 8	5 0	4 13	4 12	4 0	3 15	4 3	4 4	...	...
Mustard oil	...	...	...	3 14	3 4	5 12	4 0	4 4	3 13	4 12	4 5	...	...

The local weights in use are known by the following names:—*Chhaták* (*chhatákt*), equivalent¹ to two ounces avoirdupois; *adhpau* (*adh-pai*) = 2 *chhatáks*, equivalent to four ounces; *pau* (*pawwá*), equivalent to half a pound; *adh ser* (*aserica*) = 8 *chhatáks*, equivalent to one pound; *tín-pau* (*ti-pai*), 12 *chhatáks*, equivalent to 1½ lbs. nearly; *ser* = 16 *chhatáks*, equivalent to 2 lbs. nearly; *sawá ser* (*sawaiyá*) = 20 *chhatáks*, equivalent to 2½ lbs; *adhái ser* (*arhaiyá*) = 2½ *ser*s, or 40 *chhatáks*; *panserí* (*paseri*) = 5 *ser*s, equivalent to 10 lbs; *mán* = 40 *ser*s, equivalent to 82·268 pound avoirdupois; *chahurí*, *kurwá*, *pailá*, *pailí*, *duání*, *mán*, *páth*, the values of which are given in the table below. The *ser* is assumed equivalent to 80 rupees or *tolás*. The *tolá* and its subdivisions are used in weighing precious metals and stones, and also apothecaries' (*Pansáris*) goods.

The measures of time are:—*ján* stands for time in general and sometimes for half the day or night; *pahar* for one-fourth of the day or night; *gharí* is equivalent to one-fourth of a *pahar*, or one-sixteenth of the day or night. (In *Jeth*, *Baisákh*, and other summer and autumn months, the *pahars* alternately are of nine and eight *gharís*: thus, the first *pahar*, from dawn to about 9 o'clock, has nine *gharís*; the second, from 9 o'clock to noon, has nine *gharís*; the third *pahar*, from noon to 3 o'clock or 3·30, has eight *gharís*; and the fourth has again nine *gharís*). Exactly 12 o'clock is called "*kharí dopaharí*;" about 12 o'clock, "*seorí dopaharí*."

Grains.—The measures used for grain in Banda District are those given below:—

					Chahurí,
				Kurwá.	4
			Pailá.	4	16
		Duání or Pailí.	2	8	32
	Mán	2	4	16	64
Páth,	16	32	64	256	1,024

The "*páth*" is not the same in all villages, varying from four *máns* to eight *máns*, so that the proportions of the above measures to the ordinary *mán* and

¹ These equivalents are merely approximate and give the nearest English weight. The *ratí*, weighing 1,875 grains Troy, is the basis of the metrical scheme: eight *ratís* make one *máshá* (=15 grains Troy), 12 *máshás* make one *tolá* (=7 dwts, 12 grains Troy) and five *tolás* make one *chhaták* (1 oz., 17 dwts, 12 grains Troy, or 58·310 grammes). The Indian standard *mán* of 40 *ser*s of 80 *tolás* each weighs exactly 100 lbs. Troy, and 82·286 lbs avoirdupois. The following rhyme gives the rule for the conversion of Indian weight into avoirdupois weight:—

Of one hundredweight should you incline
A sum in Indian *máns* to fix;
First multiply by forty-nine,
And then divide by thirty-six.

ser cannot be given with any precision. Every village has its own standard "*pāth*," the subdivisions of which are invariably according to the above table.

The "*chahurt*" is reported not to be in use in Angāsi Parganah. The "*pāth*" varies in that parganah with reference to the kind of grain weighed: thus, it contains six *māns* for wheat, *masūr*, *māsh*, and *chandā*; four *māns* for unhusked rice and *kodo*.

Solids.—There are no special separate measures in use for solids, which are weighed according to the local weights given above.

Liquids.—A common mode of measuring liquids is "by bottle:" a quart bottle being taken as equivalent to 12 *chhatāks* (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.), and the "*shishā*," a full *ser* (or 2 lbs.); but if accuracy is desired the local weights are always used.

Distance.—*Dort*, *pau-kos*, *ādih-kos*, *paun-kos*, *kos*. Approximately one hundred *dorts* make one *kos*, and a *dort* is taken as one hundred *hāths*, the *hāth* being the length of a man's arm up to the elbow. The *kos* varies in different places, but is approximately equal to two English miles.

Land.—*Bighā*, *biswā*, *biswanā* are the names which in India take the place of English acres, roods, perches, &c. The local *bighā* varies in size in almost every parganah, and often in every village. There are 20 *biswās* in a *bighā*, and 20 *biswanās* in a *biswā*. The measure of the Government *bighā* is 2,093·0625 square yards: 2·3124 *bighās* go to a British acre, and each *bighā* is ·4324 of an acre.

The manufactures of the district are probably confined to the productions enumerated below. The principal are those of coarse cotton cloth (*gazī*), cooking utensils of copper, *phul* (a kind of bell-metal), and other metals and polished stones. The last commodity alone is of any value as an article of export. In the Ken river pebbles or stones are found varying in length and breadth from half an inch or less to nine or ten inches, which on being cut and polished form articles of trade that are in considerable request. They are shaped into handles for dessert-knives, small stones for brooches or seal-rings, stone-lids for boxes, &c., &c. No statistics of any accuracy showing the quantity exported are obtainable. Rough carpets (*darī*) are made in the district jail and bāzārs of Banda town. A few cotton fabrics of a rough texture are also manufactured, such as *nerār* (or broad tape) for cots. Leather, mostly of very inferior quality, is manufactured in Banda, Kalinjar, and one or two other large towns and villages. The ordinary earthen vessels (*gharā*, *matkā*, &c.,) of the country are manufactured by *Kwahārs*.

In Angāsi and Pailāni Parganahs sackcloth (*tūt*) is manufactured, and forms an article of trade in the neighbourhood. Rope and twine of an inferior quality

are manufactured by Kewats and Kahárs. Common native shoes are made by Mochís of the district, and appear to supply the wants of its inhabitants in this respect. A few artisans are found in Banda who work in tin, iron, &c., and suffice for the simple requirements of a purely agricultural population. Bricks are manufactured by Kumbárs, but are not exported to any extent, nor are bricks usually imported into the district.

Country spirits and drugs are manufactured in small quantities in almost every village. There are two or three goldsmiths capable of executing easy work in gold and silver, and a large number of the ordinary *sonárs* (or goldsmiths) who manufacture the common ornaments of the country.

At the last settlement of the Banda District, made under Regulation IX. of 1833, the total Government demand was originally fixed by the Settlement Officer at Rs. 17,23,066.¹ This was not confirmed, however, until after extensive reduction had been made, and a final revenue of Rs. 15,46,842, to rise to Rs. 15,85,890 in 1853-54, was sanctioned by Government on the 23rd October, 1848. The district suffered in subsequent years from successive bad seasons, and the difficulties and distress of the people were vastly increased by the disturbances of 1857. A revision of the settlement, with a view to a reduction of the land revenue, had been sanctioned by Government previous to the outbreak of that year, and a survey was in progress early in 1857. It was deemed desirable, however, after the re-occupation of the district in 1858, to make immediate reductions to a large extent, and these were carried out by the late Mr. Mayne, then Collector of Banda. "The result of this revision was a decrease in 1859-60 of Rs. 2,73,408 on the land revenue of 1858-59, leaving the highest revenue to be reached in 1864-65 at Rs. 13,25,145."

The *chaukiddari* assessments were also revised, and an addition made for resumed *muáfí* (revenue) and *gang-bardmad* (alluvion, &c.,) villages, making the permanent reduction Rs. 2,78,028, so that the zamíndárs had to pay (in 1861-65) Rs. 13,89,406, to which must be added Rs. 40,746 paid to *patwárs* (or village accountants), making a total demand of Rs. 14,30,151.

This has continued to represent the Government demand from the Banda District up to the present time. The thirty-years' settlement ends in 1874, and arrangements have been made for the commencement of operations with a view to a revision of the existing settlement. The incidence of the land revenue on the total area and on the cultivated and cultivable areas is--for Banda Parganah, 14 annas on the total area and Re. 1-0-4 on the cultivated and cultivable area; Sihonda, Re. 0-12-8 and Re. 0-12-2; Angási, Re. 0-13-2 and Re. 0-15-2; Pailáni, Re. 0-15-7 and Re. 0-15-10; and Badansá, Re. 0-12-6 and Re. 1-6-0, respectively.

¹ Thom. Des., I., 78, 452; Board's Report, 1859, 280.

There were eight settlements of the district previously to that made under Regulation IX. of 1833. The first settlement was of only a portion of the district. The second, third, and fourth settlements were made on a land revenue varying from Rs. 13,75,530 in 1214 *fasl* (A. D. 1806-87) to Rs. 14,94,908 in 1222 *fasl* (A. D. 1814-15); and the collections during the same period varied from Rs. 13,03,055 in 1214 *fasl* to Rs. 14,64,545 in 1222 *fasl*. These assessments were generally allowed to be fair and moderate. This was exclusive of Parganah Khandeh (now included in Banda Parganah), which was not assessed until the fifth settlement. In 1222 *fasl* (or A. D. 1815-16) the ever-memorable settlement by Mr. E. Scott Waring was made. "To raise the revenue seems now to have been the main object, and let the means be what they might, so long as an increase of revenue was obtained, it was received as an indication of prosperity, and limit to the power and possibility of paying appears never to have been contemplated. The land revenue was raised in 1223 *fasl* (A. D. 1815-16) from Rs. 14,94,908 to Rs. 19,21,226, which in 1819-20 rose to Rs. 20,36,508 (including Rs. 1,12,000 for Parganah Khandeh), and, strange to say, the demand was paid; but there is no doubt it was paid by extensive drafts on the prosperity of former years, and transfers of property became very numerous." At the sixth settlement, in 1820-21, the former land revenue was carried on, with alterations in estates that had begun to suffer from over-assessment.

The seventh settlement commenced in 1233 *fasl* (or A. D. 1825-26) on a reduced land revenue of Rs. 18,78,906. The zamíndárs had gone on for ten years paying the revenue by every means at their command, and their patience and industry under unusual sufferings are on record, and show that the subsequent calamities which overtook them were in no measure due to idleness or apathy on their part. By degrees, however, they became dispirited; the soils became unproductive, throughout the greater part of the country the *kán*s weed—that great enemy to the agriculturist—made its appearance, and to crown their misery a series of bad seasons ensued, so that towards the close of 1229 *fasl* (A. D. 1829-30) the district presented the melancholy spectacle of almost universal bankruptcy.

The demand for cotton as the American marts were opened became less, and its cultivation, depending as it does on the means of producing cotton from new soils, decreased. The comparative order and security, moreover, introduced into neighbouring Native States, which had till then been involved in anarchy, caused cultivators no longer to flock to the British districts, and gave a wider field for investment. Nothing could be more gloomy than the prospects of the district about the close of 1237 *fasl*. Out of a revenue reduced to Rs. 18,69,716 only Rs. 13,48,460 were found realizable, and transfers of land from the old proprietors took place to an alarming extent. This sad state of things was

forced upon the attention of Government, and a proclamation was issued that all who pleased might resign their engagements for the land with Government. Five hundred and eighty-eight estates, paying more than two-thirds of the revenue of the whole district, were resigned and placed under direct management, and remained so during the years 1238-39 and 1240 (or until A. D. 1832-33). In Bundelkhand the season of 1241 *fasli* (or A. D. 1833-34) was one of absolute famine, and bad seasons followed. In 1241 *fasli* (A. D. 1834-35) Mr. Begbie settled the resigned villages, and this made the eighth settlement of the district. The total demand for the district was fixed at Rs. 13,49,047, or Rs. 5,72,179 less than that fixed by Mr. Waring in 1223 *fasli*; a gradual increase was fixed in some estates, which in A. D. 1837-38 (or 1245 *fasli*) made the land revenue amount to Rs. 14,19,869. The relief was very great and beneficial, and the assessment was generally supposed to be fair. It more nearly approached in amount the revenues of the second, third, and fourth settlements, and the district began gradually to recover itself. Mr. Begbie's assessment was, however, unfortunately progressive, and rose gradually to Rs. 15,24,177 in 1842-43, and as soon as it began to rise balances began to accrue. The crops, too, again began to fail, and the people were not well prepared to enter on a thirty-years' lease, which was now made with them under Regulation IX. of 1833. The district required a long spell of light assessment, and had this been sanctioned we should then probably have heard of no further difficulties.

Mr. Wright, however, who was appointed Settlement Officer in 1841, made an increase on Mr. Begbie's full revenue demand of nearly Rs. 29,200, exclusive of Rs. 31,377 for resumed revenue-free lands, making a total demand of Rs. 16,27,764 land-revenue, to which should be added Rs. 76,991 on account of *chaukidari* or watch and ward cess, making a total of Rs. 17,04,755, and, including road fund and postal cesses, a grand total of Rs. 17,23,066. This, as stated above, was not confirmed, but a revenue of Rs. 15,46,842, to rise to Rs. 15,85,890, was sanctioned in October, 1848. The destruction of the great majority of the Government records in the mutinies renders it impossible to give any trustworthy account of the sales for arrears or land-revenue under former assessments. The general transfer of proprietary rights since the mutiny has been alluded to above. Mr. Wright, in the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833, made it a leading principle to restore estates to the ancient zamindars whenever feasible. For twenty-eight estates there were no owners forthcoming, and these were settled with farmers. Since this settlement the changes of proprietary right have been frequent and extensive. In Parganah Sihonda alone, which has suffered perhaps most severely from *kans* grass and former high assessments, one hundred and three estates out of a total of one hundred and eighty-four have since the occupation of the district passed, in whole or part, from the former holders by public or private sale.

The following table showing the particulars of collection for the ten years 1860-61 to 1870-71 will best illustrate the success of the assessment:—

Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCE,				Percentage of balance on demands.
				Real.			Nominal	
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1860-61	12,99,738	12,96,872	2,866	467	1,820	...	579	22
1861-62	13,03,487	13,02,250	1,237	...	..	1,237	...	99
1862-63	13,05,076	13,04,770	299	...	...	49	260	92
1863-64	13,04,202	13,02,162	2,100	...	..	...	2,100	16
1864-65	13,03,787	13,03,456	331	...	...	...	381	94
1865-66	13,04,051	13,04,051	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866-67	13,04,447	13,04,447	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867-68	13,04,684	13,04,684	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	13,13,324	12,61,919	48,412	5,685	42,727	...	...	3.69
1869-70	13,04,523	13,03,844	679	43	829	7	...	...
1870-71	13,01,823	13,04,769	57	54	...	...	3	...

The outstanding balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 42,731, the whole of which has since been remitted and removed from the accounts.

Owing to the destruction of records during the mutiny, the only data which we possess for comparison of receipts and expenditure refer to 1858-59 and subsequent years. The income Revenue and expenditure. during the year 1858-59 amounted to Rs. 17,52,179, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,40,471, both items, owing to the mutiny, being in excess of the average. The following statement gives the revenue and civil expenditure of the district for 1860-61 and 1870-71, compiled from the district accounts, and omitting details:—

Receipts.	1860-61.	1870-71.	Payments.	1860-61.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	13,00,329	13,12,757	Refunds	223	4,249
Tribute	13,782	38,456	Land revenue	1,14,970	98,619
Excise	55,888	28,035	Excise	3,450	9,127
Stamps	25,477	35,713	Stamps	483	1,913
Law and justice	5,917	12,520	Law and justice	16,872	46,802
Income-tax	34,579	35,025	Income-tax	3,755	295
Police	2,289	1,520	Police	1,28,227	75,720
Post-office	6,867	7,012	Post office	11,018	9,787
Sale of houses	69,828	293	Medical	6,748	5,111
Service funds	6,060	...	Jail	3,260	10,763
Local funds	...	2,02,231	Education	9,969	7,545
Schools, ferries, &c.	18,029	...	Ecclesiastical	496	102
Public works	25	611	Pension	38,354	6,053
Customs and salt	...	323	Miscellaneous	1,31,001	3,58,554
Carriage-tax	...	60			
Miscellaneous	147	271			
Total Rs.	16,09,210	16,74,889	Total Rs.	5,39,725	6,34,250

The following statement gives the number of estates and proprietors, and the average land revenue paid by each estate and proprietor for the same years :—

	1858-59.	1860-61.	1870-71
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Number of estates ...	1,442 0 0	1,441 0 0	1,474 0 0
" registered proprietors or coparceners ...	2,777 0 0	2,598 0 0	2,967 0 0
Total land revenue paid ...	16,22,983 0 0	13,74,790 0 0	13,04,832 0 0
Average land revenue paid by each estate ...	1,125 8 2	854 0 10	885 3 8
Ditto ditto by each proprietor or coparcener ...	584 7 0	529 2 9	430 12 6

The actual assessment at six pies in the rupee of the Banda District, calculated on all incomes above Rs. 500 a year for the purposes of the Income Tax Act of 1870 was, during 1870-71, Rs. 34,749 distributed among 1,102 persons. There were 776 incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 750 a year; 110 between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,000; 98 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500; 38 between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000; 76 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000, and only four above Rs. 10,000.

At the close of the year 1871-72 there were twenty-four shops for the sale of native liquor, and one shop for the sale of English spirituous and fermented liquors in the district; ten licensed stills were at work, and 1,161 gallons of liquor were issued during the year. The receipts and charges on account of excise were :—

Year.	Receipts on account of liquor vend. &c.	Drugs.	Madak.	Opium.	Fines and miscellaneous.	Gross charges.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	5,845	8,091	214	13,707	10	9,549	18,317
1871-72 ...	6,221	7,246	160	10,560	4	6,700	17,421

Stamp duties are levied under the General Stamp Act (XVIII. of 1869) and the Court Fees Act. The following statement shows the revenue and charges under this head :—

Year.	Hindis and adhesive stamps.	Blue and black document stamps.	Duties and penalties realised. &c.	Gross charges.	Net receipts.	Court fees stamp sales.	Gross charges.	Net receipts.	Total net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	847	8,471	807	720	9,404	25,114	1,204	23,910	33,314
1871-72 ...	551	6,456	202	413	7,125	21,619	304	21,315	28,449

In 1871-72 there were 1,538 documents registered under the provisions of the Registration Act (VIII. of 1871), on which fees to the amount of Rs. 3,590 were collected. The expense of establishment, &c., during the same period amounted to Rs. 3,171. There were 644 registrations affecting immovable property in which the registration was compulsory under Section 17 of Act VIII. of 1871, and 513 in which the registration was optional. The other registrations effected refer to movable property, wills, &c., and the total aggregate value of all the documents registered amounted to Rs. 2,66,795.

The name Banda, which is also the name of the district, is probably connected as to its derivation with Bámdeo,¹ the name of a sage who is mentioned in Hindú mythology as the contemporary of the mytho-heroic prince Rama Chandra, whose son Kusa is said to have migrated from Ayodhya or Awadh, and settled in Bundelkhand. There are two temples on a hill near Banda said to have been founded by Bámdeo—one is known as that of Bâmesvari Devi, and the other as that of Bâmesvar Mahádeo. Bhúrendi, Durendi, and Kanwara, villages in the outskirts of the town, and the Banganga, a rivulet between Banda and Kanwara, are names connected with the heroes of the Mahabhárata, Bhâresrava, Duryodhana, Karna, and Arjun. The legend connected with the rivulet is that Arjun and his army, overcome with thirst, halted here, and Arjun shot an arrow into the earth and so caused a stream of pure water to issue forth. Tradition makes the three villages Bhúrendi, Durendi, and Kanwara the scenes of three battles between the Pandavas and Kauravas, the former of whom had taken refuge with Raja Virat, the ruler of these parts.

In the interval between Bámdeo and Virat, Banda is said to have been inhabited by hill tribes (Kols and Bhils), who erected a rude hamlet at the foot of the hill, which they called Khutla Banda, the name by which a *mahallah* of the town is still known.

Their spiritual guide—and also their leader in predatory excursions—was a Dúbe Brahman. He and the gangs of robbers who acknowledged him as their head were defeated in battle by Brij Lál or Brij Raj,² the Chief of the Mauhárs who occupied Mataundh, a town distant about fifteen miles from Banda. Brij Lál left his two brothers Bhawáni and Laraka in possession of the conquered territory. Their names have remained in the villages Larankapurwa and Bhawánipurwa which now form part of Banda.

¹ Banda and Bímdeo are both derivable from Sanskrit: *bdm* (mental desires) and *daat* (giver). (Mr. F. Fisher, C. S.) ² This tradition is given from the account of the living representative of the Dúbe Brahman's family in Banda. The Mauhárs of Mataundh deny that Brij Lál ever conquered Banda, but agree that the Mauhárs under some leader or other defeated the hill tribes and took their possessions.

We next hear of Banda in connection with the Chaudels. (See MANOBA). The Chaudels,¹ who occupied Kalinjar and Mahoba, are said to have expelled the Mauhárs from Banda. Their rule continued until their overthrow by the Bundelas. On the partition of his territories by Palár Singh at his death,² Banda fell to the share of Gumán Singh, grandson of Jagatráj.

In the reign of Raja Gumán Singh, the Nawwáb Vazir Shuja-ud-daulah detached a force, under the joint command of Karímat Khan and Raja Himmat Bahádur, to conquer Bundelkhand, conceiving that it was defenceless and would soon yield to the power and vigour of his arms. Those Chiefs accordingly invaded that province and encamped at the town of Tendwari, which is seven *kos* north of Banda. Gumán Singh, finding himself unable to repel the forces which had invaded his territory, solicited the aid of Raja Hindupat of Panná and the other Bundela Chiefs, who accordingly uniting their troops formed a powerful army, with which they advanced and attacked the forces of the Nawwáb. The battle commenced with great fury and was long, obstinate, and sanguinary. The Musalmáns at length, overpowered by numbers, were obliged to give way, and fled in disorder and precipitation, and were closely pursued with great slaughter to the bank of the Jamna, into which Karímat Khan and Himmat Bahádur, attended by only a few horsemen, plunged and effected their escape, with the loss of nearly the whole of their army, which had consisted of about four thousand men.

After this victory jealousy and distrust prevailed in the minds of the Rajas of Panná and Banda, each secretly aspiring to effect the ruin of the other and to become sole master of Bundelkhand. Thus the seeds of discord were sown, which, producing envy and animosity, ripened into a war that deluged the province with blood, and occasioned the subversion of the power and the final subjugation of the Bundela Chiefs. The first battle between the rival States took place at Múrwál, when Raja Hindupat attacked Ahmad Khan, the Nawwáb of Tarahwan; that district had been granted to Rahím Khan, the father of Ahmad Khan, as a *jágír*, by a former Raja of Panná, and on Hindupat attempting to resume the grant, Ahmad Khan resolved to defend and maintain it to the last extremity, and bravely fighting until he had only five horsemen left, at length, only when overwhelmed by numbers, reluctantly quitted the field. Another battle was soon after fought at Dúrga Tal, near Tarahwan, between Beni Huzári, who commanded the forces of the Raja of Panná, and Kaimjái, the Chaudé of Kalinjar, in which the latter gained a complete victory. The loss on both sides was very great, many valiant Chiefs and brave men lost their lives on that memorable day.

¹ The Chandel Rajas are mentioned by name in the inscription on the hill of Kalinjar.

² Poggson's Bundelas, 113, 114.

A battle was likewise fought near Mandla by Raja Khumán Singh, the father of Biji Bahádur, the ancestor of the present Raja of Charkhári. While enjoying the pleasures of the chase, and attended by only five hundred horsemen, Khumán Singh found himself suddenly attacked by the whole army of Noni Arjun Singh, who commanded the troops of Raja Gumán Singh of Banda; a slight encounter only then took place, for Raja Khumán Singh, on account of the inferiority of his force, retired to his camp, when making immediate preparations for battle, he advanced, and near the village of Pandori made a furious attack on the force of Noni Arjun Singh. The armies engaged with the utmost vigour, and on both sides thousands were slain. Raja Khumán Singh received a shot in his breast and fell dead on his elephant. Several of his relations and many brave chiefs and soldiers were likewise slain, and Arjun Singh obtained a signal victory. Raja Gumán Singh, who had no issue, appointed his nephew Bakht Bali, the son of Dúrga Singh, his successor, and Noni Arjun Singh, guardian, during the minority of Bakht Singh. After the death of Gumán Singh, which happened about this period, Noni Arjun Singh having, as stated in the account of the Panná Raj, determined to support the claim of Sarmod Singh to the sovereignty, attacked the army of Dhaukal Singh, commanded by Beni Huzúri, near the village of Gathaurí. The battle raged with great fierceness and slaughter. Beni Huzúri was killed, and Noni Arjun Singh, surrounded by foes, received many wounds; still he bravely fought, until his troops rushing to his assistance, and the death of Beni Huzúri appalling the enemy's forces, he escaped the impending danger and obtained the victory.

The battle of Chachharíya, which was next fought, is represented to have been perhaps more obstinate and sanguinary than any on record. It took place four *kos* from Tarahwan, between the forces of Raja Dhaukal Singh, commanded by Rajdhar Huzúri, the son of the late Beni Huzúri, and the army of Arjun Singh, which was commanded by Kírat Singh. The battle lasted for many hours; Kírat Singh and the Raja of Marpha and almost all the chiefs of both armies and men were slain. This bloody conflict proved disastrous to the Bundelas and thoroughly exhausted the combatants on both sides, so that it may be said to have been the last battle that was fought between the States of Panná and Banda.

Gumán Singh died childless about 1787 A. D., and was succeeded by his nephew Bakht Bali. The Charkhári Raja regarded Bakht Bali as a usurper, and, as already noticed, fell in fight with the Banda troops; his son fled as a fugitive to the Court of Daulat Rao Sindia at Gwalíar, and there he obtained the assistance of the Marhattas. Ali Bahádur was despatched by Nana Farnavis, the minister at Púná, with a body of troops, to co-operate with Madhaji Sindia, and bore an efficient part in the operations which gave Delhi and Shah

Alam to Sindia, but was not altogether satisfied with the requital which his exertions received. Ali Bahádur therefore quitted Sindia, and at the instigation of Himmat Bahádur invaded Bundelkhand and reduced it to his authority. Arjun Singh fell in a battle fought near Ajegarh with Ali Bahádur, who himself died at the siege of Kalinjar in 1802 A. D., and was succeeded first by Ghani Bahádur, as guardian of the minor, Zulfakár Ali, and again by his elder son Shamsheer Bahádur, and eventually in 1803 by the British through the treaty of Púna.¹ Banda remained in the district of Bundelkhand till March, 1819, when it was separated and formed into the district of Southern Bundelkhand, with the head-quarters at Banda, which gave its name to the new district. Khaddí, the *jagír* of Paras Ram, lapsed in 1850, and was annexed to the district.

The district of Banda remained tranquil under British rule until the mutiny.

The British. Zulfakár Ali, the brother of Shamsheer Bahádur, succeeded to the titular rank of Nawwáb and to the pension of four *lakhs* of rupees upon the death of his brother. Ali Bahádur, son of Zulfakár Bahádur, became Nawwáb in 1850, and was the last of the family who resided in Banda. On the outbreak of the mutiny at Meerut on the 10th of May, 1857, Banda was under the management of the late Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.B., as Magistrate,² and Mr. Cockerell, stationed at Karwí, as Joint Magistrate. For some time subsequently, by means of personal influence and great exertion on the part of the district officers, the country was kept in some kind of order until the advent of the Cawnpur and Allahabad mutineers and convicts, when the flame burst out at Marka in Parganah Babern, and Mau on the Jamna in the Darsendá Parganah. The Tahsili of Mau was plundered by the zamíndárs of Mau, and one by one all the tahsils in the district fell to the neighbouring villagers, notwithstanding that in many places a spirited defence was made by the native revenue and police establishments. Banda Parganah and town remained quiet for a few days with some assistance from the troops of Gaurihar and Ajegarh, the Charkhári Raja professing his inability to assist. There were three companies of the 1st Native Infantry in garrison, whose conduct at length became so suspicious that all the Europeans assembled at the jail, which was provisioned and garrisoned, but was afterwards abandoned, owing to a severe outbreak of cholera, for the Nawwáb's palace. Here it was unfortunately found that the followers and adherents of Ali Bahádur, the Nawwáb of Banda, were even more dangerous and implacable enemies than those outside. It was not long before the 1st Native Infantry seized on the jail, treasury, and magazine, and were joined by the Nawwáb's troops and followers, who proclaimed death to the foreigners and all who assisted them. Every effort

¹ Khandeh was incorporated in the district in 1817. Aitch., III, 75, 8. Narrative by the late Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.S., C.B. (1858).

² From Mutiny

having been made to retain the town on the evening of the 14th of June, it was resolved to abandon it, and nearly the whole party, including the Fathipur fugitives under Mr. Sherer, proceeded, *via* Kalinjar, to Nágauḍh. Mr. H. E. Cockerell, having nobly resolved to stand at his post as long as possible, did not arrive with the Karwí treasure till the morning of the 15th of June, when he reached the Nawwáb's palace, within the precincts of which he was murdered by the palace attendants. In this matter the Nawwáb is by no means free from blame, and it is clear he allowed the corpse to remain there naked and exposed all day, until at night it was dragged away and thrown to the dogs. The murder of Mr. Cockerell was followed by that of Messrs. Benjamin Bruce and Lloyd, Eurasian officers in the service of the Nawwáb, who now set himself up as Governor of Banda and endeavoured to win over the rebel troops. They on their own part set up Muhammad Sirdár Khan, a Deputy Collector, as Nazim for the "*Subahdár Sipáhi Bahádur*," and he subsequently filled a similar office under the Nawwáb. Then commenced a scene of plunder and destruction which lasted as long as anything remained, and the example of the capital was eagerly followed in the district. In the words of Mr. Mayne—

"In the parganahs the news spread like wildfire, and the villagers rose in every direction and plundered and murdered each other promiscuously. Old enmities and the long-smothered wish for revenge were forthwith satisfied. Auction-purchasers and decree-holders were ousted, travellers and merchandize plundered, and the servants of Government compelled to fly for their lives; and in all instances Government buildings and property of every description were plundered and destroyed. Every man's hand was against his neighbour, and the natives revelled in all the licence and madness of unchecked anarchy and rebellion in a manner such as only Asiatics can revel in those pleasures. *Talukars* and matchlocks were scarce in Bundelkhand, but armed with spears and scythes, and iron-bound *latties* and extemporary axes formed of chopping knives fastened on sticks, they imagined themselves to be warriors, chose their own kings, and defied all comers. Never was revolution more rapid, never more complete."

A third claimant appeared in the person of one Ranjor, Dauwá, whose ancestors had held rule under the Bundelas long before the bastard family of the Nawwáb was heard of, and the rebel troops endeavoured to effect a compromise between the Nawwáb and the Dauwá leader, on the ground that there should be no internal strife until their common enemy, the English, had been entirely destroyed; but the Dauwá would not be persuaded, and on the 8th of October the forces of the Nawwáb and the mutineers made a joint attack on the Ajegarh fortress at Nimnihar. The Ajegarh matchlockmen bravely defended themselves against the superior and trained forces of their adversaries, but on the third day, owing to a lack of provisions and ammunition and want of water, they were compelled to surrender, and their three chiefs were impri-

soned in the Nawwáb's palace until the day of his defeat by the British, on the 9th April, 1858, when they were cruelly murdered in their prison and their mutilated corpses left for the edification of the British. The fortress and buildings in Nimnagar belonging to the Ajegath and Gaurihar chiefs were subsequently completely destroyed by the Nawwáb.

On the departure of the troops the actual administration was left with the Nawwáb, who formed a council of state, composed of Muhammad Sirdár Khan as Nazim; Mir Inshallah, in command of the troops; Wiláyat Hussain; Indád Ali Beg, and Farhat Ali, all of whom acted except the last. On the 30th of June, a portion of the Nangaon fugitives came in and were assisted on to Nugaadh, while others who tried to cross the country in small parties were hunted from village to village through Parganahs Sihondá and Badansá and plundered of all they possessed.

Meanwhile Naráyan and Madhu Ráo in Karwí had proclaimed their rule there; the Jalaun *Pandits* took possession of Khandeh, and the remaining parganahs were parcelled out amongst various claimants. All through, however, Kalinjar was held by Lieutenant Remington with the assistance of the Raja of Panná on the side of the British. After the departure of the district authorities, the Nawwáb of Banda lent himself entirely to the designs of the unscrupulous men with whom he had surrounded himself, and from this time to the re-occupation of Banda showed an unswerving hostility to the British, unredeemed by a single act of mercy or contrition. In this conduct he was much encouraged by the rebel troops from Dinapur, the 5th Irregular Cavalry, and the force under Kunwar Singh, who passed through Banda on their way north, and were *fed* and rewarded by the Nawwáb. The Madras column under General Whitlock advanced towards Banda in April, 1858, and the first action was fought at Kabrai, twenty-four miles west of Banda. The town was again occupied by British troops on the 20th April, after an action begun at a village named Goera Mughali, eight miles west of Banda, with the Nawwáb's forces, in which the rebels were driven across the Ken, leaving 800 dead on the field and nine guns. Naráyan and Madhu Ráo, descendants of the Peshwa, on this surrendered unconditionally at Karwí, and gave up forty-two guns and the immense treasures since so notorious as the source of the Karwí prize-money. The punishment awarded to the Nawwáb was much milder than his deserts. Though he was a passive spectator of the murder of Europeans, and his pension was declared forfeited, he was allowed to retire to Indúr with a smaller pension of 36,000 rupees per annum, and in 1872 his name might be seen amongst the chiefs invited to meet the Governor-General at Bombay.¹

¹ It does not appear clear why this man, the great-grandson of a Muhammadan condottiere, and perhaps the Peshwa's son, should have been treated so leniently, and the legitimate descendants of the Peshwa so strictly as rebels. The first held out against us to the very last, while the others gave in as soon as we obtained possession of the district.

The measures taken after the mutiny to punish the rebels and re-establish permanently the authority of the British Government were characterised in many instances with well-merited severity. The most notorious of the rebels were executed or transported and their estates confiscated. Naráyan Ráo, who had established his rule during the rebellion over part of the district, was sentenced to transportation for life, but the sentence was remitted by the Governor-General, and he was placed under surveillance at Hazáribagh, on an allowance of Rs. 700 a month. To minor rebels a similar leniency was shown, while all those who had in any way assisted fugitives were rewarded by grants of land and employments under the State. A revision of settlement was effected by Mr. Mayno in 1859-60. Since then Banda has, happily, no history beyond the ordinary routine of a district. The new settlement is about to be commenced, and will, it is to be hoped, tend to the prosperity of this very backward district and revive the life of its towns, which now show so many symptoms of sure and steady decay. (See BUNDELKHAND).

The natives of the district seem to enjoy the usual average of health, but among Europeans the climate appears to be productive of fever and ague, which often only yields to a change to purer air. The only endemic disease in the district is a mild form of malarial fever, which is perhaps due to the constant exhalations of moisture that arise from the black soil already noticed. The disease appears in an epidemic form during the months of August, September, October, and November—September and October being the worst months. It is usually of a mild type and seldom proves fatal to the patient if otherwise healthy; but although it does not actually kill, yet constant attacks so weaken and depress the system and affect various organs that the patient is predisposed to and unable to resist other diseases. In 1871 the deaths recorded throughout the district were entered as due to the following causes:—cholera, 35; small-pox, 174; fevers, 6,532; bowel complaints, 1,601; all other causes, 1,323; or a total of 9,665, being in the ratio of 13·34 to each one thousand inhabitants. During 1871-72 there were 7,013 vaccine operations, of which 4,770 were successful; the small-pox mortality was only ·24 per 1,000. Amongst the deaths from “all other causes” are—265 from snake-bites and wild animals; 167 from accidents; 31 from wounds, and 32 from suicide, being a total of deaths from injuries of 495, or ·68 per thousand; the ratio of deaths from fever amounted to 9·01 per thousand inhabitants. The percentage of deaths to population in 1866 was 1·42; in 1867 was 1·96, in 1868 was 1·30; in 1869 was 3·69, and in 1870 was 1·985. The total number of deaths in 1869 was 26,742, of which 12,960 were due to remittent fevers; 7,046 to small-pox; 1,752 to diarrhoea and dysentery, and 1,394 to cholera.

The *baidis* (or native physicians) of Banda have a high reputation and an extensive practice. The following list of indigenous medicines has been given

by one of their leading members, and will serve as a catalogue of the drugs of the native pharmacopœia in Bundelkhand:—

List of Indigenous Medicines, vegetable and mineral, in use in the District of Banda.

No	Hindústani names.	Scientific name.	Actions.	Diseases in which given.
1	Abnús (ebony) ...	<i>Diospyros melan-oxylon</i>	Astringent ...	Impurity of blood.
2	Adrak (ginger) ...	<i>Zinziber officinale.</i>	Carminative, tonic,	Dyspepsia.
3	Akarkará ...	<i>Spilanthes oleracea,</i> <i>Pyrethrum indicum</i>	Irritant ...	Toothache; spontaneous salivation.
4	Akásbel or Akásber,	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> ...	Alterative ...	Itch
5	Al ...	<i>Morinda citrifolia,</i>	Ditto ...	Impurity of blood
6	Alsi (flax) ...	<i>Linum usitatissimum,</i>	Demulcent ...	Special diseases.
7	Amaltás ...	<i>Cathartocarpus fistula.</i>	Purgative ...	Fever, colic, dyspepsia.
8	Amle, nonla ...	<i>Embluca officinalis,</i>	Astringent, tonic ..	Dysentery.
9	Amrúd (guava) ...	<i>Psidium pyrifera,</i>	Astringent ...	Dyspepsia.
10	Anjir Baghi ...	<i>Ficus carica</i> ...	Ditto ...	Fever.
11	" Sahrái ...	<i>Ficus caricoides</i> ...	Alterative ...	Impurity of blood.
12	Am, Ambh (mango),	<i>Mangifera Indica.</i>	Astringent, tonic ...	Colic.
13	Aphím (opium) ...	<i>Papaver album</i> ...	Astringent ...	Cholera, rheumatism.
14	Arind (castor-oil)...	<i>Ricinus communis</i> ...	Laxative ...	Colic
15	Arind khurbuza ...	<i>Caricupapaya</i> ...	Tonic ...	Spleen.
16	Arús ...	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i> .	Anthelmintic ...	Cough, asthma, boils.
17	Asgand ...	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Alterative ...	Impurity of blood.
18	Anár ...	<i>Punica granatum</i> . .	Anthelmintic ...	Tape-worm.
19	Babafya tulsí ...	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> ...	Demulcent and emol- lent,	Catarrh, dysentery, and chronic diarrhœa.
20	Baból ...	<i>Acacia Arabica</i> ...	Astringent ...	Dysentery.
21	Bahera ...	<i>Terminalia Bellerica</i>	Ditto ...	Dyspepsia.
22	Bájrâ ...	<i>Penicillaria spicata</i>	Ditto ...	Boil.
23	Bakáyan ...	<i>Melha composita</i> ...	Alterative ...	Hæmorrhoids.
24	Bánoâ ...	<i>Rhus cotinus</i> ...	Expectorant and as- tringent.	Cough.
25	Bandaul ...	<i>Lassia acutangula</i> ...	Purgative ...	Spleen.
26	Bargad ...	<i>Ficus Indica</i> .	Astringent ...	Pain and swelling.
27	Bathuwa ...	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Demulcent ...	Cough, asthma, hæmor- rhoids.
28	Benaula (cotton seeds)	<i>Gossypium herbace- um.</i>	Tonic ...	Blood.
29	Bel ...	<i>Ægle marmelos</i> . .	Astringent ...	Dysentery.
30	Ber ...	<i>Zizyphus hortensis,</i>	Refrigerant ...	Dyspepsia.
31	Bhang (hemp) ...	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> . .	Narcotic, anti-spas- modic, &c.	Special diseases.
32	Bhanphulí ...	<i>Corchorus olitoria.</i>	Diuretic ...	Ditto.
33	Bhatkatijá ...	<i>Solanum xanthocar- pum.</i>	Expectorant ...	Cough.
34	Bháuta ...	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Diuretic and dia- phoretic.	Boils.
35	Bhiláwa ...	<i>Semecarpus anacar- dium.</i>	Irritant ...	Rheumatism.
36	Bhindi ...	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Demulcent ...	Special diseases.
37	Brahm dandí ...	<i>Sarcostemma brev- stigma.</i>	Alterative ...	Impurity of blood.
38	Chameli ...	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum.</i>	Ditto ...	Special diseases.
39	Chanchara (plant),	.....	Absorbent ...	Irritation caused by stings.
40	Chaulái ...	<i>Amaranthus blitum</i>	Demulcent and to- nic,	Spleen.

List of Indigenous Medicines, vegetable and mineral, in use in the District of Banda—(continued).

No	Hindūstani names.	Scientific name.	Actions.	Diseases in which given.
41	Chawal (rice) ...	<i>Oryza sativa</i> ...	Nutritious ...	Affections of lungs, bowels, and kidneys.
42	Chiraunji ...	<i>Buchanania latifolia</i> .	Alterative ...	Dandruff.
43	Chirehla (grass) ...	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Diuretic ...	Special diseases.
44	Chitraka ...	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Stimulant ...	Rheumatic and paralytic affections.
45	Chitra ...	<i>Plumbago Europea</i>	Ditto ...	Special diseases.
46	Chāka ...	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i> ...	Refrigerant ...	Dyspepsia, dysentery, and fever.
47	Deona ...	<i>Artemisia Indica</i> ...	Substitute for Artemisia	Worms.
48	Dhāk or dhākh ...	<i>Butea frondosa</i> ...	Anthelmintic ...	Impurity of blood.
49	Dhaniya ...	<i>Coriandrum sativa</i> ,	Refrigerant ...	Headache and fever.
50	Dhatūta safed ...	<i>Datura alba</i> ...	Narcotic, anodyne,	Epilepsy, mania, and obstinate headache.
51	" siyāh ...	<i>Datura metel</i> ...	Anti-spasmodic ...	
52	Dudhī ...	<i>Wrightea Rothii</i> ...	Alterative ...	Special diseases.
53	Ganja (preparation of hemp.)	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> ...	Narcotic, anodyne, anti-spasmodic.	Ditto.
54	Genda ...	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> ...	Astringent ...	Hæmorrhoids.
55	Ghamol ...	" "	Stimulant ...	Ulcer.
56	Ghī kuār ...	<i>Aloe perfoliata</i> ...	Absorbent ...	Boils.
57	Ghumra ...	<i>Mollugo cerviana</i>	Alterative ...	Impurity of blood.
58	Ghunchhi ...	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Demulcent ..	Obstinate cough.
59	Gūreh ...	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> .	Diuretic ...	Fever and cough.
60	Har ...	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Astringent ...	Dyspepsia
61	Harjor ...	<i>Vitis quadrangularis</i>	Tonic ...	Rheumatism.
62	Hulhur or hulhur...	<i>Oleome pentaphylla</i>	Anthelmintic and stimulant.	Earache.
63	Imkī ...	<i>Tamarindus Indica</i>	Laxative ...	Fever and cholera.
64	Indarjan ...	<i>Wrightea tinctoria</i>	Astringent ...	Diarrhœa and dysentery.
65	Indrūyan ...	<i>Cucumis pseudo-colocynthis</i> ,	Purgative ...	Head and stomach diseases.
66	Jamālgota ...	<i>Croton tiglium</i> ...	Ditto ...	Colic and constipation.
67	Jāmun ...	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	Astringent ...	Spleen.
68	Janghī gobhī ...	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Absorbent ...	Ulcer.
69	" piyāz ...	<i>Scilla Indica</i> ...	Expectorant ...	To relieve burning sensation.
70	Jawār ...	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ...	Astringent ...	Cholera.
71	Jhar ber ...	<i>Zizyphus nummularia</i> .	Astringent and refrigerant.	Dyspepsia.
72	Kaddu ...	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> ...	Astringent and tonic	Diarrhœa and dysentery.
73	Kag changi ...	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> ..	Alterative ...	Lepra.
74	Kaitha ...	<i>Peroma elephantum</i>	Absorbent ...	Spleen.
75	Kakri ...	<i>Cucumis pubescens</i>	Diuretic ...	Serviceable in renal affections and for the passage of sand or gravel.
76	Kangunī-ki-pat, (leaf,)	<i>Setaria Italica</i> ...	Emollient ...	Substitute for marsh-mallow.
77	Kanguni ...	Ditto ...	Astringent and tonic	Diarrhœa and dysentery.
78	Kaner ...	<i>Nerium odorum</i> ...	Narcotic ...	Rheumatism.
79	Kanwal gata (stalk),	<i>Nelumbium speciosum</i> ,	Refrigerant ...	Small-pox.

List of Indigenous Medicines, vegetable and mineral, in use in the District of Banda—(continued).

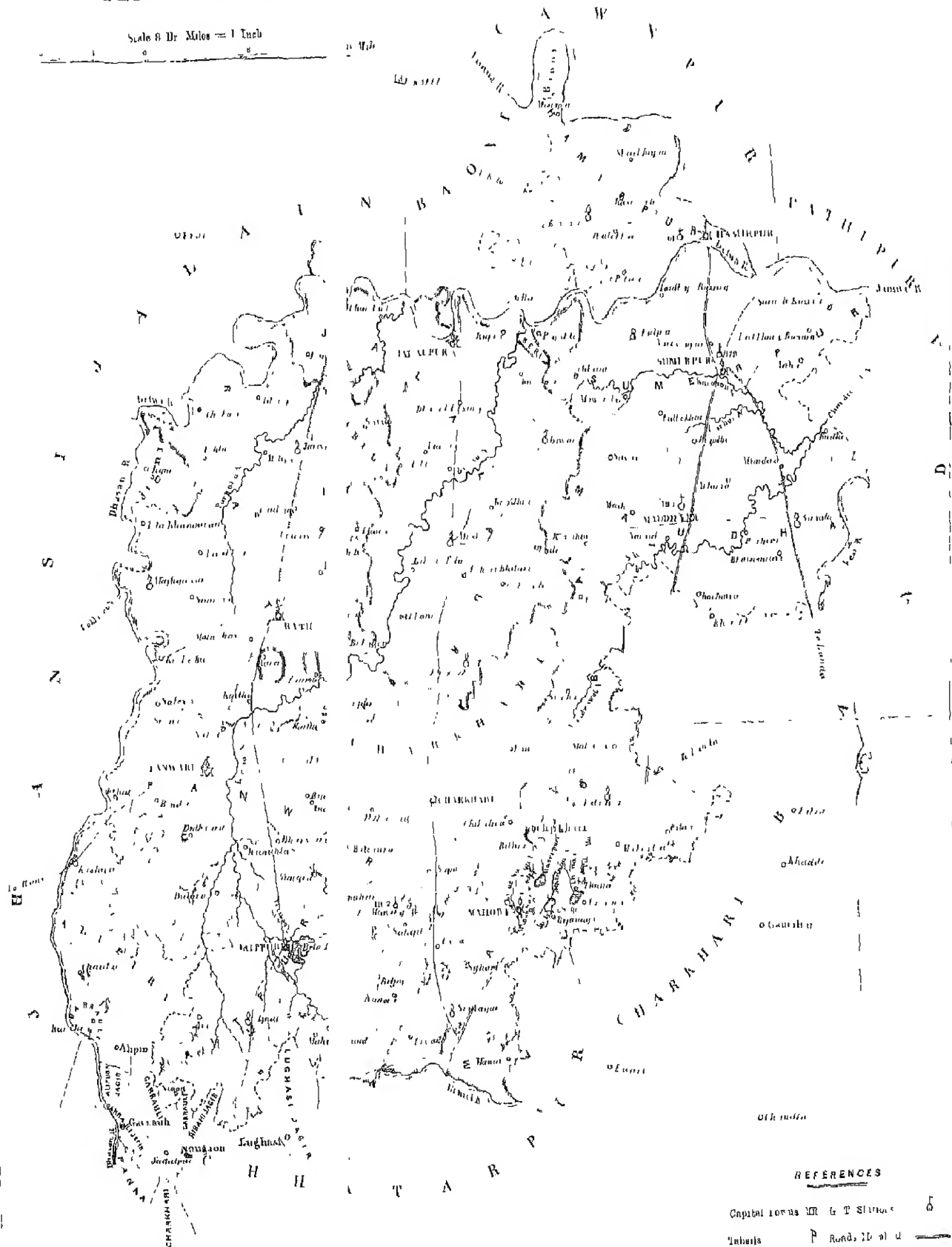
No	Hindūstani names.	Scientific name	Actions.	Diseases in which given.
80	Karela (gourd) ...	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Anthelmintic ...	Leprosy and malignant fever.
81	Kāsnī ...	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> ...	Febrifuge ...	Fever.
82	Kesaundi ...	<i>Cassia sophera</i> ...	Alterative ...	Leprosy and special diseases.
83	Kaseru ...	.....	Astringent ...	Headache
84	Kat Karunja ...	<i>Cassia minima</i> Bonduc	Anthelmintic, tonic,	Intermittent fever, &c.
85	Kautha ...	<i>Acacia Catechu</i> ...	Astringent and tonic	Dysentery.
86	Kela ...	<i>Musa sapientum</i> ...	Refrigerant ...	Fever and headache.
87	Kcora ...	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>	Stimulant ...	Used as a powerful emetic.
88	Kharjū (mineral),	.....	Astringent ...	Diarrhoea.
89	Khari Nūn (salt) ...	.....	Purgative ...	Fever.
90	Khaskhas ...	<i>Anatharium muricatum</i>	Stimulant ...	Ditto.
91	Khirni and Khinui,	<i>Mimusops kanki</i> ...	Astringent and tonic	Diarrhoea.
92	Khira ...	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> ...	Diuretic ...	Serviceable in renal affections and for the passage of sand or gravel.
93	Khurpha ...	<i>Portulaca sativa</i> ...	Demulcent ...	Fever
94	Kuchnār ...	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Astringent and tonic.	Diarrhoea.
95	Kakraundha ...	<i>Blumea aurita</i> ...	Astringent ...	Mouth sore
96	Kumhūrā ...	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> ...	Tonic ...	Apoplexy, headache, and fever.
97	Kutira ...	<i>Cochlospermum gossypium</i>	Demulcent ...	Special diseases.
98	Ladherā ...	<i>Cordia myra</i> ...	Ditto ...	Cough and special diseases.
99	Lahsan (garlic) ...	<i>Allium sativum</i> ...	Irritant and purgative	Spleen.
100	Lal mirchi (red pepper)	<i>Capsicum fastigiatum.</i>	Irritant ...	Rheumatism.
101	Laukī ...	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Tonic ...	Apoplexy, headache, and fever.
102	Madār ...	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Emetic ...	Fever.
103	Māhuī ...	<i>Bassia latifolia</i> ...	Absorbent ...	Rheumatism.
104	Makoi ...	<i>Solanum incertum</i> ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
105	Mānthā ...	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> ...	Tonic ...	Dyspepsia.
106	Māulsāri ...	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> ...	Astringent and tonic.	Diarrhoea.
107	Mehdī ...	<i>Lotosonia inermis</i> ...	Astringent and alterative.	Impurity of blood.
108	Methī (fenugreek),	<i>Trigonella fenugracum.</i>	Condiment ...	Dysentery.
109	Molī, mūlī (radish),	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> ...	Refrigerant ...	For purifying blood.
110	Nagar mothā ...	<i>Cyperus longus</i> ...	Tonic ...	Dyspepsia.
111	Narangī (orange)...	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> ...	Carminative and stimulant	Scurvy.
112	Nīlū (lemon) ...	<i>Citrus limonum</i> ...	Refrigerant ...	Dyspepsia and fever.
113	Nīl (indigo) ...	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> ,	Alterative ...	Hepatitis.
114	Nīm ...	<i>Azadirachta Indica</i> ,	Ditto ...	Leprosy.
115	Pāu ...	<i>Piper betel</i> ...	Tonic and sialogogue	Paralysis.
116	Panwār ...	<i>Cassia tora</i> ...	Alterative ...	Itch and ringworm.

*List of Indigenous Medicines, vegetable and mineral, in use in the District of
Bandu—(concluded.)*

N o	Hindú-stani names.	Scientific name.	Actions	Diseases in which given.
117	Pathar chatee safed,	.....	Astringent ...	Boil.
118	" " suikh,	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
119	Patpāpra ...	<i>Pumaria parviflora.</i>	Tonic and febrifuge,	Fever.
120	Paunda (sugar-cane),	<i>Saccharum officina-</i> <i>tum</i>	Demulcent, tonic ..	Ditto.
121	Phālsā ...	<i>Croton Asiatica</i> ...	Demulcent, tonic ..	Fever and head-ache.
122	Pindol ...	.....	Absorbent ...	Scrofula
123	Pipal ...	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> ...	Astringent ...	Diarrhœa and dysentery.
124	Piyaz (onions) ...	<i>Allium cepa</i> ...	Absorbent ...	Boil.
125	Podina (mint) ...	<i>Mentha viridis</i> ...	Carminative ...	Dyspepsia.
126	Ratanjot ...	<i>Onosma echinoides</i> .	Demulcent ..	Special diseases.
127	Richu (soap-nut) ...	<i>Sapindus detragens</i>	Expectorant ...	Epileptic paroxysms.
128	Sahjan ...	<i>Hyperanthera mo-</i> <i>ringa</i>	Diaphoretic ...	Rheumatism.
129	Saison kālā (mus-	<i>Brassica nigra</i> ...	Emetic ...	For producing vomiting.
130	" " safed,	" <i>alba</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
131	Sarifa (custard-ap-	<i>Anona squamosa</i> ...	Absorbent, irritant,	Ulcer and boils with
132	Satpatnja ...	.....	Demulcent and emol-	worms.
133	Sawan ...	<i>Ophimenum frumen-</i> <i>taceum.</i>	lient.	Cough.
134	Sami ...	<i>Camradia gladiata</i>	Astringent and to-	Ditto.
135	Sema ...	<i>Cassia elongata</i> ...	nic.	
136	Singhūrā (water cul-	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i> ...	Demulcent ...	Special diseases.
137	Siras ...	<i>Aracia sirissa</i> ..	Alterative ...	Ringworm.
138	Soya ...	<i>Anthon sowa</i> ..	Absorbent ...	Special disease.
139	Sudarshan ...	<i>Cuminum Asulicum,</i>	Ditto ...	Ophthalmia.
140	Talmakhna ..	<i>Hypo-phila spinosa</i>	Carminative ...	Colic and dyspepsia
141	Tamāku ...	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Emetic ...	For producing vomiting.
142	Taiūi ...	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> .	Absorbent ...	Special diseases.
143	Tar ...	<i>Borassus flabelli-</i> <i>formis.</i>	Narcotic ...	Rheumatism.
144	Tendā ...	<i>Diospyros melan-</i> <i>oxylon</i>	Demulcent ...	Constipation.
145	Thāhur ...	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>	Absorbent ...	Spleen.
146	Tili ...	<i>Sesamum Indicum</i> .	Astringent ...	Dysentery
147	Tidhāra ...	.....	Diuretic, purgative,	Rheumatic and asthmatic
148	Taroi ...	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> ..	and deobstruent	attacks, and for remov-
149	Talsi safed ...	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> ...		ing obstructions.
150	Tiyāl ...	.....	Demulcent ...	Rubbed on the skin to
151	Tāt (mulberry) ...	<i>Morus Indica</i> ...	Ditto ...	produce outward fric-
152	Unt katarā ...	<i>Solanum xanthocar-</i> <i>pum.</i>	Expectorant ...	tion.
			Ditto ...	Rheumatic and asthma-
				tic attacks, and for re-
				moving obstructions.
				Dropsy and spleen.
				Fever.
				Ditto.
				Quinsy.
				Cough and asthma.

District of HAMIRPUR

Scale 8 Dr Miles = 1 Inch



79°-22'-45" and 80°-25'-15", with an area of 1,464,641 acres¹, or 2,288·501 square miles, of which 320,057 acres are barren and 1,144,584 are cultivable, and of these 762,212 acres are cultivated. The population according to the census of 1865 was 520,941, and in 1872 was 529,137 souls, or 231·21 to the square mile.

The following statement shows the administrative divisions, past and present, their revenue, area, and population :—

Present Tahsil.	Includes						In the police jurisdiction of station
	Parganah.	Included in the Ain-ul-Akbari in	Number of estates	Land-revenue in 1872	Area in acres in 1872.	Population in 1872	
I Hamirpur,	1 Hamirpur,	Hamirpur ..	134	Rs 71,898	81,232	33,401	Hamirpur, Kurava, Sumerpur, Lal-pura; out-post at Pithaura.
	2 Sumerpur,	Maudha ...	116	1,39,227	163,981	61,987	
II. Maudha,	3 Maudha ...	Maudha ...	106	1,38,662	148,474	51,820	Maudha, Sasula; out-post at Kuvahla.
III. Jalálpur,	4 Jalálpur ...	Khandaut ... Kharaula ...	183	1,98,276	269,130	83,356	Jalálpur, Mus-kara, Biwar, Kharaula, Chaudaut.
IV. Ráth ...	5 Ráth ...	Ráth, Kharka,	185	2,10,381	244,134	1,02,499	Ráth, Majh-gan, Janya; out-post at Kutha.
V. Mahoba...	6 Mahoba ...	Mahoba ...	106	1,09,406	210,661	72,168	Mahoba, Kab-lai, Srínagar.
VI. Panwári,	7 Panwari ...	Ráth ...	253	1,80,691	263,602	94,380	Panwari, Kál-pahar, Kashi-pur.
	8 Jaitpur ...	Ráth ..	54	84,481	93,127	29,531	
District total ...			1,137	10,83,122	1,464,641	529,137	

Of the Parganahs abovementioned Maudha and Mahoba were included in Sirkár Kalinjar and Subah Allahabad, and the remainder in Sirkár Kálpí and Subah Agra, in the time of Akbar. Sumerpur, Jalálpur, and Panwári seem to have been created by the Bundelas during the reign of Aurungzeb, and Jaitpur by ourselves on its lapse. Kharka was formed out of parts of Muhamma-dabad, Urai, Khandaut, and Ráth, and was absorbed in Ráth some time since the last settlement in 1842. Jalálpur, in 1841, received a considerable portion of Ráth, the whole of the small Parganah of Kharaula, and still occasionally bears

¹ Mr. W. Martin, C.S., has supplied much of the materials for this notice.

the name of Jaláhpur Kharala.¹ Hamírpur received sixteen villages from Pargana Kálpí in 1841. The Munsif of Hamírpur has original civil jurisdiction throughout the district. Appeal lies to the Judge of Banda in both civil and criminal cases. There are twenty-five police stations in the district, at most of which there are also post-offices.

There were ten Magisterial Courts in the district in 1860-61, and the same number in 1870-71, *viz.*, the Magistrate of the District, Joint Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate, and seven Deputy Magistrates. There is only one Civil Court, that of the Munsif of Hamírpur. In 1860-61 there were nine Revenue Courts, and in 1870-71 there were ten. In 1860-61 there were four covenanted officers at work in the district, and in 1870-71 two. In 1873 there were the Magistrate and his Assistant, a Settlement Officer, one Deputy Collector, and five Tahsildars with subordinate judicial powers. The Judge of Banda holds Criminal Sessions at stated intervals in Hamírpur. There are also a District Superintendent of Police and a Civil Surgeon.

Excluding Pargana Hamírpur, which is situated in the north-east corner of the district and separated by the Betwa from the other Parganas, the general shape of the district is that of a parallelogram, flat in the northern parts and hilly in Mahoba, Jaitpur, and part of Panwári. Throughout the whole district the absence of trees gives it a bare and desolate appearance in the hot season, and even in the hilly portions the jungles are not very extensive nor are the trees of a large size. The waste land consists for the most part of ravines on the banks of the rivers that flow through the district, and only to a small degree of *usar*. The only large pasture ground is one of about six hundred acres, between Sayár in Maudha and Bharkheri in the Jaláhpur Pargana.

The greatest length of the district (from the village of Jamrehí Tír in Pargana Hamírpur to the village of Dhawara in Panwári) is about ninety-four miles, and the greatest breadth (from Ramgarh in Ráth to Garhm in Maudha) is about fifty-six miles. The medium distances are, however, about sixty and fifty-three miles respectively.

The heights (ascertained by the Great Trigonometrical Survey) are Maudha, 399·17 feet above the level of the sea, Sumerpur, 379·12; and the station of Hamírpur, 361·62.

The soils in the Hamírpur District are the same as in the rest of Bundelkhand, and consist of *már*, *kúbar*, *parúa* (*pandúa*), and *rúkar*. *Már* is a rich black soil, occurring generally in plains of many hundred *bighas* in extent, and by Dr. Adam to contain more argillaceous earth and carbonized vegetable remains than is found in lands to the north of the Jamna. It is peculiar for its power of retaining moisture, and the rifts and

¹ Beames' Elliot, II, 94, 110, Bet. Rep., II, 834.

cracks which its contraction through drought causes.¹ In the rains it forms a mire of so clayey a nature as to render roads made through it impassable. *Kābar* is very similar to *mār*, but lighter both in character and colour. The crops on it are not so good, gram being the favourite. It is not much sought after by cultivators; it bears high rates, and is very uncertain, an excess or want of rain being equally injurious. *Parā* is a light earth of a yellow brown colour, very favourable for cotton, and almost exclusively used for sugar-cane in consequence of its fitness for irrigation. Of *rākār* there are two kinds, termed "*moti*" and "*patli*," the latter is the poorest of all soils. When the rains are favourable it gives good *khurif* crops, but any lack of moisture causes a failure. Its power is soon exhausted, and it is necessary to allow it to be fallow and recover itself after every two or three years. *Khera* and *kachhār* are classes of soil deriving their names rather from position and circumstance than from being in themselves different. *Khera* or *kharwa* is that land, generally near the village, which is manured and irrigated from wells; it may be of many species, and often is *rākār*. The treatment it receives, however, makes it fertile, and when garden cultivation takes place in it, it is termed *kachward*. *Kachhār* is the land in the vicinity of streams or overflowed by lakes in the rains. It is generally rich, and is of necessity confined to *rabi* (or cold-weather) crops.

The following statement gives the percentage of the extent of each kind of soil as compared with the total area according to the settlement returns of 1842, excluding Mahoba and Jaitpur:—

Parganah		Tari.	Kachhār.	Mār.	Kābar	Parā.	Rakar	Total acreage.
Kharka	...	1.3	7.6	18.4	25.6	11.6	35.5	16,806
Maudha	...	0.2	2.1	31.2	21.9	20.2	21.4	82,624
Panwari	...	...	0.6	29.5	15.7	13.6	30.6	126,398
Rāth	...	0.1	0.7	15.4	28.6	36.8	18.3	106,369
Sumerpur	...	0.6	1.1	24.9	34.5	20.9	18.1	73,647
Hamirpur	...	2.1	6.0	36.7	22.0	18.0	14.0	81,968
Jalālpur	...	7	5.0	32.5	17.6	31.5	21.7	320,726
Total	...	86	3.3	27.5	23.8	21.8	22.8	708,522

The hills of the district consist of two ranges, one running from Nayagaon to Mahoba, and the other from Kulpahār to Ajnār in Parganah Jaitpur. There are in addition a few isolated hills, few of which are known by any other name than that of the village near which they are situated. Those that have particular names are Kahaipahār, near village Mahabāndh, Mariya in Bachechar, Bagriyan in Bharkhera, and Kālī in Ajnār, all in Parganah Jaitpur. The general elevation of these hills is about 300 feet. There are numerous high barren rocks in Panwari; a few in Rāth

¹ See C. Allen's Hamirpur Settlement Report, II, 713; Sir W. Muir's Kālpī Parganahs *ibid.*, 228; Freeling's Mahoba, 5.

and Jalalpur, but none in the other Parganahs. The plains of the district are level, dry, and culturable. They consist for the most part of black soil (*mâr*), known as cotton soil, or blackish (*kâbar*), both of which, as already noticed, dry up and form large holes and fissures during the hot season. There are no very large jungles, though those of Bilki in Parganah Mahoba and Pasinabad in Parganah Jaitpur give cover to a considerable quantity of game.

The Jamma, the only navigable river in the district, flows by Parganah Hamirpur, receiving the Betwa about three miles below the head-quarters station, which is also the only town of importance on its banks in this district. (See HAMIRPUR.)

The Jamma keeps up its character here, having on the Hamirpur side very high banks, in some places perhaps sixty feet high, and on the opposite side a low and shelving shore. There are ferries over the Jamma at Chandarpur, Hamirpur, Barágáon, Patana, and Saranli Buzurg; it is nowhere fordable in the district. In the rains it sometimes overflows its banks and deposits a fertilizing mud. Cotton and grain are carried downwards, and rice, sugar, and iron upwards, in country boats.

Many attempts have been made to improve the navigation of the Jamma between Allahabad and Agra, and works were undertaken for that purpose, especially on that portion bordering on the Hamirpur District. The principal obstacles met with were (*a*) clay banks and shoals; (*b*) rocks; (*c*) kunkur shoals, and (*d*) sunken trees. Clay banks are formed of isolated and detached portions of the first alluvial stratum by an accumulation of sand forcing the stream into a new channel formed by the whole of the second and third alluvial strata; and the least tenacious part of the first strata having been swept away at high levels, only such portions of it as were sufficiently compact to withstand the force of the stream are left. These are generally those parts where the natural toughness of the clay is increased by seams of kunkur, which run in every direction through it, literally lacing it together and giving the clay a durability which the action of the strongest current has perhaps less effect upon than it would have on a similar mass of stone of average texture.

Another cause of the formation of these clay banks is occasioned by the current sapping the abrupt and high banks during the rains, by washing out the seams of sand where they occur, and thus masses of compact indurated clay are precipitated into the channel and defy the efforts of the stream to dislodge them. If this be not speedily effected, in a short time the outer portion is cleared of all loose matter which, together with the sand, is deposited immediately in rear, when every hour serves to strengthen them in their position against the stream.

Of the rocks:—This term rocks (as understood on the Jamma) is applied to four distinct formations,—namely, superior sandstone, volcanic isolated masses,

the remains of beds of nodular kunkur, and conglomerated rocks composed of kunkur and extraneous substances.

The only strata of superior sandstone occur at intervals between the neighbourhoods of Bhariaru and Dhauri, two villages on the right bank of the river, and near Mau, a village in the Banda District. Near Bhariaru a great deal of good stone for building purposes, and of any dimensions, is quarried and sent to Allahabad. A portion of this stratum, thrown together in large masses by volcanic eruption, forms the curious rocky island on which a *shivala* is so picturesquely perched in the centre of the river opposite the village of Dhauri, about two days' journey by stream from Allahabad.

Volcanic rocks occur in two separate situations,—namely, at Marka and Mau. The mass at Marka, consisting of rough spheroidal blocks varying from one by two to three by five feet, lies on the right bank of the river; those at Mau overlie, but are entirely detached from their bed (sandstone), and the same quantity is scattered over a greater space than at Marka. Their exterior is jet black and so highly polished that it is impossible to examine them for any length of time when the sun shines: the great light and heat they reflect during the day is peculiarly distressing to the vision. The interior is a mottled dark and light red, one view of which is conclusive of its volcanic origin. Wherever isolated masses (the remains of beds of nodular kunkur) occur, the river is, by their considerable extent, generally contracted in its course, causing the water to rush through the narrow but deep passages between the isolated masses of what was once one continuous bed. The passage at Karim Khán (the *point d'appui* of the former Jamna works,) is now, and has been perhaps for centuries, solely affected by the presence of the remains of an extensive bed of nodular kunkur, and is at the present moment the worst pass in the river for boats passing downwards at all seasons and upwards in the monsoons.

This bed has originally been, and is still, partially connected with, and resting on, the right bank of the river; its surface is about seventy-five or eighty feet below the average level of the Banda bank, and the bed of the river is about sixteen feet below the level of the surface. The left (or Duáb) bank is not above two-thirds the height of the opposite one, and is protected by a very extensive shingle shoal; had it been a bank on which the stream would have made any impression, the river would have certainly taken a course more free from impediments than the one it now pursues. The stream being thus confined has, by the gradual deepening of the river throughout its course, been at last thrown over this bed of kunkur with sufficient force to break it up partially, and the remains present a number of detached masses protruding across two-thirds of the river from the right bank, standing from four to five feet above the surface of the water at low levels, exposing the whole thickness of the bed, which varies between three and five feet and an average of two feet of sub-

stratum of stiff clay, and between them deep channels are worn. The action of so rapid a stream on all sides of these bases of clay (the supports of the superincumbent kunkur,) is gradually, but surely, reducing them, and in the course of time, becoming too feeble to support its weight, the kunkur will be deposited in the bed of the river some twelve or fourteen feet lower than its present position.

These masses, which vary from a few feet to many yards in size, are externally very compact and hard; but on penetrating eighteen inches, it will be found that they maintain inside this crust a similar appearance and quality with any bed that might be opened in the centre of the Duáb,—namely, the interstices between the nodules are filled with a loamy clay, and have every appearance of having been undisturbed since the formation of the bed.

The conglomerate rocks are composed of nodular kunkur and extraneous substances, and consist of two separate formations, both of which are strictly mechanical, together composing one-third of the rocks of the Jamma. Their difference consists in one formation being consolidated by means of cement, the other by the intervention of carbonate of lime, deposited whilst in solution in all the interstices of any mass, thus connecting the whole together. It will be necessary here to explain how these nodules of kunkur and extraneous substances are accumulated, and then show the method of application of the consolidating bodies. In all the high and nearly perpendicular banks of the Jamma, ravines are cut out by heavy runs of water at short and irregular intervals, which serve as drains to the surrounding country. During the heavy periodical rains considerable bodies of water rush through these ravines with great violence, bringing down drift wood, rubbish of every description, nodular kunkur, and large portions of clay detached by the water from the sides and beds of the ravines. The latter generally arrives in the river rolled into figures varying between a prolate ellipsoid and spheroid of all sizes, and from twenty pounds to quarter of an ounce in weight. The clay, being softened in its rolling progress, attaches to its circumference every substance hard enough to make a sufficiently deep impression to secure its hold; this continues until every portion of the outer surface is covered, when of course the accumulation ceases; in this state it is washed from the ravine into the bed of the river, on reaching which it is carried forward in a new direction by the current of the river, which deposits it in the nearest hollow in its bed, where, after being a sufficient time, the body disunites; the lighter earthy particles are swept away by the stream, whilst the clay, kunkur and other substances which may have been brought down with them remain as deposited there:—thus are all the necessary ingredients at once provided for the formation of a conglomerate rock except the sand, which in the course of a few hours generally proves the most abundant article of the composition, when only a sufficient time for the cement to set is necessary to

present a rock, which the carbonate of lime (filling all the interstices that may be left) ultimately renders the hardest, and from their situation very frequently the most dangerous, rocks of the Jamna.

The conglomerate, in which carbonate of lime is the consolidating medium, is generally produced by the breaking up of the beds of nodular kunkur, by the supporting pillar of clay (its substratum) being washed away, or other causes, the loose or interior nodules of which are then deposited in the nearest hollow lower down the stream that can detain them, when from the absence of clay (excepting this dislodgement occurs in the monsoon), the cement cannot be produced, and the deposit remains until, by the usual process of tufa formation, the whole becomes one consolidated mass; this, however, must be the work of time, during which sand often fills many of the interstices and becomes part of the conglomerate body.

The kunkur shoals are composed of every variety of substance that is ever in motion in the Jamna, the most common of which are broken bricks, bones, shreds of earthen vessels, wood, fragments of granite, sandstone, quartz, agate, water pebbles, petrified clay, and composition shingle of every variety of mixture that the clay of the surrounding country and the sand of the Jamna will admit of. This last bears a proportion of four-fifths to the whole, which being mistaken for kunkur (of which the quantity is very trifling,) has occasioned the misnomer of kunkur shoals. Sunken trees prove dangerous obstacles to navigation, and are so well known from their occurrence about all navigable rivers whose banks are covered with wood that little need be said of them here. The trees have originally occupied a position on the verge of the bank, which the stream having undermined, they have fallen into the river, with a quantity of earth attached to the roots, the weight of which firmly anchors them to the bottom, the head laying with the stream.¹

The Betwa (Bedwanti) rises in the Bhupál State, and flowing in a "north-easterly direction, enters this district at village Chandwári in Parganah Ráth, whence it flows with many windings, but generally in an easterly direction, into the Jamna, a little below Hamirpur. It receives the Dhasán at Chandwári, the Kalahu torrent at Barhat, also in Ráth, the Parwan torrent at Rúrwa Buzurg in Parganah Jalálpur, and the Birmán stream at Kapra in the same Parganah. It is quite unnavigable, but may perhaps be used for irrigation purposes. It has been proposed to form a large reservoir on the Dhasán by the construction of a weir 45 feet high near the village of Lachaura, from which canals will permeate the Parganahs of the Hamirpur District lying on the right bank of the Betwa. The works are estimated to cost about 12½ lakhs of rupees, and a net return is anticipated of Rs. 1,40,000 per annum from the irrigation each year of

¹ J. A. S., Dec., IV., 264.

67,000 acres in this district. The right bank of the Pe'wa is in many parts abrupt, but for the most part the banks are low and do not present any marked features. The Betwa is generally fordable within a month or so after the rains, and the only ferry necessary is at Hamápur. The bed is for the most part sandy, with rocks in a few places, and when it overflows it deposits a loam. The discharge at Hamápur has been estimated at 400,000 cubic feet per second, and in extraordinary floods at 700,000 feet. The water is clear and drinkable in the cold weather, but in the rains it brings down a great quantity of silt.

The Dhasán river rises in the Vindhya hills above Sággar, and flowing in a slightly north-easterly direction, enters the district at Dhasán, the village of Chanka in Parganah Panwári, and continuing its course, falls into the Betwa at Chandwán in Parganah Ráth. It is similar in its character to the Betwa, and might be utilised in the same manner. The only ferry is at Kashipur in Panwári. Except in the rainy season it is everywhere fordable. When it overflows its banks it sometimes deposits loam, but for the most part only sand. Its bed is sandy, with rocks at intervals near where it enters the district.

The Ken flows along a portion of Parganah Maudha, which it separates from the Banda District. The Birmá or Birmán rises in Parganah Jaitpur, and joins the Betwa at Kupra in Parganah Jalápur. It receives the Gunchí at Itaurah in the Panwári Parganah, the Kalari at Kaítha, and the Ajun at Balam in Parganah Ráth. The Chandráwal rises in Parganah Mahoba, and flowing through Parganah Maudha, receives the Sihú and Svám before it joins the Ken in Parganah Palláni of the Banda District. The Birmán and Chandráwal have water in their beds all the year round, but are of no importance; in the rains they are mere torrents, subsiding in a few hours. Other small streams are the Karonan, Larhar, and Parwahá. There are no communities on any of these rivers that subsist by fishing or river traffic only. The neighbourhood of all these streams is full of ravines; the banks are for the most part high and barren, while the lands below in the beds of the rivers are generally very rich.

The lakes for which this district is so noted are all artificial, and are formed by hills on two or three sides, the others being dammed up by immense embankments. The largest in this district, besides those from which it is hereafter noted that canals have been taken, are the Rábulva, Kuari, Darhat, Pahra, Uwara, Pawa, Sijhari, and Bilki lakes, all in Parganah Mahoba. (See MAHOBÁ.) Rawatpur is in Parganah Jaitpur. They vary in size considerably from large tanks to large lakes. Bikanagar is probably five miles in circumference, and is very deep, but the actual measurements are not accurately known. The Madan Sággar is an extensive lake; its arms

running far back, and half-enclosing rocky tongues of land surrounded by picturesque temples, give the idea of numerous islands, of which there are several temple-crowned on the lake. One of these island temples, the Kaker Math, is entirely built of granite quarried in the neighbouring hills, and deeply and quaintly carved. Some of the blocks used weigh fully seven or eight tons; they have apparently been split by the insertion of short iron wedges in a series of holes along the line of cleavage. This temple, now in a ruinous state, is also 103 feet in length by 42 feet in breadth, and consists of an open portico supported by pillars, ornamented with bell-shaped carving, leading into an inner apartment under a massive tall spire, having every portion of the exterior carved and ornamented to the summit. On the hill around are *batthaks*, or summer-houses, supported on carved stone pillars, where the old Chiefs used to sit and enjoy the cool breezes from the lake.

The Rāhilya Sāgar is very shallow. The remains of a fine temple stand on the embankment, consisting of a circular portico or vestibule of large size, covered by an elegantly carved domed roof of sandstone, supported on granite pillars, and connected by a passage with the low temple under the spire. Paswara, called also Thāna, from the village built on the embankment, is prettily situated amongst a mass of rugged hills. The hills surrounding both the Bījanagar and Paswara lakes have walls carried to a sufficient height to prevent the escape of game; there are also numerous remains of buildings for sporting purposes, which would lead one to suppose that the whole was once a large game preserve¹.

Tradition ascribes, and justly, the construction of these noble lakes to the Chandel Rajas of Mahoba. Their works are easily recognized from the immense blocks of stone used in their construction, those of the Bundela Rajas being far less substantial. The following lakes are supposed to have been named after their Chandel constructors:—Kīrat, Madan, Kalyan, Rāhila, Rūp at Pahra, and Bāl or Bela. It is said that the lakes at Bījanagar or Bīpura at Sijharī and at Pawā were originally formed by the Chaharwārs one thousand years ago, and that Māhan Singh, son of Chhatarsāl, Bundela, raised the Bījanagar embankment to its present height, and built the palace, *batthaks*, and temples of Madan Sāgar.

The waters of several of these lakes are applied to the purpose of irrigation by means of small canals. The first canal in the district was constructed, in 1855, by Lieutenant Burgess, from the Bījanagar lake; since the mutiny other canals have been drawn from the Bela Tāl in Jaitpur and from the following artificial lakes in the Mahoba Parganah:—Paswara or Thāna, Dasrápur, Madan Sāgar, Kīrat Sāgar, Kalyān Sāgar, Tikamau, and Nayagāon. Under the management of an overseer superintended by the district officer, these canals have not proved remunerative, but they are now about to be placed under professional superintendence, in conjunction with

Canals.

¹ Burgess, Sel. Rec., N.-W. P., III (N. S.), 135.

the existing lakes. Under this arrangement they will probably be made to pay more than their expenses.

There are fourteen of these canals, varying in length from less than half a mile to over six miles, giving a total length of 33·4 miles, and an irrigable area of 6,352 acres; but in 1871-72 the actual irrigated area has only been 820 acres, yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,394. The total acreage irrigated and revenue collected from 1860-61 to 1871-72 was—

Year.	Irrigated acres.	Revenue	Cost of maintenance	Year.	Irrigated acres.	Revenue	Cost of maintenance.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1861 ..	211	321	..	1867 ..	659	1,100	3,923
1862 ..	791	800	1,189	1868 ..	627	1,024	1,991
1863 ..	702	1,219	260	1869 ..	1,220	1,834	800
1864 ..	646	1,162	724	1870 ..	810	1,309	886
1865 ..	862	1,421	392	1871 ..	791	1,326	1,084
1866 ..	627	938	711	1872 ..	820	1,394	675

During the same period Rs. 1,303 were expended in construction, but the most expensive works were finished before the mutiny, and regarding them all record has been lost. The total expenditure from 1860-61 to 1871-72 has been Rs. 13,110, and the total income Rs. 14,892, while the benefit to the inhabitants of the district has been very great.

The nearest railway station is Mauhar, on the East Indian Railway, situated about twenty-eight miles from Hamirpur by the shortest route, but about thirty by the ordinary road, *via* Jahnabad in the Fathipur District. The route *via* Cawnpur is also much used. The roads are under the Public Works Department since April, 1872.

The principal roads through the district are :—(1), the only metalled road in the district is that between Hamirpur and Naugāon cantonments, passing through Sumerpur, Narach, Mandha (about a mile to the right), Kabrai, Mahoba, and Srīnagar; its total length within this district is seventy miles, and it is to be metalled and bridged throughout; from Kabrai onwards it forms a portion of the Cawnpur, Banda, and Sāgar Road. (2), Hamirpur and Banda, passing Sumerpur and Sisolar, is a fair, useful road, much frequented. It has a length of twenty-six miles in this district. (3), Hamirpur and Mau Rānīpur, passing Bowar, Maskara, Rāth, Panwāri, and Kashipur, has a length of seventy-eight miles; it is a good fair-weather road, partly raised for sixteen miles between Banda and Rāth. (4), Rāth to Kālpī, passing Chandaut, is a good fair-weather road, made as a relief work during the famine of 1869. (5), Panwāri and Kulpathūr, by Bharwaru and Sūngri, is a good raised earthen road, about twelve miles in length. The two latter will be raised and bridged throughout. There are eleven

other unraised and unmetalled lines of road in the district, which are almost all that are required for its agriculture, trade, or the importation of food during times of scarcity. Attention should now be given to raising and bridging those that are already in existence. The principal towns in the district, with their distances from Hamirpur civil station, are given in the alphabetical arrangement. The following towns, containing more than 2,000 inhabitants in 1872, have been omitted :—In Parganah Hamirpur, Patara, 2,033; in Parganah Sumerpur, Chhani Khurd, 2,162; Pauthiya Buzurg, 2,114; in Maudha, Karhaiya, 2,269; in Jalalpur, Unai, 2,031; Bajalta, 2,226; Imlia, 2,075; Pakari Bilhavi, 2,380; in Rathi, Chali, 2,138; Gaudhand, 2,563; in Panwari, Bharwaru, 2,034; Nanora, 2,023; Nagara, 2,172; in Mahoba, Bilhai, 2,241; Chikahra, 2,039, and Pawai, 2,058.

The climate is very dry, and in the hot season rather oppressive, owing to the general absence of trees and the existence in the south of high barren rocks. Parganah Mahoba is comparatively cool, which is probably due to the number of lakes it contains.

The following table gives the total rain-fall at the principal stations of the district for the years 1844-45 to 1849-50 from returns existing among the records of the Board of Revenue :—

Name of station.	1844-45	1845-46	1846-47	1847-48	1848-49	1849-50	Average.
Hamirpur ...	27 6.3	31.70	37 21	36 00	22 8.1	21 6.8	30.35
Sumerpur ...	30.8.1	31.60	41 10	33 8.8	20.71	18 2.3	30.90
Maudha ...	32 9.6	19 6.2	33 3.1	23 2.4	38 3.6	21 8.7	28 2.3
Panwari ...	25 2.0	21 0.3	24 2.3	31 3.8	17 1.0	26 5.3	24 3.1
Rathi ...	42.13	36.33	21.26	25 7.8	25	28 0.3	30 2.6
Gaudhand ...	47 8.6	39 8.9	21.05	19 6.3	26 0.3	19 8.2	29 7.1
Jalalpur ...	39 1.1	33 5.9	26 8.2	34.06	26 4.3	26 2.9	30.03
Bowar ...	...	...	0.15	25 1.5	31 9.1	29.17	24.60
Kashipur ...	...	...	...	.76	15 1.4	21 3.8	13 2.1
Sipu ...	...	...	...	.77	19 0.8	24.51	14.80
Islampur ...	...	...	...	.35	18 3.8	20.24	12.99

The average total rain-fall in the Hamirpur District for the years 1861-62 to 1870-71 is given below:—

Period.	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71
1st June to 30th September ...	25 1	31 3	34 5	18 2	38 4	30 3	14 3	15 5	29 8	33 0
1st October to 31st January ...	.4	1 0	2 2	1 8	0 1	1 2	3 7	5	7 5	2 8
1st February to 31st May ...	.2	.2	1 4	1 0	0 5	9	.6	1 2	.8	2 3
Total ...	26 0	33 4	38 1	21 0	39 4	32 1	48 0	17 2	37 1	38 1

PART I.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

THE wild animals found in the district are the tiger occasionally in Pargana Jaitpur, leopards, hyenas, wolves, jackals, antelope, and pigs. The deaths from the attacks of animals from 1866 to 1869 were from hyenas, 1; wolves, 5; leopards, 1; snakes, 181; scorpions, dogs and domestic animals, 41—total 232.

Rewards are granted for the destruction of noxious animals on the certificate of the Tahsildar or other district authority :—for wolves, male, two rupees; female, three rupees; male cub, eight annas; female cub, twelve annas; leopards, male, two and a half rupees; female, five rupees. There are no remarkable breeds of cattle in the district. The cost of ordinary bullocks for agricultural purposes varies from fifteen to twenty-five rupees each. Horses are not bred in the district, and the pony or *tattu* is worth only from ten to thirty rupees each. In 1867 six bulls were imported by the zamindars from Hansi and Hissar, but, owing to the inferiority of the cows, the cross seems to have had but little effect in improving the district breed.

The fish usually caught and used for food are the *māhāsīr*, *rohu*, *pariyā*, *tingrā*, or *kantā*, *garhon*, *saur*, *sauli*, *siung*, *mūi*, *karā'a*, *bajrā*, *bms*, *gouch*, *kerosor*, *kulbāis*, and *kūli mach*. None of these weigh ordinarily less than four pounds, and most of them considerably more. The *ambāri*, *bālī* or *bachāa*, *bim* (or eel) and *jhingra* are also found. Nearly all of these are caught at all times in the rivers and lakes of the district. Oil for medicinal purposes is extracted from the *sageha* and *sīs*. Nets are used, but for several kinds the hook and line affords fair sport. With the exception of the Kewats and Dhimars, the inhabitants seldom make fish an important article of food, though all castes except Brahmans and Baniyas occasionally eat it. In the rains the price varies from half an anna to one anna per two pounds, and in the cold season from one to one and a half annas.

The crops usually grown are :—
Vegetable kingdom. *Cereals*.—*Spring*, wheat, barley, *pist* wheat; *autumn*, rice in small quantities.

Pulses.—*Spring*, gram and peas in a few places; *autumn*, *arhar*, *mūng*, *urā* or *mash*, *masār*, *moti*.

Fibres.—*Autumn*, hemp and cotton.

Oilseeds.—*Spring*, mustard (*sarson*, *rai*), *alāi* (flax); *autumn*, *til*, castor-oil.

Dyes.—Safflower and indigo to a small extent, and *ol* largely. The last is sown in June and the roots dug up in the third year.

*Millet*s.—*Autumn*, *joār*, *bajrā*, *sāwan*, *kodon*, *kakuni*.

The garden vegetables commonly cultivated are ginger, red pepper, *baigan*, *palaki*, fenugreek; and in the cold season, radishes, onions, carrots, garlic; in the hot season, melons of every kind; in the rains, *kudhi*, *lunki*, *taroi*, *bhindi*, cucumber, and turmeric. The principal fruit is the mango and *mahua*. Sugar-cane, *pin*, tobacco, opium, and the *singhara* (or water-caltrop) are also grown to a considerable extent throughout the district. There is a small export trade in oil-seeds. There is no jungle produce except firewood, and a few wild fruits of no value and roots and herbs used in medicine.

The proportion of the *kharif* (autumn) and *rabi* (spring) crops in Parganahs Rithi, Panwari, Maudha, and Sumerpur in 1842 was as follows:—*Kharif* crops—sugar-cane, 0·7; cotton, 15·8; rice, 0·2; *bajra*, 9·4; *joar*, 25·5; *mash*, 0·3; *til*, 4·9; indigo, 0·2; hemp, 0·3; *kodon*, *saman*, 2·4; garden produce, 0·2, or a total *kharif* crops of 59·9. The *rabi* crops were wheat, 7·4; barley, 0·8; gram, 27·3; *masur* and *arhar*, 2·2; flax (*alsi*) 0·3; *al*, 1·6; *kusim* (safflower), 0·4; and garden produce, 0·4; or a total of 40·1 *rabi* crops. In the Hamirpur and Jalalpur Parganahs, including Kharata, the percentage during the same year was, *kharif* crops, *joar*, 17·5; *bajra*, 13·3; cotton, 1·4; sugar-cane, 0·1; *mung*, *mash*, 3·2—total, 48·5. *Rabi* crops, wheat, 20·7; gram, 25·5; *al*, 2·3; *alsi* (flax), *arhar*, *kusim* (safflower), 3·5—total 51·5. The principal *kharif* crops in Mahoba were *joar*, cotton, *kodon*, and *til*, and the *rabi* crops were wheat, *arhar*, barley, *al*, and *alsi* (linseed).

Mr. G. Allen in his report records¹ all that is peculiar in respect to the husbandry of the district. The *kharif* (autumn) crops are all sown in the district broadcast, and the *rabi* (spring) crops by drill in the usual mode. No irrigation is required for wheat, or indeed for anything except sugar-cane, tobacco, barley, and garden produce. Besides the common plough, similar to that in use in the Duab, there are two others used in this district,—the *nagar* and *bakhar*. The *nagar* is only used in the western Parganahs and for planting sugar-cane. It is very heavy and requires six and even eight bullocks to draw it, and enters very deep into the ground. The cane is put into a hole in the wooden part of the plough, through which it is passed and deposited in the earth immediately behind the coulter as deep as the coulter ploughs. Mr. Mercer, the American cotton planter, was much pleased with this plough, and preferred this manner of sowing sugar-cane to any he could adopt with the American plough.

The *bakhar* (or hoe-plough) is used both to take off the crust which is formed on the land by sunshine after rains, and to clean the land from young grass, weeds and stubble; it only skins the surface. Previously cultivated or prepared land is “bakhared” after a shower of rain and the seed sown, which may be either ploughed or “bakhared” in. The instrument or share, a long iron scythe let into a piece of

¹ Set. Rep., N.-W. P., I., 779.

wood about three feet long by about one wide, is drawn by a pair of oxen and rapidly loosens the surface. *Tari* and *kachhár* yield the best wheat and gram, besides garden produce. *Már* yields cotton, *al* (*Morinda citrifolia*), *joár*, and wheat; *kábar* yields cotton, *bájrâ*, and gram; *parâ* yields sugar-cane, cotton, *bájrâ*, *tîl*, wheat, gram, and the castor-oil plant; and *râkar* yields *tîl* chiefly.

The mode of husbandry does not differ materially from that described in the BANDA District. Manure is little used, except for the few acres cultivated by *Káchhars* in the immediate vicinity of the villages. Irrigation is not general, except for sugar-cane and garden produce. *Már* and *kábar* lie fallow when infested with *kâns* grass, and *râkar* from its natural poverty: the usual term of fallow for *râkar* appears to be five or six years. The system of rotation of crops varies very much in different villages, even on apparently the same soils: on *már* soil the *joár* is followed by gram, then wheat, *joár* or cotton, and does not lie fallow, if possible to prevent it; *kábar* has *joár*, cotton or gram, wheat or gram, cotton or wheat, and again *joár*; *parâ* has *tîl*, *bájrâ* or *kodon*, cotton, sugar-cane, barley or *pist* wheat; and *râkar* has *tîl* or *kodon* for three years and then lies fallow for five or six years. Wheat, gram, *tîl*, *joár*, and *bájrâ* are the staple crops, but the most common is gram. No improvement has taken place in the quality of the staple crops during the last twenty years, nor have any superior cereals been substituted for inferior. Cotton cultivation has increased, but not so as to appreciably affect the area devoted to the production of food grains. The zamindárs, as a rule, have no capital, and the few that have are not inclined to venture it in improvements in agriculture or the production of new staples or crops.

Bájrâ (*Penicillaria spicata*) is sown in *Sáwan*, which varies from July 1st to August 15th, and is reaped in *Kârttik* (October, November). It requires land of moderate quality, but is sometimes grown in *kachhár*, a rich soil, and often in *râkar*, the poorest soil; but in this latter case the outturn depends entirely on the rains, and it is sown rather with the hope than with the expectation of a crop. It is grown chiefly for home consumption, but all in excess of the cultivator's requirements is of course sold. The amount of seed required per acre does not exceed two and a half *seers*, and the outturn varies so much with the soil, the season, and skill of the cultivator, that it is difficult to take an average, but seven to eight *mans* per acre may generally be expected, the season being ordinarily favourable. The land previous to sowing is ploughed three or four times, is weeded once or twice, and after having been once weeded is again ploughed. The cost of cultivation may be estimated at Rs. 7-2-6 per acre, and the outturn at Rs. 10-12. From the gross profit must be deducted the expenses of feeding cattle, wear and tear of instruments, interest on capital laid out in oxen, plough, &c., so that all things considered, the profit from the cultivation of *bájrâ* may be put at twenty per cent. on the rent,—apparently a high percentage; but the risks of the season are great,

especially in Bundelkhand, where, there being few canals, the crops depend almost entirely on the rains.

Til is also sown during *Sāwan* and cut during *Kārttik*. It requires land of moderate quality. The outturn is perhaps about six *mans* per acre. It is grown as much perhaps for home consumption as for export. The land is usually ploughed from two to four times. The amount of seed per acre required does not exceed two *seers*. It is weeded once or twice. The cost of cultivation may be estimated at Rs. 4-8-10, and the outturn at Rs. 12. But from the gross profit must be deducted the expense of feeding cattle, &c., and the real profit may perhaps be found to be about forty per cent. on the rent.

Sugar-cane is little cultivated, except in the Mahoba Parganah, and there only where the *parāu* soil predominates and water is procurable. The sugar, too, is generally inferior, owing to the poor descriptions sown. Where water is scanty a peculiar process, known as *palwar*, is had recourse to. This consists of a covering of leaves, grass, and straw to the depth of three to six inches placed over the land in which the seed has been sown, which receives the night dews or showers and acts as a sort of hot-bed. This dry cultivation of sugar-cane is not unknown in other parts of India.

The castor-plant (*Ricinus communis*) is common in the Hamirpur Parganah, and tobacco obtains a large share in the cultivation of garden produce.

The *kāns* grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*) is a great enemy to agriculture in Hamirpur as well as in the rest of Bundelkhand. Noxious weeds, blights, droughts. When once it appears in a village it spreads rapidly and cannot be weeded out, its roots penetrate the soil so deeply and spread so widely. The custom is, therefore, to throw the land where it gains a head out of cultivation. Some consider that by this means it dies of itself in eight or nine years, while instances are known of its continuing to flourish for fifteen years. Again, some assert that it can only be eradicated by careful cultivation, while others hold that loosening the soil about its roots only gives it fresh strength.

This district is not particularly subject to blights or to floods except in the immediate vicinity of the rivers; *girāa* is the name of the blight which frequently attacks wheat. Droughts caused by failure of rains during the rainy season are, however, common. There is no complete record of the last great famine in this district, which took place in 1837, being the era whence natives often calculate their age, and the famine of 1860-61 does not appear to have been severely felt in Hamirpur. There was, however, in 1868-69 very great scarcity, which induced diseases that were the cause of the death of several thousand people. It was

Scarcity of 1868-69.

due to the failure of the rains in 1868, there having been only two heavy showers,—one about the 20th July and the other about the middle of September, and the latter was not general. The scarcity pressed severely on Parganahs Ráth, Panwári, Jaitpur, and Mahoba, and less so on the other parganahs. Signs of distress appeared towards the beginning of the year 1869 and lasted until the end of November. Poor-houses were opened at Ráth, Kálpahár, Jalálpur, Mahoba, and Maudha. Relief was given in rations of uncooked food, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of flour and quarter of a pound of split pulse to those employed on light labour; one pound of flour and two ounces of pulse to those from whom no labour was taken; and half a pound of flour and an ounce of pulse to children. The first poor-house was opened on the 4th of March, and the last was closed on the 30th of November. During that period the daily average relieved was 546 souls; in March the daily average was 200; April, 483; May, 728; June, 916; July, 895; August, 710; September, 768; October, 137; and November, 15. The pressure remained well on into September, when portions of the rain crops commenced to ripen. The classes that principally sought relief were Muhammadans, Korís, and Brahmans, and about 200 persons from Native States. The sum of Rs. 7,904 was expended on local relief works, principally in opening out a road from Chandant Ghát on the Betwa (which leads to Kálpí) to Lalchúra Ghát in Parganah Mau of the Jhansi District; in constructing a road from Kálpahár to Panwári, and one from Bhuraru to Nangáon. The earth-work of the two first was completed and the third was nearly finished. The daily average employed in these works from January to October in Parganah Ráth was 1,680, and in Parganah Panwári was 1,056. Besides those assisted through the poor-houses and the special relief works, a total number of 199,371 people, or a daily average of 730, were employed on works other than relief works. The total daily average of persons relieved was—by gratuitous relief, at an expenditure of Rs. 7,904, 546 souls; famine works, costing Rs. 51,380, 2,736 souls; and other public works, costing Rs. 50,995, 730 souls;—total expenditure Rs. 1,10,278, and total persons relieved 4,012. These figures undoubtedly show a very severe and widespread distress, and there can be no doubt but that they fairly represent the actual distress reached.

The following memorandum, written by Mr. G. Adams, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, gives a very sad picture of the famine in July, 1869:—

“ Grain has to a great extent disappeared as a chief staple of the diet of the poorest classes, and for some time past even those above the poorest have largely substituted other things for it. It has been replaced by such things as the refuse of oil-seeds after the oil has been extracted, the fruit of the *mahúa* (not the flower, but the fruit, which is not usually eaten here), and the stems and roots of the *lotus* and other water-plants, and in some villages (though it is said to have

been nowhere the case in the Mahoba Parganah) the bark of the *barged* (*Ficus Indica*) and *senal* (*Bombax heptaphyllum*). The poorer Muhammadans have also eaten largely of the flesh of the starving cattle, which have been bought for a nominal price and slaughtered, and this beef is the cheapest food they can obtain, costing only one pie for two *seers* or more. Grain sells at 12 *seers* for the rupee; oil-cake of *til*, 6 piec the *seer*; oil-cake of *alsi*, 5 piec, and *mahúa* fruit dried, 5 piec the *seer*. Many hundred—in fact, thousand—head of cattle have died since the commencement of the year, and their carcases have rotted where they fell if they died on the road or in the fields. If the animal died in the village, it was removed just to the outskirts and there left. Bhatipura was particularly exposed to the influence of this, combined with malarial and stench from the dry bed of the Madan Sagar Lake; the west wind blowing to it over this last, while the east wind bore to it the stench of the numerous carcases lying in the fields and waste land between it and Sháhpahári. Not only Madan Sagar, but every pool or tank except the Bija Nagar lake, dried either entirely or to such an extent as to be only a small pool of water in the centre of a wide expanse of black mud with rotting water-plants. Towards the end of the hot weather the stench abated and ceased, but with the first fall it revived again."

No record has been kept of the grain traffic, which must have been considerable from Cawnpur, Futhipur, and Banda, though, on the other hand, much of this was a transit trade to Jhansi and Jalaun.

The maximum prices of food recorded were in September, 1869, at the very end of the scarcity, but it reached a very bad pass in March, 1869, and continued to increase till the beginning of the rains, which, by giving employment again to thousands, supported them till the harvest. Wheat sold at eight and a quarter *seers*; barley at ten and a half; gram at ten and a half; *bájrâ* at ten; and *joár* at ten and a half *seers*. Prices have returned again to their ordinary rates. If prices-current were an absolute criterion by which to judge a famine, it would appear that when gram (which is the great staple of the common people) sells at 13½ *seers* per rupee the state of pressing scarcity is reached which renders Government relief operations necessary. But it is doubtful whether this can be considered a good test; it may be that there is no grain in the country, and prices are merely nominal, besides, as scarcity approaches, those who employ labour gradually cease to employ it, and thus the great mass of the employed, who live from hand to mouth, are rendered destitute of the means of subsistence, and to them it does not matter whether food sells at ten or fifteen *seers* the rupee, as they have not the means to purchase it. The relief operations in this district were absolutely necessary, and they were not begun too soon. They were started about the middle of February, but were limited to the Ráth and Panwári Parganahs, where distress was greatest. The scarcity of 1868-69 is not considered to have been a famine, to cause which there must be a failure of rain for two years; but even as it was, the mortality to man and cattle was very great, and though matters are recovering their former state, everything has by no means yet become what it was previous to 1868.

Famine prices.

The following statement gives the prices ruling during the months of scarcity:—

Year.	WHEAT.		Barley.	Gram.	Bajra.	Joar.	Arhar.	Urd.	Mung.	Rice or district.	Salt.	Kerwa oil.	Bhusa.
	White.	Red.											
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Mds.
September, 1868	14½	15½	18½	18½	17½	17½	19	16	16	10½	6	2½	1½
October "	13½	16	19	18	18	18	19	16	17	19	5½	2½	1½
November "	12½	13½	14	14	11½	18	15	13	14	11	5½	2½	1½
December "	11½	12½	15	14½	11½	16	14	10½	12	9	6	2½	1½
January, 1869	11½	12½	14½	13½	14	15	12½	11½	12½	9½	6	2½	1½
February "	11½	12	14½	11½	14	15	13	11	11½	10	5½	3	1½
March "	13½	13	15	13½	13½	14	14	11	10½	10½	5½	1½	1½
April "	12	...	15	15	13½	14	16	11½	11½	9½	5½	3½	1½
May "	11½	...	13	13	3	13½	15	11	11	9	5½	4½	1
June "	9½	...	11½	11½	12	12	12	10½	10½	...	5½	4½	7
July "	9	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½	9	9	8½	8½	5½	3½	2
August "	9	9½	10½	10½	10	10½	9½	9	8	7½	5	4	2
September "	8½	8½	16½	10½	10½	10½	9	9	8½	7½	4½	4	4

In the portions of the Hamirpur District settled by Mr. (now Sir William) Muir, *viz.*, the Jalalpur and Hamirpur Parganahs, as well as the Parganahs Kálpi and Kúneh of the Jalaun District, a scale of limitation of the Government demand and of rent from cultivators was drawn up for future guidance.

Scale of relief in times of scarcity

Seasons of famine were divided into droughts of moderate intensity, of great intensity, and of extreme intensity. Whether the particular famine to which the standard was to be applied belonged to the first, second, or last degree of intensity was to be judged of by the Collector. The demand per cent. on the Government revenue in a season of moderate drought should be in *kachhár* land, 84; first-class *már*, 80; second-class or *kábar* and *purná*, 70; third-class or light soils, 60. In a drought of great intensity in *kachhár* and first-class land, 50; second-class, 35, and third-class, 24 per cent. In a drought of extreme intensity 22, 18, 12 and 7 per cent. respectively. The indulgence granted to the zamindár should be extended to the ryot, who should be instructed to pay according to the annexed table, and no claim beyond the rate there laid down should be recovered by process of law:—

Soil	Moderate drought	Great drought.	Intense drought	Soil.	Moderate drought.	Great drought.	Intense drought.
Már ..	87	65	23	Bakar ..	48	17	5
Kábar ...	75	34	16	Tari ...	100	72	35
Purná ..	70	30	14	Kachhár ...	92	53	22

There are no mines in the district. Stone consisting of an inferior granite, useful for rubble masonry in foundations, walls, and bridges, is procurable in the hills in the south of the district at the cost of quarrying and carriage.

Building materials.

The woods principally used in native houses are *mahúa* (*Bassia latifolia*) and *nón* (*Azadirachta Indica*), but both are abundant in the district and cost under a rupee per cubic foot. *Sâl* (*Shorea robusta*) purchased at Cawnpur costs from Rs. $2\frac{1}{3}$ to Rs. 4 per cubic foot in Hamirpur.

There is a soapstone quarry in the village of Gauhari, of Paiganah Panwári, owned by the zamíndárs, who levy from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per annum from the stone-workers for the privilege of quarrying. The stone is used for making toys, *hookah* bottoms, pots, vases, &c.

In the south of the district, roads are metalled with broken granite ; in the rest with kunkur collected from rivers and ravines, the cost of which varies with the distance. The cost of metalling a mile of road varies from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,800. Kunkur stacked on the road costs three rupees per 100 cubic feet at Hamirpur, and five rupees farther west; broken granite costs Rs. 3 to Rs. 4½.

INILABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Population.

The following statement shows the results of Mr. Allen's census of the five Parganahs under his charge:—

Name of Parganah.	Number of square miles	ADULT MALES.				Total population, with women and children.	Number of souls to each square mile.
		Agricultur-ists.	Non-agricul-turists.	Hindus.	Muslimans.		
Khucka	64	939	526	1,387	108	3,212	50.2
Maudha	282	9,763	5,97	10,874	4,186	33,046	146.7
Panyáfi	424	15,166	6,867	21,454	878	49,576	116.9
Rath	318	10,864	8,732	17,931	1,665	40,841	128.4
Sumerpur	240	10,614	3,131	13,561	571	27,219	113.4
Total ...	1,278	47,675	21,883	65,147	7,111	1,53,894	120.6

The result of Mr. (now Sir William) Muir's census of Hamirpur and Jalál-pur Kharaila is as follows:—

Name of Parganah.	Number of square miles.	Agriculturists.		Non-agriculturists.		Total.	Number of souls to each square mile.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Hamirpur	128	4,474	3,751	3,969	4,002	10,286	127.6
Jalálpur	601	16,935	17,262	10,239	11,629	56,065	111.9
Total	629	21,409	21,013	14,208	15,721	72,351	121.6

The great difference between the number of males and females in the Hamirpur Parganah is accounted for by the unwillingness of the Rájputs to state the number of their females and to the practice of female infanticide still prevalent amongst them.

The census¹ statistics of Mahoba taken by Mr. Freeling in 1855-56 give the population and castes of the owners of villages only. There were 22,626 men, 20,137 women, 13,267 boys, and 9,147 girls, or a total of 65,387 souls, spread over ninety-one villages. These returns are too incomplete for making any comparison with the present census, and do not contain the statistics of Jaitpur.

The general census of 1853 is little better for the purpose, and does not include the entire area of the present district. The census of 1865 gives agriculturists: Hindús, males 157,030, females 135,618; Musalmáns, males 5,306, females 5,073; or a total of 303,027 souls. Non-agriculturists: Hindús, males 100,509, females 95,006; Musalmáns, males 11,313, females 11,088; or a total of 217,916 souls,—giving an average of 228 souls to the square mile, the area of the district being estimated at 22,885 square miles, distributed among 913 villages or townships. The total population in 1865 was 520,944, and in 1872 was 529,137.

The following statements give the statistics of the census of 1872 as far as they can be ascertained, owing to the census report not having been completed up to the present time. There are 79,615 enclosures in the district, of which 5,247 belong to Muhammadáns; nearly

¹ In this district only those whose sole or chief occupation is agriculture have been entered under that head. The word 'zamindár' in the district is often restricted to the landholder, or person who engages for the Government revenue. Hence the total number of zamindárs does not represent the numbers entered in the record of rights.

16,000 enclosures, or one-fifth, are to be found in the Ráth Parganah. The houses number 121,011, of which 19,891 are built with skilled labour, and following these are nearly all to be found in the north-eastern part of the district. The table gives the sex, age, religion, and occupation of the inhabitants of each fiscal subdivision :—

Parganah.	HINDUS,				MUHAMMADANS AND OTHERS,				Total males.	Total females.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.						
	Under 15 years.	Adults.	Under 15 years.	Adults.	Under 15 years.	Adults.	Under 15 years.	Adults.					
Hamirpur ..	5,191	11,209	1,818	9,609	37	779	339	775	17,811	15,560	3,092	10,507	19,712
Sumerpur ..	10,817	29,491	9,271	18,675	515	936	418	861	32,759	29,229	7,167	27,017	27,203
Jaitpur ...	6,599	9,344	1,780	8,021	114	267	123	255	15,316	11,185	595	13,421	15,512
Jalalpur ...	11,670	27,178	12,495	25,009	710	1,359	670	1,280	43,650	30,470	1,805	30,579	11,072
Maudha ...	7,026	16,311	8,893	13,857	1,591	2,310	1,353	2,610	27,076	21,712	1,992	25,105	21,033
Rath ..	17,262	31,202	14,705	31,503	1,390	2,307	1,195	2,755	52,251	50,215	13,001	26,737	61,869
Panwari ..	17,211	20,357	11,112	23,992	817	1,178	739	1,107	38,860	15,511	1,597	38,901	51,000
Mahoba ..	12,822	23,320	10,000	21,121	701	1,321	659	1,311	33,101	31,991	1,715	23,729	41,692
District Total.	91,603	107,502	74,414	157,730	6,211	10,790	5,495	11,302	270,196	252,741	31,570	207,036	280,031

The house and enclosure statistics for the year 1872 are as follows :—

Parganah.	Enclosure occupied by			Houses built by		
	Hindús.	Musalmáns	Total.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total.
Hamirpur ...	4,759	396	5,155	1,363	5,899	7,262
Sumerpur ...	8,857	430	9,287	1,697	11,730	13,427
Jaitpur ...	4,183	156	4,649	346	6,219	6,625
Jalalpur ...	11,577	694	12,271	4,191	11,965	19,156
Maudha ...	6,440	786	7,226	1,191	10,965	12,056
Ráth ...	14,673	1,387	16,060	6,260	17,881	21,141
Panwari ...	13,971	752	14,723	2,888	19,269	22,152
Mahoba ...	9,798	635	10,374	2,060	14,142	16,202
District Total ...	74,398	5,217	79,615	19,891	110,120	121,011

The caste or religion of the inhabitants is as follows :—Hindús, 493,877, or 93·6 per cent., and Musalmáns, 33,658, or 6·4 per cent. Of the Hindús, the Brahmans number 58,637, or 11·1 per cent ; the

Castes

Kshatriyas, 43,092, or 8·1 per cent.; those called Vaisyas, as belonging to the trading classes, 19,147, or 3·7 per cent.; and those popularly ranked as Sudras, 373,001, or 70·7 per cent.

The following are the principal subdivisions and numbers of the leading Thākurs. Kshatriya clans in the district:—(1) Bais (17,864), who are found almost entirely in Parganahs Hamírpur, Sumerpur, Maudha, Jalálpur, and Mahoba. They say that their ancestors came from Dúnda Khera in Ondh, either directly or after having settled in some intermediate place. They appear to have arrived in this district in compact bodies. Thus, there are eight Bais villages near Kabrai, twelve near Sumerpur, twenty near Bidhokhar, all claiming a common ancestor, though each arrived under separate leaders. (2) The Dikhits number 4,382, and are found in Sumerpur, but chiefly in Maudha. They claim descent from a leader who married the daughter of Hamír Deo, Karchulí, the founder of Hamírpur, and received the twenty-four villages as dowry which the Dikhits now occupy. (3) The Parihárs (3,689) of Ráth alone claim to be genuine. They say that the other Parihárs are descendants of the offspring of thirteen illegal marriages contracted by the Parihár leader Jhajar Singh. They hold twelve villages on the Hamírpur side of the Dhasán and twelve villages on the opposite side. (4) The Gautams (2,691) are found almost exclusively in Parganahs Sumerpur and Jalálpur. (5) The three classes of Garu Thākurs (2,505)—Bhat, Bahman, and Chanar—exist, but they are nearly all Bhat-Gaurs in this district. (6) Pawárs or Panwárs (1,559) are said to intermarry only with Bundelás and Dundheras. (7) Banáphars (826), reputed descendants of Abha and Udal, the heroes of the Chandel-Chauhán war, are found principally in Jalálpur and Mahoba. (8) Raghubansis (824) are found almost entirely in Parganahs Maudha and Jalálpur. (9) The Bundelás number only 612, and are confined to Mahoba, Panwári, and Jaitpur. (10) The Chandels (518) are chiefly in Mahoba, Hamírpur, and Maudha, where many embraced Islam. (11) Nandwánis (521) occur only in Maudha and Mahoba. (12) Kachhwálas (501) are found throughout the district, but (13) Karchulis (486) almost entirely in Hamírpur, Sumerpur, and Jalálpur. (14) Gaharwárs (475) occupy four villages in Sumerpur. They state that their ancestors, being expelled from the service of the Delhi ruler, came and married a daughter of the Bais of Sumerpur. (15) The Maubárs (440) and Bagris (381) of Mahoba claim to be descended from the Chauháns, and to have been separated on account of some breach of caste rules. (17) Sombansis (438) have five villages in Ráth, and (18) Sengars (435), (19) Chauháns (412), (20) Rathor (250), and (21) Páks (158) are scattered over the entire district. (22) Bisens (287) occupy Sumerpur and Maudha. (23) Jaiwárs (282) Panwári, and (24) Khágars (220) Ráth. (25) The Dundherís (158) are found only in Ráth, Mahoba, Panwári, and Jaitpur, and intermarry only with Bundelás and

Pawárs. (26) The Hárás (113) are found in Jalálpur, (27) Chahlots (107) all through the district; (28) Unáí (85) only in Mahoba and Panwári; (29) Bha-dauríya (67) throughout the district; (30) Tomar (65) in every Parganah; (31) Hahai or Hailayabansi (63) only in Parganah Mahoba. There are more than thirty-one other clans numbering less than fifty souls, but all of them more or less having some little pretensions to the name of Rajpút, they number 1,661.

The percentage to the population of the castes and trades entered as Sudras are:—
 Low castes. Káyathi, 1·5; Kalár, ·8; Lodhi, 11·1; Kurni, ·7; Káchhi, Málí, Murá, 5·9; Ahír, Dawa or Dauwá, Ghosi, 5·5; Garariya, 1·8; Bhát, Jasandhi, 0·7; Gosám, Joshi, 0·6; Bhurpi, 0·7; Tamoli, Barai, 0·5; Teli, 2·2; Sonár, Thathera, 1·2; Luhár, Barhai, 2·3; Chhípi, Darzi, 0·7; Patawá, 0·1; Kachá, Dhíma, 2·1; Náí, Báí, 2·3; Kewat, 1·7; Khangár, 2·1; Arakh, 0·4; Kori, Kushi, Bungar, 5·2; Dhobi, 1·4; Kimhár, Chaugar, Sunkar, 2·7; Khatik, 0·3; Chamár, 12·9; Kaurera, 0·3, and Basor, 2·7. Under the head of Khánabadosh, 0·1, are included Berryá, Beldár, Kanjar, Nat, Kap-nyá, Brajbási, and Khunkhuniyá. Other castes not enumerated above number 0·2, among whom are Lakherá, Churíhár, Manihár, Chikwá, Ját, Jágá, Kirár, Sumariyá, Dhánuk, Gujar, Chhípa or Rangrez.

The Brahmans of the northern Parganahs (Hamirpur, Sumerpur, Maudha, and Jalálpur) belong chiefly to the Kamaujia division, while those of the southern Parganahs (Ráth, Mahoba, Panwári, and Jaitpur) belong to the Jajhotia division of the caste. Except a very few who act as Purohits, and Pandits, or keep Baniyas' shops, or carry grain, iron, &c., they are all agriculturists, whence they have sunk in public estimation. The census of Rajpúts has been very minute, owing to investigations for the purpose of ascertaining what classes are addicted to infanticide. Of these, however, only three are now proclaimed, *viz.*, the Parihán, Chanhán, and Bais in eighteen villages: of these the Parihárs (at least those proclaimed) are by far the most addicted to the practice. The most remarkable classes in the district are the Chandels and Bundelás (see MAHOBÁ, BUNDELKHAND.) With respect to the Bundelás, a peculiar custom existing amongst them may be noticed here (the prevalence of which, however, except amongst the highest classes, may be doubted), *viz.*, that the mother does not suckle her offspring, which is made over to a female of the Ahír caste, the subdivision of which is called Dauwá (probably from the same root as “*dhí*”). The close connection between Bundelá Thákurs and Dauwá Ahírs confirms this.

The Vaisyas or Banyas of this district are in no way peculiar: they belong chiefly to the Agarwala branch. The Marwarís, who almost without exception claim to be Brahmans, are very remarkable for their money-making qualities. Their pursuits naturally make

them disliked, though they number so few. Probably men, women, and children all told they do not exceed 200. It is strange that no one ever heard of a good Marwarí; yet a poor man among them is equally unknown, and almost all are wealthy. They seem to be destitute of a single good quality, and from then always being in the courts one sees more of them than of any other caste. This class has acquired a considerable portion of the district and bids fair to acquire much more, in what manner many a ruined man can tell, and the rapid acquisition of wealth and the evil court returns sufficiently will explain. Though resident in this district they occasionally visit their homes in Marwar. Amongst the Sudras the Dhimars and Khangars are to be noted: the former correspond and probably belong to the Kahár caste elsewhere, but the word is perhaps peculiar, probably being a corruption of the Sanskrit *dhimara* (fisherman). Here they are found only in the south of the district, and live by fishing and cultivation, chiefly of the *singhára* (or water-nut), which grows abundantly in the lakes and tanks. The Khangars were formerly the chaukidárs of the district, but latterly other castes have been admitted. The chaukidárs used to bear a bad character for theft and burglary, which still clings to them, and in the three or four villages where they are still zamindárs they keep up their bad name; but as chaukidárs they are, as a rule, a fine intelligent set of men, and form excellent material for a good police. Indeed, in their present subordinate capacity they are the real police. In Paganah Jaitpur the chaukidárs are generally of the Basor caste, called elsewhere Bhangís and Mehtars. Of the less numerous castes the Bhats and Gosams received their villages from some one or other of the Bundelá Rajas. The Khangars would seem to have acquired possession in the first place by force or by favour of the ruler, for there is a tradition that a Khangar held Maloba as a deputy of some Musalmán governor.

The Musalmáns are remarkable as being descendants of converted Hindús, and almost all these zamindárs were Thakurs before their conversion, and their customs and habits closely resemble those of their Hindú brethren. The Lodhis, who hold such a large portion of the district, are excellent cultivators, and with few exceptions are orderly and apparently well-disposed. But they are grossly ignorant and are wanting in spirit; they fall much more easily than the Brahmans or Thakurs (who are equally as ignorant as they) a prey to the money-lenders, whether Marwarís, Raniyas, Brahmans, or Thakurs. As a rule, they are quite in the power of the patwári (or village accountant) of their village, and the latter, if thwarted, easily ruins the village either by an alliance with the money-lender or by false accounts. They make but little use of the means of improving themselves afforded by village schools. The question as to whence these castes came is so obscure and general that it can hardly be touched upon here. The Lodhis, for example, may be the descend-

ants of intermarriage between the Aryan conquerors and the aborigines, and certainly appear to have preceded the Brahmans and Thakurs in the occupation of this district. They seem to have no traditions as to any immigration here, though if they belong purely to the Aryan race, from their extensive settlements here, they must have immigrated in large bodies. The Kanaujia Brahmans appear to have come from beyond the Jamna, while the Jajhotias in all probability immigrated from beyond the Dhasán, but the time when this influx took place is unknown.

Panchayats are not in any way peculiar here. Their function is chiefly to award punishment for often imaginary breaches of caste rules, cases of conjugal infidelity, &c., the punishment consisting of a fine for the benefit of the Panchayat or caste, and till it is paid the delinquent is excluded from eating, drinking, and smoking with members of his caste. Occasionally Panchayats are held to consider a matter of caste (whether, *e. g.*, a certain thing is lawful or not), and sometimes disputes are referred to Panchayats for settlement; but as their decisions are seldom recorded, and even when recorded are too vague to be executed, they are seldom final. Several castes, such as Kaháris, Korts, Náis, Baniyas, Sonars, &c., have Chaudhris appointed by themselves, either with or without the sanction of the zamíndárs of the village, and in some cases (*e. g.*, Kaháris and cartmen) of the Collector. These Chaudhris are utilized chiefly for obtaining supplies for Government purposes. The only towns containing more than 7,000 inhabitants are Ráth, Kharaila, and Hamirpur.

There is no sign of any change from agricultural to urban life or *vice versa*. There is nothing peculiar in the food of the wealthy in this district, the number of whom is very small indeed, and each individual of whom spends more or less in this respect than his neighbour. The agriculturist who is tolerably well off eats wheat, *jár*, *bájrú*, *dál*, and occasionally rice and vegetables, oil, *ghí*, salt, and sometimes meat. *Chapattis* with vegetables and oil or *ghí* are the ordinary food, of which an adult consumes from one *ser* to one and a half *ser* per diem, the cost of which in ordinary times does not exceed five or six pice. The Baniyas, Kayaths, &c., of the same class of society, but whose occupation is sedentary, eat much the same food, with the addition of some spices, sugar, and milk, cooked perhaps with more care and costing much the same. The poorer classes, among whom must be numbered the zamíndárs of many villages, usually eat gram and *bájrú* with *dál* and salt, but often nothing better than the lighter grains (especially *kodon*, *sanán*, and *kakún*), and gram flour mixed with *mahúa*. It has been noticed that the people in the south of the district are worse off for food than those in the north, the country and the inhabitants being poorer. The quantity of food consumed per diem by the lowest classes is (where they can get it) hardly ever less than one *ser*, and does

not cost more than two or three pice. Tobacco is in general use among all classes, females excepted, while *padu* is limited to those who can afford it, and even amongst these, excepting in towns, it is not generally used. Potatoes are little consumed, and garden vegetables are not common. Native spirits are used almost entirely by the lower castes, especially Kahárs, Chamárs, and Basors. Kayaths in the towns also often drink spirits.

The dialect spoken in this district, more, however, in the southern than in the northern Parganahs, is Bundelkhandi. It has apparently little traces of grammatical structure, and differs from the Hindi of the "Piem-Sagar" in the following particulars:—In pronunciation the diphthong 'ai' is not sounded broad, but more like, though different from, the 'ai' in 'daisy.' In the oblique cases substantives have but one affix, 'ko,' which answers all the purposes of *ka*, *ke*, *ki*, and *ko*. The plural is either the same as the singular or ends in 'an' instead of 'e,'—e. g., *larko*, *larakan*, for *larks*. Words appropriated to females end in 'ni' instead of 'en' or 'i,'—e. g., *kahar-ni* for *kahar-in*, *tol-ni*, &c., *laraka-ni* for *larki*, and this feminine affix is almost always employed even where unnecessary. Lastly, there is always a strong tendency to use the diminutive form of nouns, even when the sense is not diminutive, especially when a word ends in long 'i,'—e. g., *chhi iya* for *chhi i*, a goat, and not a small goat; *gaiya* for *gai*; *pukhariya* for *pukhar*, a pond, but not necessarily a small one. So much is this the case that proper names in 'i' are almost always used in the diminutive form—e. g., *Girdhariya* for *Girdhari*, *Dibiya* for *Debi*, *Hazariya* for *Hazari*.

The infinitive, as in most Hindi dialects, ends in 'an' instead of 'na,'—e. g., *maran* for *marna*. The gerund ends in 'wai ko,'—e. g., *karuai ko* for *karne ko*, *khacui ko* for *khane ko*, &c., The present participle in 'at' instead of *ta*, *te*, *ti*,—e. g., *marat* for *marita*, *te*, *ti*, *ja-at* for *jata*. The past participle ends in 'o' instead of 'a,'—e. g., *maro* for *mara*, *gayo* for *gaya*. The present tense, formed from the present participle by conjugating it with the present of 'hona,' is not otherwise peculiar, except in the structure of the present participle itself mentioned above.

The imperfect tense, being the present participle conjugated with the imperfect of 'hona,' is doubly peculiar, the present participle itself being peculiar, and the imperfect of *hona* being 'hata' instead of 'tha,' the plural being 'hate' for 'the;' thus *main marat hata*, &c., *ham marat hate*. The preterite follows the peculiarity of the past participle in ending in 'o' instead of 'a,' and is also peculiar in not taking the participle 'ne,'—e. g., *ham maro* for *ham ne mara*.

The future tense is peculiar, not ending in 'ga,' but being the present of *hona* with 'a' prefixed,—e. g., *mar-aham* for *marunga*, *mar-ahai* for *marega*, *mar-aham* for *marenge*. A long vowel is often shortened,—e. g., 'ja ahun' for *jaunga*. The vocabulary used is in some parts peculiar, as in the numerals the use of *dui* for *do*, *gairah* for *igrah*, *tarah* for *terah*, *sorah* for *solah*, and *pan-*

chas for *pachas*; in the ordinals 'o' is substituted for the final 'a,' as *dasro* for *dasra*. There are other differences which would be beyond the scope of this article to notice, such as the large number of words relating to common objects and occupations which seem to be peculiar to this dialect.

The Inspector of the Second or Agra Circle superintends the Educational Department in the Hamirpur District. The character of the education imparted in the several schools and the machinery employed does not differ from that in use in the Banda District (see BANDA DISTRICT, s. v. 'Education.')

The Zila School teaches English, the Vernacular, and Persian. In the rest the Hindi language is in general use here as in the other districts of Bundelkhand. The Zila School was opened in 1867, the Tahsili School in 1855, and the Anglo-Vernacular and Aided Female Schools in 1866-67, by Mirza Ahmad Ali Beg, Tahsildar. The two latter classes are all situated in Mandha, one female school in each of the five *thoks* of the town. The Srinagar Halkahbandi School is said to have been the largest and best in the division; it had an attendance of 120 pupils, and proposals have been made to convert it and the Khairala School into Pargamah Schools. There are a few Persian indigenous schools in the district. The following table gives the more prominent educational statistics of the district. In 1872 there were 1,023 Hindú males, 4 Hindú females, 856 Muhammadan males and 9 females, who could read and write:—

Educational Statistics of the Hamirpur District.

Class of school.	1860-61.			1871-72.						
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Cost.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		Average daily attendance.	Average cost of educating each pupil.	Proportion borne by the State.	Total charges in rupees.
					Hindús.	Muslimáns.				
1. Inferior Zila ...	...	...	Rs. ...	1	54	0	48	Rs. s. p. 49 11 4	Rs. s. p. 46 13 0	3,014
2. Tahsili ...	8	324	1,627	6	231	102	214	5 1 7	4 5 4	1,530
3. Pargamah ...	...	...	...	3	estab-lished	in 1872	...	...	...	...
4. Halkahbandi ..	15	315	82	49	1,861	124	1,376	2 11 5	0 4 11	4,951
5. Female (Govt.),	...	...	...	2	16	20	24	3 14 10	3 14 10	170
6. Indigenous (Unaided.)	81	775	3,375	46	480	53	426	5 5 2	...	2,577
7. Anglo-Vernacular (Aided).	...	...	...	1	10	25	21	35 2 9	17 2 3	730
8. Female (Aided).	...	...	...	5	16	114	119	5 9 9	3 6 0	608
Total ...	104	1,411	5,823	112	2,618	449	2,258	...	...	13,549

In 1850-51 there were eighty-six Hindi schools, attended by 988 pupils; fourteen Sanskrit schools, attended by 90 pupils; ten Persian and one Arabic school. The majority of the teachers were of the Kayath (or writer) caste, and

there was not a single school-house exclusively devoted to educational purposes in the district.

Neither Christianity or the Brahmo Samaj have as yet appeared in the district, nor does Muhammadanism make any progress among the people. There are no institutions in the district devoted to the spread of the tenets of any religion. There is only one printing press at Hamirpur, owned by a resident of Agra, where common lithographic work is done in Hindi and Urdu.

The post-office statistics for three years in the last decade are shown in the following table for imperial post-offices only :—

Receipts.						Charges.						
Year.	Miscellaneous sav- ings, fines.	Passengers and parcels.	Deposits, guarantee funds, family funds	Remittances.	Postage.	Total receipts	Charges, fixed and contingent sala- ries, &c.	Mail service.	Remittances.	Other charges, re- funds, advances, printing	Cash balance.	Total charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62 ..	28	106	..	1,221	1,201	5,556	1,051	106	1,157	..	11	6,624
1865-66 ..	38	.	..	3.66	1,143	5,087	1,034	2,628	1,344	..	37	5,087
1871-72 ..	66	..	..	6.16.	2,174	9,021	3,816	2,676	2,529	3	..	9,024

In addition to the above, the receipts in 1860-61 from staging bungalows amounted to Rs. 186 and the expenditure to Rs. 118; the receipts from service postage to Rs. 2,776 and the expenditure to the same amount, making a total receipts of Rs. 8,518.

There are nine imperial post-offices and thirteen district offices at the different police-stations in the Hamirpur District. The following tables give the number of letters, newspapers, parcels, and books received and despatched during 1861-62, 1865-66, and 1870-71 :—

1861-62.					1865-66					1870-71.				
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels	Books	Letters.	Newspapers	Parcels	Books	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books		
Received ...	31,827	3,915	451	351	51,743	3,338	461	631	91,165	6,000	1,111	1,244		
Despatched ...	29,167	736	198	76	58,186	675	244	96	69,742	1,171	299	234		

The post-offices are Hamirpur, Kurāra, Sumerpur, Islampur, Mundha, Sirsāla, Muskara, Jalālpur, Kharaila, Chandaut, Biwar, Rāth, Majhgāwan, Mahoba,

Srinagar, Kabrai, Kulpahár, Panwári, Kashipur, and Ajnár. The district post-offices are supported from the district post-office cess (*dakánu*).

In 1871 the *chaunkidárs* (or village watchmen) numbered 1,953, including 544 messengers (*khabar-rasán*), or one to every 242 inhabitants. Their cost is met by a payment in cash averaging Rs. 2-6-3 per mensem each. The regular police enrolled under Act V. of 1861 numbered, in 1871, 534 men of all grades, and cost Rs. 80,586, of which Rs. 74,214 were paid from imperial funds. Proportion of police to area, one to 4.28 square miles; to total population, one to every 975 inhabitants. In 1871 there were seven cases of murder, eleven of robbery, four of dacoity, 288 of burglary, and 1,668 of theft, including attempts; property to the value of Rs. 12,554 was stolen, and Rs. 6,452 worth was recovered. Of 2,352 cases cognizable by the police, 1,315 were enquired into, and 680 were prosecuted to conviction; and of 1,250 persons tried, 1,088 were convicted. The quartering of extra police in the notorious village of Kabrai has had a good effect in putting down the robberies on the Banda and Nangaon Road. There are first-class police stations at Ajnár, Sumerpur, Maskhara, Ráth, Kulpahár, Mahola, Maudha, Namápur, Jariya, Panwári, and Jalálpur; second-class stations at Kurúra, Lalpura, Chandaub, Biwar, Kharaila, Mayhigáwan, Kashipur, Kabrai, Srinagar, and Sirsála; and outposts at Pithaura, Kaitha, Jaitpur, and Kunahta.

There is but one jail in the district, the statistics of which are as follows:—

Jails. The average number of prisoners in jail in 1850 was 400, in 1860 was 72, and in 1870 was 129. The ratio per cent. of this average number to the population, as shown in the census of 1865 (520,941), was in 1850, .076; in 1860, .013; in 1870, .024. The number of prisoners admitted in 1860 was 650, and in 1870 was 653, of whom 65 were females. The number of persons discharged in 1870 was 481. In 1870 there were 231 admissions into hospital, giving a ratio of admissions to average strength of 179.08; six prisoners died, or 4.65 of the average strength. The cost per prisoner per annum in 1870 was for rations, Rs. 18-11-7; clothing, Rs. 2-8-0; fixed establishment, Rs. 15-8-8; contingent guards, Rs. 5-14-9; police guard, Rs. 4-8-2, and additions and repairs, Rs. 8-5-3,—or a total of Rs. 55-11-8. The total manufactures during the same year amounted to Rs. 1,059-5-0, and the average earnings of each prisoner to Rs. 8-3-4. In 1870 the Muhammadan prisoners numbered 100 and the Hindu 331. There were 16 prisoners under 16 years of age, 387 between 16 and 40, 219 between 40 and 60, and 24 above 60. The occupations of the majority of the male prisoners were agriculturists, 170; labourers, 126; professional, 95; and men of independent property, 92.

The early settlements of Bundelkhand have already been noticed in the introduction to this volume. The district for the first settlement, or that of 1805-06 A. D. (1213 *fasl*), with

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other portions of the newly-acquired trans-Jamua territories, was under the management of Captain Baillie, the Agent to the Governor-General, and (where possible without the intervention of the military) under Mr. J. Eskine, the first Collector of the new district. To the latter officer instructions for the settlement of that year were issued. The district, however, was so overrun with freebooters and the predatory bands of the leaders Paras Ram, Gopal Singh, and the Daqwás that the revenue was collected with much difficulty and much of it had to be remitted. To such a pitch had things proceeded that it was no uncommon practice of these robbers to swoop down from their hills and collect the revenue from the British villages and grant a receipt for the payment, and when a force was sent against them they either showed fight, or where prudential motives influenced them, melted away, to meet together again at some appointed place of rendezvous.

With such people to deal with, and with the country in such a state, Mr. Eskine found some difficulty in preparing for the second settlement. Second settlement. He commenced by making inquiries through the Kamúgoes, Patwáris, and Tahsildárs concerning the past settlements of each individual village, and on this, with his personal inspection where possible, he made the assessments. These were completed in 1807 and appear to have been very fair, perhaps somewhat heavy comparatively speaking on the eastern parganahs; but up to that time Gopal Singh and his followers held more *de facto* possession of the western parganahs than any British force. Remissions were granted on this account in 1214 *fash*. In the following year remissions were claimed and allowed on account of hailstorms and drought, and it was not until 1216 *fash* that a really favourable year occurred in which the revenue was paid up without a balance.

The third settlement was made for three years, 1217 to 1219 *fash* (1809-10 to 1811-12 A. D.), by Mr. John Wauchope, who succeeded Mr. Eskine in December, 1808. He raised the assessment of the western parganahs forty per cent., which he justified by saying that "these parganahs had formerly been the scene of uninterrupted devastation or predatory warfare, while lately the cultivation had greatly increased." Mr. Allen thinks that a great deal of this enhancement was due to the intrigues of two rival claimants to the Kamúgoeship of Panwári. The land-revenue of the eastern parganahs was not in the gross much raised, and many inequalities in the assessment were corrected. In the first year there was a deficiency of rain, but the other two years were favourable.

The attention of the authorities was now directed to inquiries into revenue-free holdings, with which the country appeared to be overrun. Mr. Wauchope was succeeded by Mr. Majoribanks in May, 1811, who was followed by Mr. Moore in April, 1811 and in October of the same year by Mr. Scott Waring

who continued Mr. Wauchope's assessment with some trifling changes for a second period of three years,—namely, 1812-13 to 1815-16 A.D.

The Collector in his report on this assessment states that the province was better cultivated at a former period, two-thirds of the arable land being now only under cultivation. The waste-land comprised one-third of the area of the district, while the progress of cultivation and population was most unequal in different parts of the district. The incidence of the revenue was only one rupee per *bigha*, though cotton was exported in large quantities to Mirzapur and *al* was also exported for dyeing. There was, however, little sugar cultivation, owing to the indigence of the proprietary body and the general absence of wells and other means of irrigation. The soil was too loose and the water at too great a depth to admit of the construction of wells. The crops, though produced with less artificial watering than in the Duáb, were entirely dependent upon the rains. Owing to their indebtedness the landlords were frequently supported by advances (*takkari*). These, added to the infinitesimal subdivision of the proprietary right in the very large number of estates held by cultivating proprietary bodies, were the causes given for the decrease in the estimated revenues derivable from the Bundelkhand districts. The following statement shows the method employed in assessing the revenue, and the estimates then given of the cost of production per *bigha* of the principal crops¹ :—

Crops.	RATE OF ASSESSMENT.		TOTAL RENT AND EXPENSES.		PRODUCE.		NET PROFIT.	
	Augásl.	Kálpí.	Augásl.	Kálpí.	Augásl.	Kálpí.	Augásl.	Kálpí.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Paddy	1 7 9	...	2 8 0	...	1 3 9	...	1 11 9	...
Kodon	1 7 0	1 1 0	1 15 3	1 13 0	3 8 0	1 15 0	1 8 4	0 2 0
Til	0 3 6	0 7 0	0 9 6	0 15 0	1 8 0	1 0 9	0 14 6	0 1 9
Cotton	1 7 0	1 14 0	3 12 9	4 15 4	7 11 0	6 7 0	4 1 0	1 8 0
Sugar-cane	3 0 0	3 16 0	7 12 0	20 1 6	13 1 6	21 6 0	5 5 6	1 4 6
Jour	1 3 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	2 11 0	3 3 6	3 2 6	1 7 0	0 7 6
Wheat	1 10 9	1 12 0	3 3 6	3 14 6	1 11 0	4 8 6	1 8 0	0 10 0
Chana	1 7 0	1 5 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 14 9	3 9 6	0 4 0	0 9 6
Tobacco	2 3 0	...	7 8 0	...	11 14 6	...	4 6 6	...

During the six years of Mr. Wauchope's assessment the people in the eastern parganahs were in a flourishing condition, and even in Ráth somewhat improved; but in Panwári they were so impoverished that balances

¹ Much information regarding the earlier settlements of Bundelkhand is contained in the Revenue Records, North-Western Provinces, 1818-20, published in Calcutta in 1866.

yearly accrued. It is reported that many persons died from starvation during 1813-15 A.D. in Panwari.

In this state of affairs Mr. Scott Waring undertook the fifth settlement, 1815-16 to 1819-20. He found Panwari poor and all the other parganahs rich, and increased the Government demand in the eastern parganahs quite 46 per cent. and in the western parganahs 21 per cent., exclusive of the assessment of resumed villages. After Mr. Waring had made this settlement he remained in charge for only two years, being relieved by Mr. Littledate in January, 1818, who was succeeded by Mr. Forde in October of the same year.

At the time of settlement the Board of Commissioners were apprehensive that the assessment was excessive, but as Mr. Waring ably and strongly defended his proposals they were allowed to stand. Mr. Forde addressed the Board in September, 1819, giving his opinion that the district was over-assessed. He writes:—"On forming the settlement, the number of estates

made over to farmers amounted to 178, and it is natural to conclude that, if the terms offered to the zamindars had been such as would have enabled them to pay the proposed assessment, so great a number of proprietors would not have refused to enter into engagements, as by such refusal they lost all prospects of having their estates restored to them until the expiration of the *fash* year 1227, and until which period they must be content to be considered as ryots. A more convincing argument in favour of this assertion cannot be adduced than by referring to the sales which have taken place both at public auction, for the recovery of the arrears of revenue to Government, and also by private sale. The total number of estates in this district amounts to 815, and during the *fash* years 1223, 1224, and 1225 (1814-15 to 1817-18 A.D.), thirty-nine estates were sold at public auction, the annual land-revenue of which amounted to Rs. 77,699, and the price at which they were sold only amounted to Rs. 29,780, affording the landholders a sum exceeding in a trifling degree one-third of their yearly *jama*. The number of estates sold by private sale amounted to one hundred."

Mr. Forde was, however, six months afterwards, relieved by Mr. Valpy, who was, entrusted with the next settlement, from 1228 to 1232, of the resigned and farmed estates. He differed in opinion from Mr. Forde, the native authorities, and the Board of Commissioners, all of whom thought considerable remissions were required. Mr. Valpy considered, and strenuously supported his opinion, that not only was no decrease requisite, but that in some cases an increase ought to be demanded. Mr. Allen considers Mr. Valpy to have erred "in supposing that fifteen per cent. deduced from the highest gross rental is sufficient." Mr.

¹ Board's Records, 1st September, 1819: *Set. Rep.*, I, 881.

Valpy spared no labour to get the highest possible rental; he encouraged communications, even from ousted *patwāris* and from subordinate native revenue officers who were candidates for new appointments consequent on the creation of a new *tahsildārī*, and who, to use Mr. Valpy's own words, "were anxious to bring themselves to notice." This settlement was for the most part merely a continuation of the expiring one, without increase or diminution. In many cases the zamindārs who in 1223 refused were now persuaded to come forward and agree to what they had previously objected to, but otherwise there was very little change. Shortly after the completion of the settlement Mr. Valpy was relieved by Mr. Charles Tucker, who remained here less than a year, and as that year (1228) was a favourable one, he collected the revenue and gave the sanction of his high name and character to the fairness of the assessment.

After Mr. Tucker came Mr. Cathcart, who remained here three years and made the collections for 1229, 1230, and 1231, in which years the arrears were considerable, and every year greater than the preceding one. Mr. Cathcart was relieved by Mr. Valpy, who for the second time took charge of this district, in January, 1825, and in the succeeding cold weather—that is, in 1825-26—was again entrusted with the settlement of the resigned estates and lapsed farms. In some estates Mr. Valpy was now forced to great remission, for he could get no offers; but in by far the majority of cases the old assessment was preserved. He acted on the opinion expressed by him five years before, although the balances in 1232 (the last year of the previous settlement), when he himself was Collector, were very heavy. Balances occurred every year of this settlement, though every sort of means were resorted to for the collection of the revenue. It was common to stop the salaries of the *tahsildārs*, and even of some of the clerks and messengers of the parganahs. In 1829 it was publicly reported that it was not infrequent in the previous years for some *tahsildārī* establishments to be in arrears for the long period of from six to ten or twelve months. A large number of watchmen and bailiffs were entertained every year, the greater number of the clerks of the headquarters station were deputed to take charge of certain villages, and still the balances increased yearly. At last the year 1237 proved most calamitous, particularly in the eastern parganahs, and the balances in them and in Rāth were very heavy. In Sumerpur Parganah they were about twenty per cent. of the demand. Meanwhile the new settlement was made of the resigned estates, which amounted to far more than half the whole number. At this settlement the relief given was large, but it was not judiciously distributed or apparently on any regular system. The Collector (Mr. Cathcart) had very little to say upon the subject, the Commissioner (Mr. Ainslie) giving to some villages very large present deductions, while to others, which were perhaps nearly as heavily assessed, nothing was allowed. During this settlement the dreadful year of

1241 occurred. After this, from 1243 *faul*, Mr. Pidcock settled the resigned estates, which were very numerous, notwithstanding the reductions given by Mr. Commissioner Ainslie in 1238.

The injury done to this district by the drought of 1241 (1833-34) has been described by Mr. Pidcock in several letters. He writes
 Drought of 1241 (1833-34 A.D.) thus:—

“The season of 1241 *faul* was one of unparalleled distress to the people of this district and of loss to Government. The miseries of famine, pestilence, and exile, which denuded this district of nearly one-half of its population, are too well known to the world to require recapitulation here. But it is not equally well known that, in addition to all this, the avarice and corruption of the native officers of this district were employed in frustrating the charitable intentions of Government, and of hoarding for themselves wealth gathered from the wretched pittance devoted by humanity to the sustenance of the victims of hunger and disease.” Mr. Pidcock reported that, although a very large portion of the balance of 1241 was suspended by Government, by far the greater portion was collected and embezzled by the native Government officers, several of whom were convicted and imprisoned. Mr. Pidcock went to Baggland shortly after the completion of his settlement, and in the succeeding four or five months there were as many acting Collectors, till April, 1837, when Mr. Lean took charge; he within a twelvemonth was succeeded by Mr. Taunton, who found the district suffering from the extraordinary deficiency of rain which prevailed through the North-Western Provinces in 1837.

Although in other districts the season of 1245 (1837-38) was considerably more disastrous than that of 1241, in this district the drought was less felt than that of 1241, and the balances were less heavy. The year 1246 was very favourable and the balances were comparatively small; but in no year was the whole revenue realized. The famine of 1833-34 was felt most severely in the western parganahs, while that of 1837-38 visited those in the east. “By the former, thirty-five villages were totally destroyed in Jalálpur, and by both, seventy-two in Kálpi and Hamírpur were laid waste and left without an inhabitant.” Considerable remissions were allowed in both years under the direction of the Commissioner of Allahabad, and relief works were opened throughout the eastern parganahs, which lasted more or less until the autumn crops of 1838 were gathered in. Famine coming in the wake of excessive assessments ground the people down to such a degree that Bundelkhand, formerly reputed as a wealthy country, became known as the chosen home of stricken poverty.

The existing settlements of the district in Parganahs Sumerpur, Maudha, Ráth, Panwári, and Kharka, were made by Mr. C. Allen in 1842. Mr. W. Muir (now Sir W. Muir) made the settlements of Parganahs Hamírpur, Kálpi, Jalálpur, Kharaila, and Kínuch,

then in the Hamirpur District, in the same year, and Mr. G. H. Freeling made the settlement of Mahoba in 1855-6. Mr. Allen's assessment resulted in a decrease of thirty-one per cent., exclusive of a revenue of Rs. 37,434 derived from resumed villages, or a total reduction of Rs. 3,42,494 on the highest revenue of the third settlement, 1223 to 1237 *jusll*. The total sum assessed on his five parganahs, or Rs. 6,71,833, was not reached either until ten years had elapsed, the increase from the initial revenue of 1842-44 being paid in yearly increments spread over that period. Mr. Allen's assessment resulted in a decrease of thirty-one per cent., exclusive of a revenue of Rs. 37,434 derived from resumed villages, or a total reduction of Rs. 3,42,494 per annum on Messrs. Waring and Pidecock's assessment. His reasons for this radical revision were that the revenue of the previous settlements had been in reality paid from the capital of the landlords, and the sums realised were not to be taken as the result of fair taxation; again, the abolition of the Kaitha cantonment had removed a large and certain market for the surplus produce of the district, and owing to the tranquillity reigning in Bundelkhand, the Native States had become exporters of food grains instead of importers; that these causes, working with the withdrawal of the East India Company's investment in cotton from Kálpí, had seriously diminished the resources of the district and entirely precluded any attempt to keep up the previously existing high rate of assessment. The incidence of the land-revenue fell from Re. 1-15-3 on the cultivated area to Re. 1-10-1, and from Re. 1-4-6 on the cultivable area to Re. 1-1-2. Similarly, Sir. W. Muir drew attention to the state of the parganahs in the Kálpí subdivision, and strongly recommended reductions in the Government demand in each. Numbers of estates had fallen into the hands of Government in default of purchasers, and land in general had no value, except in the few favoured places where an indiscriminate abatement had taken place.

The final result of Mr. Allen's settlement gave for Kharka (now in Parganah Ráth), Rs. 27,702; Maudha, Rs. 1,37,969; Panwári, Rs. 1,83,350; Ráth, Rs. 1,82,461, and Sumerpur, Rs. 1,40,348,—or a total of Rs. 6,71,833, against an average collection for the preceding eleven years of Rs. 6,59,616, and an average nominal land-revenue for the preceding five years of Rs. 7,81,286. In the Hamirpur Parganah the assessment amounted to Rs. 71,152, as compared with a former revenue of Rs. 77,600, and in Jalápur the new land-revenue was fixed at Rs. 2,49,958, as compared with a previous assessment of Rs. 2,75,800. The settlements made by Mr. Allen and Sir. W. Muir lapsed in 1872, and preparations for a revision have been commenced. The assessment of 1842 is held to have been a fair one, and under it most of the inequalities of the former settlements have been removed. There have been few serious balances of late years, though the transfers of proprietary right have on the whole been more numerous and extensive than is ordinarily seen in the districts of these provinces.

The total area of the district, according to the most recent returns, gives 1,464,641 acres, of which 1,123,729 acres are culturable and 340,912 are barren. Of the culturable area 763,783 acres are cultivated. The land-revenue falls on the total area at the rate of 11 annas 10 pie per acre; on the total culturable area at 15 annas 2 pie nearly, and on the total area cultivated at Re. 1-6-9. The following statement gives the official returns for the ten years 1860-61 to 1869-70 of the demand, collections, and balances on account of land-revenue in this district:—

Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balance.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCE.				Percentage of balance on demand
				Rent.			Nominal.	
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1860-61	11,20,081	10,73,665	47,016	11,110	29,233	2,143	1,191	110
1861-62	11,09,306	10,92,897	16,409	3,039	11,889	290	1,111	117
1862-63	10,99,003	10,88,581	10,422	2,067	6,101	1,403	551	103
1863-64	11,01,169	10,93,212	12,927	223	7,811	4,860	...	117
1864-65	10,69,324	10,56,820	12,504	2,281	9,395	...	828	117
1865-66	10,71,985	10,74,838	147	2	..	..	145	101
1866-67	10,84,056	10,83,472	164	..	164	..	..	101
1867-68	10,83,859	10,83,579	280	...	...	..	280	102
1868-69	10,83,891	10,10,891	73,090	17,895	55,188	..	7	674
1869-70	10,84,121	10,83,920	201	...	...	..	201	102

The total land-revenue demand for 1870-71 was Rs. 10,84,103, of which Rs. 10,83,327 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 776; of this balance Rs. 432 were in train of liquidation, leaving a nominal balance of Rs. 344. There were also Rs. 53,502 outstanding at the beginning of the year, Rs. 38,311 of which were collected, and Rs. 24 remitted and removed from the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,167 on account of these old outstandings; total balance Rs. 15,511.

At the time of the conquest of this district there were no old farms or *talukahs* in existence, and no remarkable families living within its boundaries. At present the only influential families are the Purihars at Malchta and Majhgawan in the Ráth Parganah, of whom the chief are Thákur Dín and Harbans Rao respectively. But they seldom visit the headquarters of the district, and take no interest in anything beyond the affairs of their own estates. Other large landholders are Mulchand Dubé of Jalálpur; Sham Karan Seth of Banda; Khem Chand of Imiliya, in Parganah Jalálpur; Khem Chand of Bidhokar, in Parganah Sumorpur;

a few other Marwáris of less note, and the Pandas of Jalálpur. None of these are men of any mark or more than local influence. They care for nothing beyond what interests their income, and bestow most of their time in driving bargains as money-lenders or in looking after the economical management of their estates, on which they never voluntarily expend a single pie. The table showing the landowning castes of this district is too inaccurate for publication, but at the time of acquisition the land in the district was distributed among the following castes:—Of the total number of villages (918) the Lodhís held about 360; Thákurs, 320; Brahmans, 110; Musalmáns, 32; Kúrmís, 27; Ahírs, 26; Káchhís, 10; and eleven other castes, 33. In 1860-61 there were 1,111 estates on the revenue-roll, and in 1870-71 there were 1,127. The number of registered proprietors or shatárs at the first period was 24,457, and in 1870-71 there were 28,086. The total revenue paid was Rs. 11,21,165 and Rs. 10,84,129 respectively; the average land-revenue paid by each proprietor in 1860-61 was Rs. 46, and in 1870-71 was Rs. 39, and by each estate Rs. 980 and Rs. 962 respectively.

There are few districts in these provinces whose history will more forcibly illustrate the evils of over-assessment, and the quiet ruin that can thus be brought on a people, than that of the Hamírpur District. As early as 1819, Mr. Ferde, when Collector, brought to the notice of the Board of Commissioners facts which showed that the district was over-assessed. At the settlement of 1815-16 to 1819-20, concluded by Mr. Waring, 178 estates had been made over to farmers on account of the recusancy of the zamíndárs. Of the 815 estates in the district, thirty-nine, with a land-revenue of Rs. 77,700, were sold by public auction and realised but little more than one-third of one year's purchase, and the number of estates privately transferred was estimated at one hundred.¹

Mr. Allen in his report² mentions the poverty apparent throughout the whole district in 1812, and the utter valuelessness of landed property, as indisputable proofs of over-assessment. He had endeavoured to trace the history of the speculators who came into the district, and through whose competition and capital the assessment had been raised and the revenue realised. He writes of them—that Kutb-ul-dín Husam Khan of Lucknow bought from 1817-18 to 1821-25 A.D. villages paying a revenue of Rs. 8,000, all of which have been sold for arrears of revenue. Zain-ul-abdín Khan at the same time bought villages paying a revenue of Rs. 7,000, but left the district a pauper, all his villages having been sold for arrears. Dya Rám, a banker, held in farm or mortgage villages paying a revenue of Rs. 12,000, but all were sold for arrears. Mirza Mahommed Khan came from Allahabad and bought two

¹ Set. Rep., II, 782.
and Kharká. Set. Rep., II, 791.

² This refers to Paganahs Samerpur, Maudha, Ráth, Panwári,

villages paying a revenue of Rs. 4,000, both of which were sold for arrears and bought in by Government for a nominal sum. Nunayat Rai, the Government vakil, lost most of the villages that he had purchased. Diwan Madan Singh came from Native Bundelkhand, but lost all the four villages which he purchased (paying a revenue of Rs. 11,000) and absconded. A European farmer (Mr. Bruce) fared no better by his farming operations, which were at one time very extensive.

To such a state did matters come that, in the years immediately preceding the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833, transfers and sales as a means of realizing the land-revenue were rarely tried from their known uselessness. The following statement gives the sales effected for ten years before Mr. Allen's settlement in the five parganahs under his charge:—

Year.	VILLAGES BOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT.				VILLAGES SOLD BY AUCTION TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.				Total number of villages	Total land-revenue
	Number of villages	Land-revenue	Arrears due	Price	Number of villages.	Land-revenue.	Arrears due	Price.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1833	11	30,500	21,489	325	11	23,755	14,759	6,069	22	54,255
1834	21	38,900	40,157	105	10	11,255	13,538	5,105	31	50,155
1835	5	3,350	4,883	25	8	7,993	7,253	5,622	13	11,343
1836	9	3,170	9,966	15	1	2,600	732	475	1	6,076
1837	3	4,550	6,575	15	7	10,650	16,207	2,337	10	16,200
1838	..	..	..	..	3	4,600	833	2,681	3	4,600
1839	4	5,800	6,399	29	19	31,385	55,716	1,521	23	37,185
1840	9	11,915	7,311	92	5	9,226	2,671	2,350	14	21,141
1841	2	12,400	7,252	2	4	9,150	2,319	2,823	6	21,550
1842	3	3,674	1,967	15	8	5,221	4,700	7,015	11	8,598

From the above it will be seen that of 137 villages brought to sale within this period, assessed at Rs. 2,30,000, no less than sixty-one were purchased by Government, while the remainder, sold to other persons, realised only Rs. 39,000, or about one-third their revenue for one year; and only one-half the villages put up to sale realized even this inadequate price, the remainder, not even rising to this, were bought in by Government, or the sale was postponed indefinitely when no purchaser could be found. Out of the total number of villages (amounting to 621) Mr. Allen found that only 139 had been preserved by the descendants of those who had been in possession when the British entered Bundelkhand. Seventy-five villages were in the possession of Government from arrears having accrued, and of these Mr. Allen settled thirty-five with the old zamindars and twenty-nine with farmers for the new settle-

ment, giving Government the option of admitting the old proprietors on its expiration.

Besides villages transferred by public and private sale at the last settlement, in Jalálpur there were twenty-nine villages, and in Parganah Hamírpur there were twelve villages, restored to their original owners that had been held by Government for the same reason of no purchasers being found for them. Mr. (now Sir William) Muir writes that "the history of all these Government villages is nearly alike. The Government demand was so overwhelming that the zamíndárs soon fell into abject poverty, and either parted with their estates or suffered them to be let in farm.¹ In some cases they passed through many hands and underwent several sales, but at last they lost all marketable value, and as no other purchaser appeared, Government itself was obliged to buy them. I know not of one case among the whole in which such a course of events originated except in the intolerable oppression of extreme exaction."

The compulsory transfer of land under assessment by sales at public auction since the mutiny is shown in the following list where the land sold was expressed in *blighas* or acres. At least an equal number of sales have taken place where the land sold was expressed in shares in the fractional parts of a rupee or *bligha*, without any specification of area or revenue, so that, to arrive at a correct appreciation of the number of compulsory transfers during the last decade, it will be necessary to double the numbers in each column:—

Year.	Area in acres of land sold	Revenue.	Amount realized at auction.	Year.	Area in acres of land sold	Revenue.	Amount realized at auction.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1862 ...	447	1,821	4,250	1867 ...	304	292	6,116
1863 ...	5,907	6,523	14,016	1868 .	681	127	2,406
1864 ...	2,099	2,414	13,316	1869 ...	1,435	1,775	12,263
1865 ...	436	579	3,770	1870 ...	2,322	2,077	19,180
1866 ...	953	667	3,197	1871 ..	1,715	1,136	24,027
Total ...	9,812	12,204	38,540	Grand total,	16,320	17,011	1,02,576

The rate per acre during the ten years averages Rs. 6-5-1, or nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ times the land revenue. The transfers by private contract

¹Referring to Parganahs Hamírpur, Jalálpur, Kálpi, and Kúch.

for the years 1859 to 1870, as far as is ascertainable, have been as follows :—

Mode of transfer.	Specified areas.		Specified shares.	
	Number of transfers	Area in acres transferred.	Number of transfers	Share transferred in fractions of a rupee
Limited mortgage	195	6,380	379	Rs. a. p. 50 9 6
Unlimited mortgage	105	1,642	81	9 4 7
Deed of sale	298	14,017	196	52 15 9
Decree of Court	144	7,597	380	58 9 11
Auctions of revenue	8	2,524	53	46 13 10
Total	750	32,260	1,389	217 5 1

From this it will be seen that the number of private alienations during the twelve years have been 2,139, and if each estate be represented by one rupee, then over 217 estates out of the 1,144 in the district in 1860-61, or one-fifth plus 32,260 acres, have changed hands by private arrangement, and in addition about 33,000 acres by public auction, omitting the returns for 1859 to 1861, which are not available. These figures would seem to point to the existence of some causes inimical to the welfare of the great mass of the proprietary body in this district. Doubtless bad seasons, the want of irrigation and the means of communication, with, in a few places, the spread of *kāns*, may have contributed in a great measure to this result; but these are mere conjectures, and it will be the task of the officers revising the settlement to lay some firm basis on which the small surviving remnant of the ancient landowners of this district may hope to rebuild the ruined fortunes of their houses.

The following statement gives the official returns of transfers under orders of Court and by private arrangement for the years 1860-61 to 1870-71 :—

Year	UNDER ORDERS OF COURT				BY PRIVATE TRANSFER				
	Number of cases.	Aggregate land-revenue of party transferred.	Number of other cases.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases.	Aggregate land-revenue of party transferred.	Succession number of cases.	Mortgage number of cases.	Total number of cases.
1860-61	13	1,189	16	29	98	16,907	936	179	1,183
1861-62	14	2,131	19	33	41	1,018	397	60	437
1862-63	20	2,714	15	35	56	7,214	577	108	711
1863-64	34	3,218	25	59	68	13,511	834	77	999
1864-65	27	2,930	38	65	63	6,111	862	10	955
1865-66	10	1,312	30	40	66	7,933	265	102	1,033
1866-67	22	1,181	12	34	61	1,090	635	433	1,129
1867-68	23	523	13	36	112	15,655	774	371	1,257
1868-69	27	3,361	51	78	116	9,403	712	513	1,376
1869-70	37	4,383	41	78	108	13,117	1,091	291	1,491
1870-71	19	1,116	39	58	119	6,818	1,105	579	1,803

The 1,159 estates into which the district is divided may be classified as to their tenures as follows :—*zamtudárl*, 657 ; *pattidárl*, 317, *bháyachára*, 185 ; and in the form or incidents of these tenures there are no very marked peculiarities distinguishing them from similar holdings in the neighbouring districts. By *zamtudárl* is intended lands held in common, the rights wherein are denoted by fractions of a rupee ; *pattidárl* includes severalty of possession, combined with in some cases the existence of *shámdat*, or lands common to the entire body of the proprietors. The *bháyachára* tenures are much more complicated, and almost all differ among themselves more or less in some particulars. The word *bháyachára* means custom of the brotherhood (*bhápá*), and the gain and loss is distributed in such tenures according to a fixed share or to custom. At the settlement in 1842 it was found that the apportionment of the Government demand in these tenures was framed sometimes on the cultivated area, sometimes on the total area, and in a few instances on the revenue-paying area, or on the fractional share held by each proprietor. The first plan was perhaps the most common, and in this case the right of a new periodical adjustment of liabilities was theoretically allowed but very seldom practised.

In the northern and western parganahs of the district these *bháyachára* communities were a continuous source of administrative difficulty in the matter of collections. The brotherhood were bound together by the closest ties of relationship and common responsibility for the revenue, and were formidable from their numbers and influence. “When one sharer, either from inability or contumacy, held back his quota of the land-revenue, it was a signal for the rest to follow his example ; and it became a business of serious difficulty to enforce the demand.” The real defaulters escaped among the crowd, who of course all shrunk back, and the result was usually the deputation of a sequestrator to collect the revenue of the estate, which thus became burdened with his salary. The enormous extent of many of these estates added to the evil. The village of Patárá in the Hamírpar Parganah contained 9,394 acres divided into twelve *berls* (or subdivisions), and further into fifty-seven *thoks* or *puttis*, belonging to 157 sharers ; each *berl* was converted into a separate estate at the last settlement. Goindí in Parganah Jakálpur had an area of 12,033 acres and 395 sharers, and was divided into eight villages. The most remarkable of the *bháyachára* villages was Kharaila Khas, which had an area of 18,260 acres, or 28·5 square miles, of which only 1,090 acres were unculturable. This vast area was divided into six *thoks*, containing each a subdivision of *puttis*, and was always regarded as one estate. The sharers numbered 379, and were usually assembled by beating a drum on a high hill near the town. This was made into six separate estates at the settlement. At the time of the settlement there was one *barár* (or standard for apportioning the revenue) for the whole of Kharaila Khas, which

was founded upon a measurement of forty years' standing, and was formed by applying one rate to the cultivated area of that measurement. On the breaking up of the village into separate estates, the proprietors of three of the new estates still retained the old arrangement; one adopted the settlement measurements and a rate assessed on the varieties of soil, and the other two were re-measured according to the village system, but with a rate assessed according to soil. This shows that, once released from the pressure of the *barān*, the sharers were quite ready to adjust their liabilities on a more equitable basis than the old arrangements permitted.¹ The case of these villages is not peculiar. In Parganah Jalālpur Kharaula there were eleven villages having an average area of 8,294 acres, and thirty-four whose average was 5,111 acres. Efforts were made to reduce these overgrown estates, and in the portion of the district settled by Mr. Allen, the *beris* or other recognized subdivisions were regarded as separate estates in all the very large villages. Islampur formed sixteen estates, and altogether sixteen villages were formed into sixty new estates. Similar success attended this measure in the Kālpi parganahs, where eleven villages furnished seventy-one new estates in the Hamīrpur Parganah alone. In carrying out the separation of the subdivisions of these large *bhūyachāra* holdings, it was often found impossible to effect such a division that all the lands of each estate should lie together; and in reply to the objections raised on this head Sir W. Muir writes:—“The soils of Bundelkhand generally extend in tracts, and it most frequently happens that the *mār* and richer soils lie in one direction while those in the other quarters are poor and productive only in the best seasons. Here it is obvious that each set of the proprietors will insist upon having a portion of the fertile tract, and it would be impolitic not to grant their request, because even if one party consented to take the bad lands, he would suffer and might break down in unfavourable years.

“It is to be remarked likewise that the capabilities of the land are in Bundelkhand entirely dependent upon the natural species of the soil. In the Duāb, by dint of irrigation and skillful tillage, the inferior *patti* might increase its fertility, but the relative capabilities of a *mār* and of a *rikār patti* could never be altered; secondly, whatever might have been at first done, the arrangement by which the fields of one *patti* are intermixed with another (*khetbat*) is that in which these villages actually exist; it is that which was adopted by the ancestors of the present occupants, and has been long and carefully observed, and to desire the exchange of even a few fields would be to create the greatest confusion and discontent. It was entirely out of the question, therefore, under any circumstances, to require a new partition.”

The incidents of the *bhej-barān* tenure prevalent here seems in some matters to differ from that in force in Banda. In some *bhūyachāra* or *bhej barān* villages

¹ See Set. Rep., II, 619, 847, and Mr. Feskine under BUNDALKHAND.

there is no obligation on the solvent proprietors rateably to make good the default of the insolvent, "The defaulter being responsible for his own balances in his person, and with all his property, movable and immovable, groves and fields; his relations, in proportion to their propinquity, are then first called upon to pay the arrear and occupy his lands, and on default of them the other proprietors are admitted to the same privilege. The transaction may or may not receive the sanction of the Collector and of the superior authorities, but whether or no, it bears all the marks of a common transfer. In other villages this system is varied; the members of the *thok* pay according to their *buehh* (or allotment), and receive in return and hold in common the defaulter's lands; while in others they may pay, not according to their shares, but according to their pleasure, and receive a portion of the defaulter's lands in proportion to their payment. These arrangements are probably varied as the exigency demands, but they all bear the features of a transfer, and in no case is there any trace of the sharers in a *thok* being liable to pay the arrear of a defaulter without receiving his lands in return."

The estimated rent per acre for *tarí* or *kachhár* land is Rs. 6 to Rs. 12; *már*, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7; *kábar*, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4½; *parua*, Rs. 2½ to Rs. 4, and *rákar* and *moti*, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2. The inferior kind of *rákar* is productive only in very favourable rainy seasons and after having been fallow for several years, it consequently rents at not more than eight annas to a rupee per acre. Rents are almost everywhere paid in money, and where paid in kind, the system of *batái* (or actual division of the crop) is resorted to. The rent law (Act X. of 1859) has had no influence in enhancing rents in this district. There are very few holdings amounting to 100 acres; 20 to 25 acres would be considered a fair-sized farm, 16 to 18 a middle-sized, and 3 to 4 a small holding. It is common for from 15 to 20 acres to be cultivated by a single plough. Every one who can afford it has two pairs of oxen, those less well off three oxen, and the poorest only one pair of oxen for each plough. A holding of five acres would not be in ordinary times equivalent to a cash salary of Rs. 8 a month.

The peasantry are not only in debt but hopelessly so. The lands held by tenants are chiefly held by tenants-at-will; tenants with rights of occupancy are, however, numerous. There are at present no records to show the proportion that one class of tenants bears to another; similarly, one cannot estimate what proportion of the district is held by small proprietors, who occupy and cultivate their own lands without either a zamindár above them or a sub-holder or labourer under them. The minute inquiries which will no doubt be made at the settlement will throw light on this subject; but owing to the total destruction of all records during the mutiny, there is nothing now on which to base any estimate.

The implements and cattle required to cultivate the amount of land a plough can till comprises a plough, a *bakhar* plough, and one or two pairs of oxen; all might be had for from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. The number of landless, unskilled daylabourers in this district is, according to the returns of the present census, 30,236; they are chiefly Chamárs. For the most part they hire themselves as field labourers. They are sometimes paid in money, sometimes in kind. During the sowing and reaping seasons they get money or its equivalent in grain to the amount of seven or eight pice per diem; during the rains, for weeding, &c., they do not get more than six pice. These are about the wages of men; women and boys would get six pice in the former seasons and only four in the latter. Men, women, and children are all largely employed in field labour.

In this district irrigation is but little practised, but where it is in use, canals, tanks, and wells are all employed. The mode of irrigation from wells is by means of leathern buckets (*pér*) raised by the wheel or lever (*dhikuli*), and the Persian wheel (*whal* or *rahat*); the last is principally used in the south, in Parganah Jaitpur. Tank irrigation is practised with the basket and ropes (*daliga*), but to a small extent, and only in the south of the district, where large tanks, and even lakes, are numerous. Canal irrigation has already been noticed. It would appear that the total area irrigated from all sources is only 16,000 acres out of a cultivable area amounting to 1,114,000 acres. There are three rivers—the Betwa, Ken, and Dhasán—which might perhaps be found capable of being utilised for irrigation, and for this purpose it has been proposed, as already noticed, to unite the Ken and Dhasán by a canal—a project which may probably be carried out. The soils of Bundelkhand are, however, the great obstacle to improvement in this direction, as those called *már* and *kábar* are supposed to be incapable of profitably retaining moisture. The soil called *parau* and the best kind of that called *rákar* are certainly irrigable, and are found largely in the district, but are everywhere interspersed with the *már* and *kábar*.

Exports and imports of food-grains, &c. There are no returns of exports and imports, nor even of the increase or decrease of the cultivated area, that can be relied upon. Speaking generally, about one-fifth perhaps of the agricultural produce of the district is exported and four-fifths kept for home consumption. Cultivation has no doubt largely increased since the last settlement, but hitherto the village accountants (*patwáris*) have, as a rule, filed mere copies of the village-papers of past years, which are of course quite worthless for ascertaining the present cultivated area. During the year 1870-71 the *patwáris* have been taken in hand in earnest, each having to pass a practical examination in mensuration at Hamírpur, and it is hoped that

in two or three years a marked improvement in *patwāris'* papers will be made. The last return submitted to the Board of Revenue is as follows (May, 1871):—

Crop.	Area in acres.	Produce in <i>mans.</i>	Exported, <i>mans.</i>	Kept for home consumption
Rice	782	2,080	108	1,972
Cotton	59,377	12,267	10,060	2,207
Jowar and bájrá	243,674	369,398	81,424	287,972
Oil-seeds	37,211	31,087	10,106	20,921
Wheat and barley	198,689	617,469	185,972	507,497
Pulses	115,601	331,505	61,348	270,217
Other produce	107,178	278,110	76,174	201,936
Total	762,212	1,671,567	375,252	1,296,312

There are no municipalities in the district and no large marts. *Jowar*, wheat, gram, cotton, *ál*, *ghí*, *pán*, oil seeds, and a coarse kind of red cotton cloth called *kharítá* comprise the exports, and sugar, tobacco, spices, and Manchester goods the imports. There are no returns to show the quantity or relative importance of either the exports or imports. There are only two fairs of importance,—one at Badokha, in Parganah Sumerpur, held during the *Dasahra* in October; and the other at Raogah, in Parganah Ráth, held for a fortnight in *Aghar* and *Pás* (or November and December). At the first, held in honour of one Rahila Baba, about 15,000 people assemble, and the chief articles of trade are English and country cloths, vessels of iron, brass, and copper, brass and glass ornaments, native saddlery, shoes, pedlar's ware, and sweetmeats. Similar articles are disposed of at the Raogah fair, which is said to have owed its origin to one Rowa Gosam, whose hermitage was there. It is attended by about 12,000 people.

The remarks of Mr. C. Allen in 1847 apply to this day to the whole district :—“The population is chiefly agricultural, and manufactures of little moment, consisting of coarse *kharítá* cloth, and in Gohrari of soapstone ornaments.” The dyeing and printing of country cloth for local use is carried on in a few places, and a little saltpetre is occasionally made.

The present wages of work-people are as follows :—smiths, 3 to 4 annas; bricklayers and carpenters, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 annas; labourers in towns, 2, and in villages $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas. Wages are said to have risen 15 to 100 per cent. within the last twenty years. The following table gives the prices of the food-grains most used by the people :—

Prices.

Year.	Wheat	Barley	Gram.	Dājā	Josār.	Arhar (dal).	Urā	Mūng	Rice of the district.	Oil (karwa)	Cotton.	Gur.
1861...	22½	29	27	28½	29½	18½	19	20½	14	6	3	8½
1862 ..	26½	35½	31	31½	36	27½	23½	33½	15½	5½	2½	7½
1863 ..	25½	30½	29½	32½	36	19	21	19½	13½	6½	3½	8½
1864 ..	17½	21	20½	22½	23½	13	14½	11½	9½	4½	2½	6½
1865...	14½	17½	21½	21½	22½	16½	15½	15½	11½	5	2½	8½
1866 ..	11½	14½	17½	17½	19½	13	12½	12½	9½	4½	2	7½
1867...	16½	28	27½	25½	26½	25½	21½	25½	10½	3½	2	7½
1868 ..	13½	18½	18	17½	17½	19½	15	15½	10½	4½	2½	7½
1869...	9½	11½	14½	17½	18½	11½	14½	14½	9½	4½	2½	7½
1870 ..	16½	27½	20½	27½	28½	22½	21	22½	11½	5	2	9½
1871...	26½	38	31½	27½	30	32½	21½	21½	13½	2½	3½	7½
Average.	18½	24½	27½	24½	25½	19½	18½	19	11½	4½	2½	7½

There is no evidence of any accumulation of coin amongst the people generally. Those who benefit by the export trade are very few, and they do not hoard but lend out their savings, or invest them in landed property or in enlarging their trade. The current rates of interest (*a.*) in small transactions where an article is given in pledge as security is from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum; (*b.*) in large transactions of a similar nature, 6 to 12 per cent.; (*c.*) in large transactions with mortgage of house or land, 10 to 12 per cent.; (*d.*) in petty agricultural advances or on personal security, 24 to 36 per cent. if in cash, and if in grain 50 to 100 per cent., but really much more, as the interest is at money rates, though the advance is in grain; (*e.*) in similar advances with a lien on the crops, 20 to 24 per cent. A fair return for money invested in buying an estate is 12 per cent. There are no large native banking establishments in the district, and only three or four who issue *hundis* or drafts. Loans are chiefly conducted by a few Marwaris and a few of other castes: village Banyas seldom can advance more than from five to ten rupees at a time.

The following weights and measures are said to be current from the time of Chhatarsāl throughout his territory, and are still in use in the south of the district; in the north the ordinary Government weights are in use:—The *takka balasāhi* (255 grains troy) is the unit, but the *ser* varies from 16 to 28 *takkas*, one *adharī* is equivalent to 4 to 7 *takkas*; 4 *adharī* to one *adharu*, *karua*, *chaurī* or *ser*; 10 to 16 *adharu* to one *paila*; 4 *pailas* to one *mānu*, and 8 *mānu* to one *gon*. In some places the *mānu* is not recognized, and 20 *pailas* make one *gon*.

For ghí, oil, gur, &c., the following are used:—One *chatak* = $3\frac{1}{2}$ *paisa*; *adhpa* = two *chataks*, *pawa* = 7 *takká bhar* or quarter of a *ser*. Then follow the *adhsar* or half *ser*; *arhaigá* or $2\frac{1}{2}$ *ser*s; *panseri* or 5 *ser*s, and *mun*.

The *angul*, or the average breadth of a man's finger, is the unit in cloth measures: 5 to 4 make a *girah*, 38 *girah* = one *háth*, and two *háth* = one *gaz*. A measure of length in use commences with the same unit of a finger's breadth or *angul*, and 16 *angul* = one *bítá*; 2 *bítá* = one *háth*; 100 *háth* = one *khet* or one *dhori*; and 100 *khet* = one *kos*.

Jewellers make 3 grains of rice = one *rati*; 5 *ratis* = one *másha*; and 4 to 12 *máshas* = one *tola*. A common form of land measure is 4 to 6 *háths* = one *guttá*; 20 *guttá* = one *dori*; 20 square *guttá* = one *bigha*. The Government *bigha* in Mahoba and Jaitpur is equivalent to 2,256·49 square yards, so that 2 *bighas* 2 *biswas* and 18 *biswánsis* make one British acre: in the remainder of the district the standard *bigha* contains 2,095·23 square yards, and 2 *bighas* 6 *biswas* and 4 *biswánsis* make one acre. The measures of time are those in general use throughout Bundelkhand: 60 *pals* = one *ghari*; 4 *gharis* = one *páhar*; 8 *páhars* = one *din bhar* or day; 15 days = one *pakhwárá* or fortnight.

Revenue and expenditure. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements on civil administration for 1860-61 and 1870-71:—

Receipts.	1860-61	1870-71.	Expenditure.	1860-61.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land-revenue ...	11,63,562	11,24,843	Salaries, savings, &c. ...	1,32,018	1,59,264
Excise ...	30,580	20,198	Excise ...	2,059	1,58,454
Saver ...	1,10,626	1,12,901	Miscellaneous ...	46,391	2,077
Stamps ...	9,528	7,731	Police ...	1,39,930	17,070
Judicial ...	27,094	28,697	Public Works ...	17,264	16,085
Deposits and Revenue ...	8,81,113	31,099	Stamps ...	200	4,99,407
Public Works ...	6,281	1,97,037	Customs ...	33,165	14,481
Remittances ...	2,12,698	2,63,142	Advances and deposits, ...	11,40,336	67,239
Post-office ...	4,001	8,977	Remittances ...	2,09,720	1,77,562
Income-tax ...	10,276	48,798	Post-office and money-orders.	4,204	22,584
Total ...	21,59,000	18,46,469	Total ...	17,05,693	11,64,166

The actual assessment of the income of the district at six paise in the rupee, calculated upon profits exceeding Rs. 500 for the purposes of the income-tax of 1870, during 1870-71 was Rs. 43,151. There were 592 incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 750 per annum; 176 between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,000; 137 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500; 66 between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000; 130 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000; and 9 above Rs. 10,000. The total number of persons assessed was 1,110.

At the close of the year 1871-72 there were 22 shops open for the sale of native liquor alone in the Hamirpur District. Owing to its proximity to Native States and the facilities thereby afforded of smuggling illicit spirit over the border, the farming system has been introduced, by which the right of manufacture and vend of country spirit is farmed to an individual usually by parganahs. The receipts and charges on account of excise were :—

Year.	Receipts on account of liquor vend. &c.	Drugs.	Madak.	Opium	Fines and miscellaneous	Gross charges.	Net receipts.
1870-71 ...	Rs. 3,893	Rs. 4,34	Rs. 23	Rs. 12,160	Rs. 136	Rs. 7,964	Rs. 1,263
1871-72 ...	2,400	3,652	23	10,400	672	5,801	2,937

Stamp duties are levied under the General Stamp Act (XVIII. of 1869) and under the Court Fees Act. The following statement shows the revenue and charges in rupees under this head for this district :—

Year.	Mundis and Adhesive stamps	Blue and black document stamps.	Duties and penalties realized &c.	Gross charges	Net receipts.	Court fees stamp sales	Gross charges	Net receipts.	Total net receipts.
1870-71 ...	Rs. 1,013	Rs. 6,637	Rs. 186	Rs. 547	Rs. 7,201	Rs. 17,422	Rs. 723	Rs. 16,700	Rs. 23,999
1871-72 ...	863	5,561	519	343	6,300	15,123	198	15,225	21,824

In 1871-72 there were 1,021 documents registered under the provisions of the Registration Act (VIII. of 1871), on which fees to the amount of Rs. 2,398 were collected. The expenses of establishment, &c., during the same period amounted to Rs. 1,615. There were 493 registrations affecting immovable property in which the registration was compulsory under Section 17 of Act VIII. of 1871, and 276 in which the registration was optional. The other registrations effected refer to movable property, wills, &c., and the total aggregate value of all the documents registered amounted to Rs. 2,87,684.

The early history of the district has been given under the heads of MAHONA, JAIPUR, KÁMPÍ, and BUNDELKHAND; the fiscal history under the British Government has also been noticed, and that of the Native States within and adjoining Hamirpur is separately recorded. Gonds, Ahirs, Chandols, Bundelas, Musalmans, and Marhattas successively

occupied the district before the British conquest, which took place in 1803-04 A.D. Hamírpur was then included in the newly-formed District of Bundelkhand, and remained a part of it till in March, 1819, two districts were formed; one including Hamírpur to the north was called northern Bundelkhand or Kálpí, and that to the south Banda. The district was known as Kálpí till about 1821, when the head-quarters were fixed at the present station with a Deputy Collector at Kálpí, and the name of the station began gradually to be applied to the district itself. Hamírpur has no history beyond the general history appertaining to all Bundelkhand, until we come to the mutiny, when, in common with the neighbouring district, it was disgraced by the murder of unoffending Christians and the free indulgence of the lust of plunder which seems to be inborn in every native of the Bundela country.

Mr. Lloyd, Magistrate of Hamírpur, on hearing of the outbreak at Allahabad, sent for assistance to the Rajas of Charkhári and Beri and the Nawwáb of Baoni, and received 100 men and a gun from each, besides doubling and in-

creasing the jail and police guards. The first to show
 Mutiny narrative. disaffection were the zamíndárs of Ramari; but on the night of the 12th June, the heads of the various detachments, the subadar of the 56th Native Infantry on duty at the treasury, and some of our own officials held a council, the result of which was that on the following day the entire force broke into open mutiny. The Baoni headman withdrew his men and guns from Mr. Lloyd's house and turned them on it. The same day Messrs. Raikes and Browne, fugitives from Urai, came in, and all attempted to make for Allahabad by boat. When half across the Jamma they were fired into from the bank, and jumping into the water swam to shore. The men of the Rampur village in the Cawnpur District then surrounded the fugitives, ill-treated and plundered them. Messrs. Lloyd and Grant, after escaping down the river some distance, were betrayed by their clerk, Ganga Sahá, and captured by a detachment of sepoy, who brought them to Hamírpur and shot them there. Messrs. Raikes and Browne set off across country for Fatlipur; the first died of heat and want, but the second succeeded in joining Havelock's column, and died of cholera at Lucknow. Messrs. Murray and Crawford, with the Anderson family, at the first outbreak sought refuge with the Charkhári troops and were murdered by them. Mr. and Mrs. Bunter saved their lives by apostatizing, but were murdered a few days afterwards, and only one Christian escaped. To such a pitch did the lust of plunder proceed that three boats of sepoy who were disarmed at Agra were attacked with guns, and the sepoy plundered of all they possessed, which was distributed amongst the auxiliary chiefs. The treasure was taken off to Cawnpur to the Námí, and under his directions the Native Deputy Collector, Wahid-uz-zamán, set up the rule of the Peshwa, till the approach of our force to Fatlipur obliged him to retire. The zamíndárs of Ramari, Sarauli Buzurg, and

Khurda now took to plundering every one and committed all kinds of violence. To the Baoni Nawwáb the Parganah of Hamirpur Khas was made over in September, and owing to the influence of Mr. Carne, Deputy Collector, the Charkhári Raja was reluctantly induced to declare himself on the side of order and undertake the management of Jaitpur, Ráth, and Panwári. Mahoba had previously been seized upon by the Gársarí Chief and managed for his own benefit. In January, 1858, Charkhári was attacked and plundered by Tantia Topi's force, assisted by Despat of Jaitpur; while Maulha was held by the Nawwáb of Banda and Julápur by the Marhattas, and all joined in plundering Sumerpur. The Rán of Jaitpur succeeded for a short time in establishing herself there, but was expelled by the Charkhári troops. Mr. Carne's influence ultimately induced the Raja to become actively loyal, and towards the end he threw all his influence in favour of the British, and caused the leader of his troops at Hamirpur to be executed for permitting the murder of the Europeans. The other chiefs and petty *jéghárá*s plundered as much as they could, and joined one side or the other according as they saw that it was for their advantage. On the 10th May Hamirpur was included in the Jhansi Division, which was formed into a Commissionership, and Mr. G. H. Freeling, C S., was appointed Deputy Commissioner. He reported that in Mahoba most of the *talukahárá*s and *uharidárá*s were in open rebellion, and in Jaitpur, owing to the presence of Despat in Man Ránipur of the Jhansi District, the post was only held by an armed force, while Despat had a garrison in Kashipur. In August, Chhatr Singh from Jhansi made a descent upon the district, and plundering Ráth, put the chief civil officers (natives) to death. General Whitlock's force was at Mahoba early in September and destroyed the fort of Simagar. In the meantime the rebels plundered unchecked the central parganahs, and extended themselves along the east bank of the Dhasán, from its junction with the Betwa to about Kashipur. Captain Thompson's detachment defeated Chhatr Singh's force near Garotha in the Jhansi District and drove them back on Ráth, where Brigadier Munsey entirely dispersed them, and Chhatr Singh was obliged to go into concealment. The district then soon settled into its normal state, and the work of reorganization was effectually commenced.

For the medical history of the district the materials are most meagre. The
 Medical history. endemic diseases in 1871 were fevers, enlarged spleen, iteh, ring-worm, and *chakour* (a gangrenous sore, ascribed by the inhabitants to the use of bad water and poor food). During the year there were no epidemics or any change in the general health requiring notice. There are only two important fairs held in the district, and neither are of such a nature as to cause any fear of the breaking out of epidemics from over-crowding. For an account of the drugs indigenous to Bundelkhand see the BANDA District.

There is a principal dispensary at Hamirpur, and branch dispensaries at Mahoba and Ráth. In 1871 the deaths recorded throughout the district were given as due to the following causes:—cholera, 8 ; small-pox, 286 ; fevers, 5,804 ; bowel complaints, 3,182 ; all other causes, 1,935,—or a total of 11,215, being in the ratio of 21·52 to each one thousand inhabitants. During 1871-72 there were 10,287 vaccine operations, of which 7,690 were successful : the small-pox mortality is only ·54 per 1,000. The death from injuries were 264, or ·5 per 1,000, of which 68 are attributable to snake-bites and attacks of wild animals, 97 to accidents, 31 to wounds, and 38 to suicide. The fever death-rate is 11·14 per 1,000 inhabitants.

JALAUN DISTRICT.

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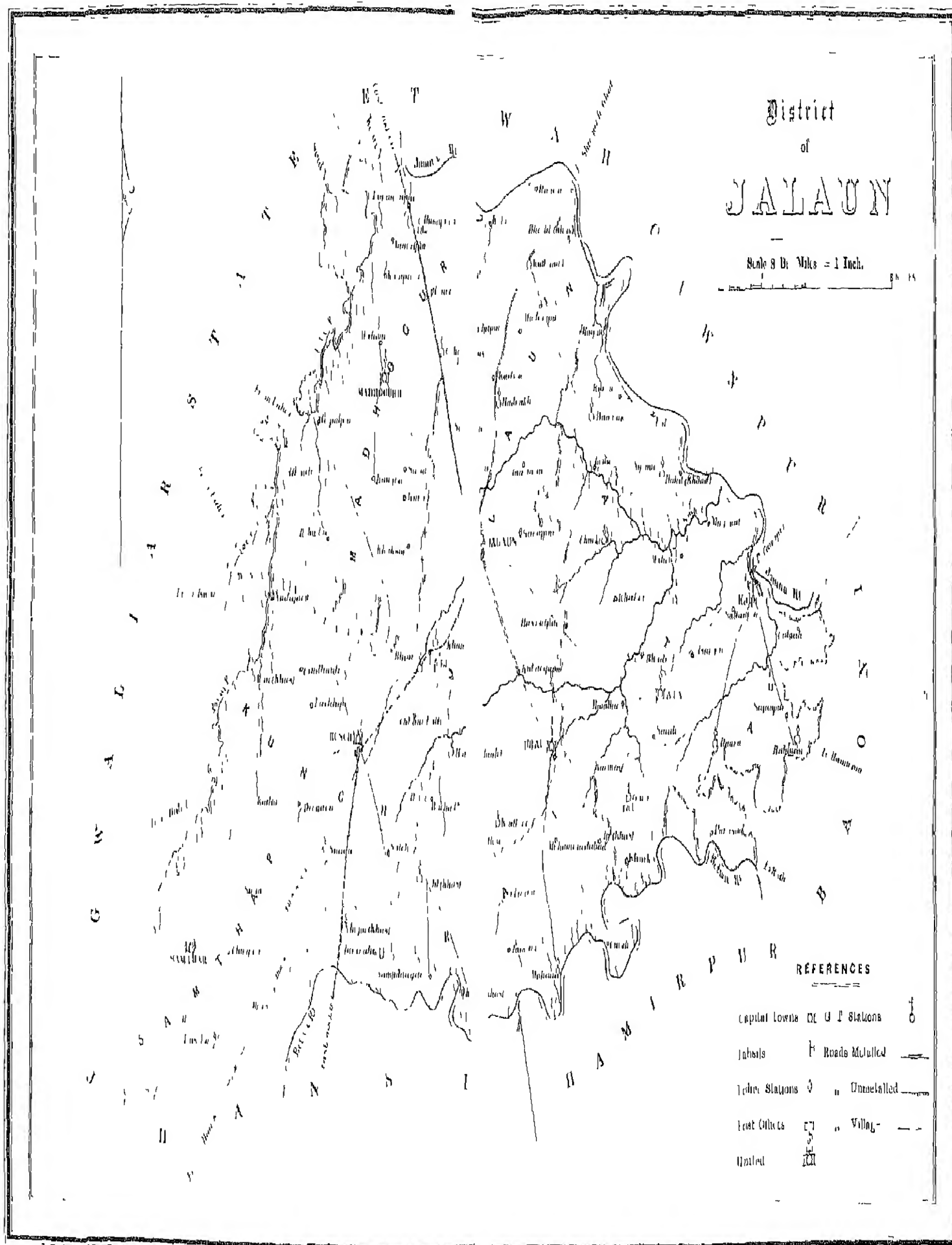
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PART I.

JALAUN,¹ a district of the Jhansi Division, is situated in the tract of country to the west of the Jamma known as Bundelkhand.

Boundaries. It is bounded on the north by the river Jamma, which separates it from Etāwah; on the east by the same river, here forming the western boundary of Cawnpur and the Baoni State, on the south by the river Betwa, which separates it from the Districts of Hamirpur and Jhansi, and on the west by the Gwalior territory. Jalaun lies between 78°-59'-30" and 79°-06' east longitude, and 25°-45'-15" and 26°-26' north latitude, with an area of 1,553 square miles, or

¹ The name of the district is taken from the town of Jalaun, the former residence of the Subahdars under the Peshwa at the Mahatma, to whom were entrusted the government of the districts of Bundelkhand to the north of the Betwa. The principal authorities for the facts mentioned in this notice are Colonel Ternan's Memoir and Report and Mr. P. J. White's Reports.



PHOTOGRAPHED BY SURVEYOR GENERAL
FROM AN ORIGINAL MAP BY L. L. ALLEN
1902 IN CHARGE OF THE H. W. P. GAZETTE

994,381 acres.¹ Of this total, 54,568 acres, or 85 square miles, belong to the petty Chiefships of Jagamanpur, Rampur, and Gopálpur. The population in 1865 was 405,604, and in 1872 was 401,381 souls, or 262 to the square mile. The district consists of an immense plain measuring fifty miles from east to west and forty-five miles from north to south, having an ascertained height at Khanuwan, near Jalauh, of 532 feet above the level of the sea. The follow-

ing table gives the administrative subdivisions past and present, their revenue and area :—

Present Tahsil.	Includes					Population in 1872.	In the police jurisdiction of station.
	Parganah.	Entered in the Ain-ul-Akbari in	Number of villages.	Land-revenue in 1872	Area in acres in 1872		
I.—Urai ...	1. Urai ..	Urai ...	110	Rs. 1,05,181	188,901	63,446	Urai, Ait, Moháná, Kalita, Haridol, Lugol
II.—Alá ..	2. Muham-madabad	Muhammadsbad	244	1,64,851	283,027	93,294	Kálpí, Ait, Churkí, Damrár, Nipann, Babina, Haurá
	3. Raipur ..	Raipur ...					
	4. Kálpí.	Kálpí.					
III.—Jalauh .	5. Kanár.	Kanár.	274	2,16,206	206,785	91,138	Jalauh, Kuttaundh, Hadrak.
	6. Bhado k	Bhadek ...					
IV.—Káuch ...	7. Kanar	Kanár.	153	2,04,617	135,126	67,041	Káuch, Mau, Kalya, Sonau, Bheer
	8. Káuch ...	Káuch ...					
	9. Lahar	Lahar ...					
V.—Madhugurh.	10. Duhob.	Duhob ...	171	1,28,072	126,978	89,165	Madhugurh, Gohau, Bangia.
	11. Indúrkí.	Kanar ...					
	12. Kachwá-hagarh.	Káuch.					
	13. Bhunder.	Bhunder ...					
		Total ...	982	8,78,957	910,813		
Jagirs. Jagamanpur ... Rampur Gopálpur.	Madhugurh.		33	1,751	22,621	Included in Parganah Madhugurh.	
			20	..	19,984		
			11	..	11,966		
		GRAND TOTAL,	1,051	8,83,711	991,381	404,384	

Parganah Urai, including Kharka, Muhammadabad, Sayyidnagar, and Kotra was ceded to Nánú Gobind Rao by treaty, dated October 23rd, 1806, in exchange for fourteen villages in Raipur Haurá and sixty-three villages in Kálpí. It lapsed in 1840 with the other parganahs of Jalauh, and has since then remained under British

¹ This is the area given by Mr. P. White at page 92 of the Settlement Report. The Board of Revenue gives the area as 1,546.43 square miles.

rule. At the revision of settlement in 1863 it contained 129 villages and in the same year Garha Kalán was received from Atá, making 130 villages, containing 140 estates.

Parganah Atá was in Gobind Rao's possession until 1840. It then contained 99 revenue-paying villages; in 1841 there were 112 villages; in 1846 there were 114 villages, and in 1851 there was a total of 124 villages. At the settlement in 1863-64 five hamlets were formed into separate villages; 87 villages were received from the old regulation parganah of Kálpí; 9 villages were received from Parganah Kanár, which was then abolished, and 19 villages were received from the old regulation tract known from its principal villages as Raipur Itaurá. The parganah now contains 244 villages and the same number of estates.

Parganah Jalauh in 1840 contained 119 villages; in 1863, four villages were transferred and eleven were received from Parganah Madhugarh, and sixteen hamlets were made separate villages, making a total of 142 villages. In the same year forty-two villages were received from the old Parganah of Kálpí, and seventy-eight villages from Parganah Kanár, while four villages were absorbed, making a total of 258 villages, divided into 274 estates.

In 1863 Parganah Kúneh contained 92 old villages, made over to the British in 1806 by Holkar, 18 villages from Duboh and 43 from Lahar,—total 153 villages. The old villages were assigned as a life grant to Bhíma Báí Sahiba, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar, and were annexed to the District of Bundelkhand, and subsequently on its formation to the District of Hamírpur; in 1853 they were transferred to Jalauh. In 1858, on the death of the Báí Sahiba, the grant lapsed, subject to a life-pension to her grandson, Gobind Rao. In 1860 the regulation villages of Kúneh and Kálpí were deregulationised by Act XXX. of 1860. By treaty with Sindhia, dated January 13th, 1844, portions of the Parganahs of Lahar, Bhandar, Garhman, Man Mahoni, Indúrki, Nodha, and Kachhwáhagarh were assigned to the British Government for the maintenance of the Gwalíar Contingent, and by treaty, dated December 12th, 1860, 221 villages of those parganahs lying west of the Pahúj river were restored. Forty-three villages belonging to Parganah Lahar were retained and included in Parganah Kúneh. By the same treaty, those portions of Parganah Duboh which had been assigned by the Jhansi State for the support of the Bundelkhand legion, and which lay to the west of the Pahúj, were also ceded in full sovereignty to Sindhia, and the remaining eighteen villages were incorporated with Parganah Kúneh.

The Madhugarh Parganah is made up of those portions of the Gwalíar Parganah of Kachhwáhagarh lying east of the Pahúj and containing 107 villages; in 1863-64, forty-four villages

were received from Kanár on its absorption and eighteen villages from Kúneh. This parganah also includes the thirty-three villages of the Jagamanpur estate, the twenty-eight villages of Rampur, and the eleven villages of Gopálpur. Kanár, as already remarked, continued a separate parganah until 1863-64, when it was absorbed and its villages transferred to Atá, Jalaun, and Madhugarh. Kálpí and Raipur Itaurá remained separate until the same year, when their villages were given over to Atá and Jalaun. In the reign of Akbar, Parganahs Urai, Muhammadabad, Raipur, Kálpí, Bhadek, and Kanár were included in Sirkár Kálpí and Subah Agra, and Parganahs Kúneh and Madhugarh in Sirkár Irichh and Subah Agra. The village that gave its name to Parganah Kanár has been entirely swept away by the Jamna. Under British rule the head-quarters were at Kutaundh. Bhadek, that gave its name to a mahal in the reign of Akbar, is situated on the Jamna in Parganah Jalaun. The administration of the entire district is what is known as non-regulation, which unites the civil, criminal, and revenue functions in the same officer. At present there are one Deputy Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners, three Extra Assistant Commissioners, and five Tahsildárs, all invested with civil and criminal powers, under Act XVIII. of 1867, differing in degree. There are no covenanted civil officers in Jalaun. There are twenty-five police stations distributed over the parganahs mentioned in the table above given, at most of which there are also post-offices. The other principal civil officers are the District Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon, and the Opium Agent. The Rajas of Rampur and Jagamanpur have certain powers as Honorary Magistrates.

Parganah Urai was formerly a barren plain, but now the culturable area is estimated at 73 per cent. of the whole, and of this all but 15 per cent. is under cultivation. The soil, except near the Betwa, is very good, being for the most part "*mdr*," which is particularly retentive of moisture, so that the periodical rains are found sufficient, except in seasons of unusual drought, for both the autumn and the spring crops. There is little irrigation and few tanks, so that only 457 acres of the total area are irrigated. The villages in the parganah number 130, and appear to be somewhat larger than those in the rest of the district. The cultivators are Brahmans, Lodhis, Káshhis, Rajpúts, Ahírs, Chamárs, and a very few Musalmáns. Urai produces excellent crops of cotton and wheat, and is in the season one continual sheet of cultivation. There are no rivers, and only a few streams, such as the Non Nadi, which forms a part of the natural drainage of the country and joins the Jamna six miles north of Kálpí. Parganah Jalaun lies to the north of Urai, with an excellent soil for red wheat (*katiya*), and in good seasons cotton. There is here also, and indeed generally throughout the district, little irrigation except from wells, the general appearance of the country being a dead level. The principal cultivating castes in this parganah are

Brahmans, Thákurs, Gujars, Kumárs, and Kayaths, who hold among them 240 out of its 258 villages.

Parganah Atú lies between Jalaun and Urai and the Cawnpur District, and is bounded by the Jamna in that direction and on the south by the Betwa. The soil is generally poor, owing to the great number of ravines that intersect it in all directions and form the lines of drainage between it and the great rivers on its border. The Non spreads out into large ravines here, and with its numerous branches occupies the greater portion of the uncultivated land in the parganah. The Jondar Nala drains into the Jamna near Kálpí. The principal cultivating communities are Brahmans, Thákurs, Kayaths, Gujars, and Lodhis, who hold among them 199 villages out of the 241 in the parganah (see KÁLPÍ Parganah.) Towards the south-western corner of the district, Parganah Kúneh lies, between two Native States. Its appearance differs little from the rest of the district, being generally level, but much cut up by ravines along the Pahúj, which forms its western boundary. It is watered by the inundation called the *pau* from the Samthar State. The principal cultivators are Kúrmis, who hold 58 villages of good *már* land; Brahmans, who hold 25; and Gujars, occupying 37. The remaining 34 villages in this parganah are held principally by Thákurs, Kayaths, and Lodhis, and only four by Musalmáns (see KÚNEN Parganah.) Parganah Madhugarh is much cut up by the ravines on the Pahúj and Jamna, but in other parts consists of a plain, with a *parú* soil and but little *már*. The principal castes are Thákurs, Brahmans, and Gujars, who hold 137 villages out of a total of 169. The soil of this parganah is well adapted for sugar-cane, and the well irrigation has more than doubled of late years.

The soils of the district are those common to the rest of Bundelkhand, and consist of *már*, *kábar*, *parú*, and *rákar*. *Már* (or black soil) is a first-class marly clay, very fruitful and retentive of moisture, and is formed of decomposed trap lying over a sub-stratum of clay often to the depth of six to ten feet. *Kábar* is a second-class *már*. *Parú* is a greyish clay mixed with a light sandy soil, very productive when irrigated. It extends from within eight miles north of Jalaun to the Jamna on the north and north-east, and to the Pahúj on the west; a variety known as white *parú* obtains in the old Kálpí Parganahs lying for some distance along the Jamna. In 1863, the area of *már* in the 677 villages assessed by Colonel Ternan was found to be 89,175 acres, and in the old villages of Kúneh and Kálpí 62,879 acres, or a total of 152,054 acres. The total *kábar* area will be 125,391 acres, *parú* 132,758 acres, and *rákar* 37,302 acres. Besides these the varieties of inundated soils known as *tari* and *kachhár* exist to the extent of 7,719 acres.

The district, as already noticed, is a level plain, much intersected by ravines on the banks of the Pahúj, Non, and Jamna. These ravines run two to five and even six miles inland, and

Pasture grounds.

are clothed with grass and *babul* jungle, which has been made over to the zamíndárs. There are three *ríkhs* or Government grass and wood preserves : Timrú, containing 958 acres ; Dháng Pathariya, containing 1,075 acres, both in the Urai Parganah, and Malikpur in the Jalaun Parganah. Timrú grows grass only, and is a level and fertile stretch of land. Pathariya is a raviny tract, and besides grass, in which it is not rich, has numerous trees of a stunted, coarse, thorny character, only adapted for fuel. These *ríkhs* bring little or nothing into the treasury. It is no doubt judicious to have such grass preserves at the command of the district officer, to serve against emergency in a district which is bare of herbage in the hot season ; but the supply is immensely beyond the demand, and annually there is a large waste of valuable grass from the Timrú *ríkhi* especially. Instead of retaining them in the hands of the Tahsildár, Mr. White recommended that these *ríkhs*—particularly Timrú, which has no wood—should be leased to farmers for two or three years at a time, under adequate conditions for meeting any sudden wants that may arise for troops passing through. The leasing value of Timrú could not be less than from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 per annum. It has also been proposed to plant them with *babul* (*Acacia arabica*) or *sissu* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) trees, to supply the district with wood for agricultural purposes and firewood, there being at present little demand for the grass and a great want of wood.¹ In accordance with Mr. White's recommendations the Timrú and Pathariya reserves have been lately (1872) assessed and made over to farmers. Abírs living on the borders of the ravines of the Pahúj and the Jamna earn a livelihood by pasturing the cattle of the zamíndárs who reside more inland.

The Pahúj river touches the district at Sajaura in Parganah Kúneh, and forms the western boundary to its junction with the
 Pahúj and Jamna. Jamna near Jagamanpur in Parganah Madhugarh. It receives on its left bank the Súr and other small streams, and on the right the ravine drainago. The bed of the stream is rocky or sandy, and in the rains is subject to sudden rushes of water, which render it for the time impassable. It is not navigable, and, owing to the steepness of the banks, is not used for irrigation. On both sides of the river the banks are to a considerable distance cut up into ravines and *nalas*. The principal ferry is at Gopálpur on the road to Gwalíar. The Jamna, which bounds the district on the north and east, is navigable for country boats during the greater part of the year. A small steamer has ascended as far as Agra, but owing to the numerous sandbanks and shallows, the Jamna can never here become an important commercial highway. The bed of the river is a very hard clay, in which good anchorage is difficult and uncertain. In May, the depth at 150 feet from the right bank was found to be 17 feet ; at 390 feet, 33 ; at 630 feet, $21\frac{1}{2}$; at 830 feet, $12\frac{1}{2}$; at 990 feet, 10 ; and at

¹ Rec., N.-W. P., IV, N. S., 49.

1,244 feet, 7 feet. This river is said to rise upwards of sixty feet during the periodical rains, and averages from 1,259 feet in width in the hot season (May) to 1,541 feet in August and September, when the rains are at their height. In March the stream is at its lowest. There are fifteen licensed ferries, for easy communication with the Duáb Districts of Etáwah and Cawnpur, situated at Narhau, Raipur, Khargohi, Jita, Parwa, Pál, Semia, Mamupur, Namái, Bhadek, Motipur, Mahtauli, Haripur, Turí, and Gálauli. There is an excellent bridge-of-boats during the cold and hot seasons at Kálpi, which yields a revenue of from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000.

The Betwa forms nearly the entire southern boundary of the district. It is a rocky stream with a rapid current that forbids navigation. In the hot season it is fordable in many places. During the rains seven ferries are established, which successfully keep up communication with Hamápur and Jhansi. It is proposed to base the canal system of this district on the water of this river, but Colonel Ternan thinks it may well be doubted whether the body of water available will ever be sufficient for both crops (see BANDA District and BETWA.) Of the lesser streams, the Non rises in the Urai Parganah, and after traversing Atá, joins the Jamna six miles north of Kálpi. The Jamna alone is used for navigation even during the rainy season. There are no lakes or *jhils* in the district of any note, and no canals of any kind. The river traffic by Kálpi has little to do with this district beyond acting as an outlet for the through traffic from the Native States to the west. There are a few families of boatmen engaged in this employment resident within the district, but no community supported solely by it. The water-power of the several streams is never used as a motive power for any purpose.

The principal road of commercial and military importance in the district is that from Kálpi to Jhansi, commenced in 1855. A commercial road partly metalled runs from Urai to Jalauh on to Shergarh, and serves as a feeder to the Phaphand Station of the East Indian Railway in the Etáwah District, which is only about sixteen miles from the Jamna, the eastern boundary of the district. The only other road of commercial importance is that from Urai to Kúndh, at present unmetalled, forming a communication with the Native States of Gwalior, Santhar, and Datiya. The district would no doubt be much benefited by railway communication with Cawnpur, but it can hardly be said that this would prove a paying speculation, or that there is such a pressing need for it as to justify the expenditure of local funds on its construction. A tramway worked by bullocks following the line of the present Kálpi road would be practicable, and would undoubtedly secure the very large through traffic passing into the Duáb by the Kálpi ghât. There is no telegraph station in the whole Division.

The climate of Jalaun is hot and dry, but not unhealthy. The mean temperature is about 81°·9, viz., January, 65°; February, 75°·5; March, 80°; April, 90°; May, 96°·5; June, 95°·2; July, 90°·2; August, 87°·2; September, 86°·2; October, 82°·5; November, 68°·2, and December, 66°. The following are the rain-fall statistics:—

Rain-gauge Stations.	Fall of rain in						Average.
	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.	1847-48.	1848-49.	1849-50.	
Kunch	26·79	80·52	8·92	26·89	10·4	36·98	24·92
Kálpí	45·22	23·36	22·75	35·66	25·08	81·54	30·69
Bhadok	35·34	38·28	28·52	24·13	25·32	28·92	30·08

The average total rain-fall for the years 1861-62 to 1870-71 is given below:—

Period.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
1st June to 30th September	32·7	34·2	34·2	18·4	21·8	28·8	40·2	11·8	25·4	38·6
1st October to 31st January	·0	1·3	0·2	0·0	0·1	·4	3·0	·0	7·4	2·7
1st February to 31st May	·6	·0	0·7	1·7	0·3	·4	·4	1·4	·0	1·4
Total	33·3	35·5	35·1	20·7	21·2	29·6	44·5	13·2	32·8	42·6

PART II.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

TIGERS are seldom met with, but wild pigs, antelope, leopards, hyenas, and the smaller mammalia are numerous. There are no breeds of cattle peculiar to the district. An attempt was made by the importation of Hissar bulls and sheep to improve the indigenous race, but this has failed. Bullocks ordinarily used in agriculture cost about Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 a pair. In 1868 a census of the agricultural stock in three-fourths of the district was taken, with the following results:—cows, 24,378; bullocks, 54,678; buffaloes, 26,702; ponies, 5,423; sheep, 22,504; goats, 19,442. During 1870-71 cattle disease broke out in the Jalaun District, and of 379 head of cattle attacked by rinderpest (*chachak*, *bhainra*) 199 died; of 858 attacked by foot-rot (*kharveta*)

161 died; and of 86 attacked by pleuro-pneumonia (*garara, ponka, gurkhai*), 30 died. Segregation of the affected cattle, and a system of quarantine between the tracts where the disease first broke out and the adjoining villages, did much to prevent the spread of the disease.

The fish caught and used for food in the district are the *rohu, naini, kantala, siland, panki, bawás sankhára, karonchi, gonch, kursá, saunr, jambach, hilsá, bholá sindhi, mungora, jhingá, chilwa, papta, sirí, bás, andwári, bachawá, sigwá, and ríkhá*. These fish spawn from June to September, and are caught by nets, some called *mahújál*, and others of a smaller description. The poorer classes living on the banks of the Pahúj, Betwa, and Jamna make fish to a great extent an article of diet, but it is little used in other portions of the district.

The principal agricultural products of the district, with the number of acres under cultivation of each kind in 1869, are as follows:—

Husbandry.				acres under cultivation of each kind in 1869, are as follows:—
Cereals—				<i>Acres.</i>
Wheat (<i>Triticum vulgare</i>)	...	...	...	97,870
Barley (<i>Hordeum hexastichon</i>)	..	...	...	9,705
Coarse rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	...	...	...	370
Bájrá (<i>Enicallaria spicata</i>)	...	...	...	62,383
Jóur (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)	...	...	...	77,372
				<hr/>
				247,700
				<hr/>
Pulses—				
Gram (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	...	...	...	133,513
Arhar (<i>Cajanus Indicus</i>)	...	...	...	300
Pens (<i>Pisum arvense</i>)	...	...	...	464
Moth (<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>)	...	...	...	156
Máng (<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>)	...	...	...	174
Kodon (<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>)	...	...	...	1,270
Sámán (<i>Oplismenus frumentaceus</i>)	...	...	...	32
				<hr/>
				135,909
				<hr/>
Oil-seeds—				
Alsi (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>)	...	...	...	2,476
Fili (<i>Sesamum Indicum</i>)	...	...	...	2,172
				<hr/>
				4,648
				<hr/>

Dyes—				Acrea.
<i>Al</i> (<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>)	...	...	...	553
Indigo (<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>)	...	...	...	544
Safflower (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>)	...	...	...	16
				<hr/> 1,113 <hr/>
Miscellaneous—				
Cotton (<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>)	...	...	...	59,281
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	2,976
Hemp (<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> , &c)	...	...	...	474
Spices of kinds, as <i>jira</i> (<i>Cuminum cuminum</i>)	...	...	...	992
Tobacco (220), Opium (174)	...	...	...	391
Vegetables and millets	...	...	...	1,707
GRAND TOTAL ...				<hr/> 455,224 <hr/>

The above list, though only containing the data collected at the settlement of three-fourths of the district, sufficiently indicates the relative importance of each kind of crop. Amongst the rain crops, *joár* and *bájrát* are the staple crops, and in the spring we find the largest area under gram and wheat. Cotton is extensively cultivated, and about five lakhs' worth is annually exported. *Masúr* (*Ervum lens*), *chaina* (*Panicum miliaceum*), and *manduwa* (*Elausine corocana*) are also produced to a small extent.

The implements and mode of husbandry do not differ from those in use in the other districts of this Division. The common plough is known as the *har* or *hal*, and the hoe or paring-plough as the *bakhar*. The latter is used for breaking up clods after the ground has been turned up by the *hal*. The *har* has a tube attached through which the seed is sown. In *parúa* soil the *har* alone is used, and a heavy beam called *mái* breaks up the clods; the seed is then sown broadcast. The *har* costs about two rupees, the *bakhar* the same, and the *mái* about one rupee eight annas. The last survey gives the following statistics:—cultivators, 45,588; *hars*, 23,946; *bakhars*, 20,284; carts, 5,600; sugar-mills, 1,351; wells, 5,636; houses, 46,641.

Már is the best soil for wheat of the red (*katiya*) kind and cotton; it also yields gram, *al* (dye), *dhaniya* (coriander), *jíra* (carraway), *ajwain* (lovage), and *alsí* (flax). Wheat and gram sown together, and known as *bhira*, is also a favourite crop. *Kábar* soil yields *katiya* wheat, wheat and gram, linseed (*alsí*), cotton, *arhar*, and *joár*; also gram, peas, wheat, and barley mixed, known as *bágra*. If the September rains are good it yields as much as *már*. *Parúa* soil is said to yield five *muns* of produce to one *mun* of seed sown; if irrigated it is highly productive, and consequently wells are dug where it predominates, as in the Madhugarh Parganah. It is good for sugar-cane, and often yields a produce valued at Rs. 40 an acre. *Pisiya* wheat, gram, and barley are also

sown in this class of soil. The *tart* and *kachhár* soils yield excellent crops of the *katiya* (or red wheat), the variety most commonly grown.

The only rotation of crops practised is that in the lighter soils only one crop a year is sown, and *kharif* (or rain) crops are succeeded by *rabi* (or cold-weather) crops alternately. *Joár* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is never sown two years consecutively in the same field, but rotates with gram and wheat. *Jira* (carraway) is sown only once in twelve years in the same soil. *Kodon* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) also is said to injure the soil very much. Cotton does not appear to have these injurious effects. The *káns* grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*) is as great an enemy to agriculture here as in the other districts of Bundelkhand (see BANDA and HAMIRPUR Districts), and owing to its presence, the lands of a village often become so deteriorated as to be practically useless. *Dabh* is also noxious.

Irrigation is only in its infancy in this district. Out of a cultivated area of 455,224 acres only 19,157 are returned as irrigated; and as 7,719 acres of this quantity are naturally watered by inundation, the actual artificial irrigation falls to 11,438 acres, being only a percentage of 2.51 on the cultivated area; of this only 289 acres are watered from tanks in the Atá Parganah, the remainder are watered from wells. Every soil has its portion of irrigation, and that wells are not more extensively used is due to the great depth at which water is to be found, and the great labour required to irrigate other than *parhá* soil. It is hoped that the Betwa irrigation scheme will meet the wants of the district in this respect. At Mr. White's examination of Colonel Ternan's settlement 19,442 acres of cultivable waste were found to be recent fallow and 64,495 acres old fallow.

Manuring land, though receiving more attention than formerly, so that now about 4.56 per cent. of the cultivated area is manured, is seldom resorted to except for sugar-cane and garden produce. The yield of wheat in *már* soil is six *muns* (or eight bushels) per acre to one *mun* seed sown. The distribution of the principal crops is as follows:—

Crop	Acreage.	Crop.	Acreage.	Crop.	Acreage.	Crop.	Acreage.	Crop.	Acreage.
Wheat,	23,827	Sugar-cane,	2,976	Cotton,	59,281	Máng...	1,074	Al	558
Barley,	2,747	Garden vegetables,	1,306	Gram...	52,514	Kodon...	1,270	Indigo	544
Coarse rice,	370	Spices ...	992	Arhar...	300	Sámán,	32	Safflower	16
Joár ...	77,372	Tobacco ...	220	Peas ...	464	Alsí ...	2,470	Hemp	474
Bájrá...	62,883	Opium ...	171	Moth ...	156	Thí ...	2,172	Mixed crops, chiefly pulses and millets.	491
Barley and Gram,	13,905	Wheat and Gram,	148,085	Spices...	819				

Cotton is extensively grown in *már* soil, which yields fifteen *muns* of raw cotton per acre to seven *seers* of seed sown. The average price of cotton may be given at Rs. 18 per *mun*, but it is much influenced by the foreign markets, and fluctuates considerably almost every season. It requires three weedings and entails much expense. Mr. Bruce in his cotton report of 1836 says :—"Cotton, it may be stated, is always sown at the beginning of rains. If the season is favourable, picking commences about the middle of September on the poorer soils, but in the *már* and *kábar* not until the end of October. There are great differences in the yield per *bígha* between the better and inferior kinds of soils, and the same soil under more or less careful culture yields a better or worse crop. Average of clean cotton, *már*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *mans* per *bígha*, or 286 pounds per acre, taking the *mun* at 80 pounds, one-third being the proportion of the clean cotton in the raw produce; *paría*, 40 *seers* per *bígha*, i. e., 191 pounds per acre, two-sevenths being the proportional part of clean or the seed cotton; *ránkar*, 30 *seers* per *bígha*, or 143 pounds per acre, one-fifth part of the produce being the weight of clean cotton. The cotton is never sown alone, so that the cost of cultivation is not capable of accurate determination. It is, however, considered that two ploughings and three weedings are necessary for cotton. The cost of this is estimated at Re. 1-4 per *bígha*. Where paid labour is necessary in picking, one-twelfth part of the produce is allowed for remuneration."

It was at Kálpi that the American planters passed their first season. They declared the cultivation of the American varieties impossible in this country; but the reason of these failures is not clear, and the question is still an open one. For further particulars regarding cotton in this district the reader is referred to the "Cotton Hand-book for Bengal," prepared by Mr. Medlicott, and published by Government in 1862. The outturn of cotton in 1862-63 was 1,763 *muns*; in 1863-64, 47,500 *muns*; 1864-65, 21,120 *muns*; 1865-66, 39,148 *muns*, 1866-67, 37,122 *muns*; 1867-68, 10,230 *muns*; and 1868-69, 4,895 *muns*. The cultivation of cotton has given way to cereals since the fall in prices.

The produce in grain of the district is calculated at 2,987,292 *muns*, to feed a population of 405,604, which at $1\frac{1}{4}$ pound per head would require 2,313,210 *muns*, leaving 674,081 *muns* for export, valued at Rs. 13,48,162. The surplus produce is exported to Gwalior, Cawnpur, or the surrounding Native States.

The cultivation of the *al* plant (*Morinda citrifolia*) obtains a prominent place in the district, and the dyeing of cloths therewith is the staple industry of the towns of Kunch, Kálpi, Sayyidnagar, and Kotra. *Al* grows best in *már*, *kábar*, or *paría* soils, renting the first Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 an acre; the second twelve annas to one rupee per acre; and the third eight annas per acre. The seed of the *al* is sown

in July. The land is first ploughed, then raked by the native harrow called *bakkhar*; the seed is then sown broadcast: to one *biḡha* of land one *mun* of seed is given. The plant begins to show in one month, and is weeded in September. In the following July the soil round the young plants is turned up, to allow them to grow and receive the rains. The second year it flowers in August and September, and gives a white and sweet-smelling flower. The yield per *biḡha* of seed is in the first year about twenty *ser*s, and the two following years only ten *ser*s. The third year the plant is dug up, in December, January, and February, as may be required; the roots go down about three feet, and the yield per *biḡha* is five *muns* (408 lbs.). The other parts of the plant are not used. The roots are divided into three distinct sorts:—First, the best or thinnest, called *bhard*, found at the greatest depth; the yield is about one *mun* per *biḡha*, valued at Rs. 8 per *mun* in the market; formerly it fetched Rs. 20 per *mun*. The second in size is called *jharan*; the yield is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ *muns* per *biḡha*, valued at Rs. 4 per *mun*; it formerly fetched Rs. 10. The third sort is the thickest, and is called *ghatiya*; the yield per *biḡha* is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ *muns*, valued at eight annas per *mun*, and formerly fetching Rs. 9.

The three sorts are mixed in the following proportions:—first sort one and a quarter *ser*s; second sort two *ser*s, and the third sort three *ser*s, then chopped up fine, ground in a hand-mill, and for each *ser* of root two ounces of alum are added; all are put into a vat holding two and a half *muns* (or 28 gallons) of water. The cloth to be dyed is first washed; and for each *than* of cloth a quarter of a *ser* of castor oil and a quarter *ser* of Fuller's earth (*saji*) are used with four *ser*s of water, in which the cloth is well steeped and beaten by the *dhobi* (or washerman). The cost of this process by the *dhobi* is three pie per *than* of eight yards. In the root mixture above mentioned five *thans* of white country-made cloth called *patal*, or five *thans* of *mirkhani*, a better sort of cloth, is placed and allowed to remain for eight days; the cloth is moved up and down to make the dye equal throughout. After this the cloth is taken out, washed and dried in the sun and pressed. The present market price of *patal* is Re. 1-8 per *than* of 87 yards; *mirkhani* is Rs. 2 per *than*. A profit of two annas per *than* is generally made in the markets of Mitrás, Pilibhit, and Lucknow. These cloths are used by women as head-coverings and as lining for *razais* or winter coverings. In Sayyidnagar the colour called *zanúrdi* is given to cloths from the *noti*, found in the jungles of Chhatarpur. A brilliant red dye is also obtained from the *dauri*, found in the same locality, and a yellow dye from the *kara* (*Terminalia bellarica*).

The average rain-fall in Jalaun is about 25 inches, and the mean temperature 81°. The prosperity of the district entirely depends upon the yearly rain-fall. The years of drought best remembered by the people are 1783 A.D., when wheat sold at six *ser*s for

Droughts, &c

the *Bālasāhi* rupee ; 1833, when wheat sold at nine or ten *sers* ; and 1837, when the selling price was five *sers* ; 1848-49 was a season of great scarcity from the same cause, and many remissions of the land-revenue had to be made, particularly in the southern part of the district.

The year 1868-69 is the last of the years of scarcity causing other than a merely temporary disturbance of prices in the district. There was drought all over Jalaun from the 9th August to the middle of September, 1868, when rain fell abundantly. One-third of the autumn crops escaped destruction : and the *rabi* of 1869 was estimated at one-half the average or a little more. The result of this serious failure of two harvests was not to produce absolute famine, but scarcity and distress prevailed until the summer of 1869, especially in the Parganahs of Jalaun and Urai. In both these parganahs it was necessary to authorize suspension of a large portion of the revenue. The balances of the district at the close of the year 1868-69 were Rs. 2,57,256, or 28 per cent. of the demand, but almost the whole sum, though returned as "doubtful," has since been recovered. There was, however, no extensive emigration and no danger of failing stocks.

The surplus stores of the Duāb poured through Kālpī into Jhansi and the Native States of Bundelkhand ; 400,000 *muns* are estimated as having been imported from June, 1868, to July, 1869, from Cawnpur, Urai, and Etawah, and the great bulk was destined for Jhansi, Datīya, and Gwalīar. No regular system of poor-houses was established, but at Urai uncooked rations of half a *ser* per adult and a quarter of a *ser* per each child were distributed under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner. The number thus relieved was 130 daily for 150 days, at an expenditure of Rs. 1,115. Private charity at Kālpī also supported monthly, from February to May, 1869, 48,600 people, or in the gross 192,000, of whom 64,000 were men and 128,000 women and children. This was not, however, purely gratuitous relief, for the poor were employed in the construction of a new market-place, in cleaning cotton, and other miscellaneous work. At Kūnch alms were given in the shape of rations for two months, at a cost of Rs. 300. In Parganah Kūnch alone do any relief works of importance appear to have been undertaken : they were a road from Kotra to Jalaun, excavation of a tank at Jalaun, and a road from Jalaun to Shergarh, employing on an average 1,606 persons daily for some months, at a cost of Rs. 13,700. In Parganah Urai 1,773 persons were employed during September and October, 1869, on town drainage. In Parganah Atā there were two works : deepening a tank near the imperial road and improving a district road ; here 35,369 persons were employed from February to the end of October, 1869, or an average of 129 for 273 days, at a cost of Rs. 2,464 ; and in Kūnch itself the poor were given work on a tank, at a cost of Rs. 1,220. The total cost of relief operations in Jalaun was, therefore, Rs. 18,648, and for this sum a daily average of about 1,800

people were employed for periods varying between one and a half to six months of the most critical time of the year 1869, and a daily average of 130 were relieved gratuitously for five months. Thus, in the most favoured district of the Jhansi Division the year 1869 left its mark of distress, and it was not until the plentiful rains of 1869 had ensured an abundant harvest that apprehensions of a wide-spread calamity passed away. The agricultural population must have endured great hardships. In cattle alone they are calculated to have lost one-third by starvation. In many villages plough-bullocks were not procurable, and the soil was turned up by the hoe.¹

The following table gives the prices of the principal grains during the season of scarcity in Jalaun:—

				WHEAT.	BARLEY	BAJRA.	JOAR.	RICE.	GRAM.
				Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.
1st week in February, 1869	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	15 8
2nd " " "	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	...	14 0
3rd " " "	...	...	...	12 8	16 4	13 0	13 8	9 0	14 0
4th " " "	...	...	...	12 8	16 8	13 0	14 0	9 0	16 8
1st " March	...	...	...	12 8	15 0	13 8	11 0	9 0	16 0
2nd " " "	...	...	...	12 4	16 0	12 12	16 4	9 4	16 0
3rd " " "	...	...	...	12 4	15 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	16 0
4th " " "	...	...	...	13 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	9 0	18 0
Week ending April 3	...	...	...	13 0	18 0	13 4	14 0	8 8	16 0
" " 10	...	...	...	13 4	16 0	12 8	11 0	9 0	16 4
" " 17	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	16 0
" " 24	...	...	...	13 4	14 12	13 8	14 0	9 0	16 8
" May 1	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	13 0	11 0	9 0	14 12
" " 8	...	...	...	12 12	14 12	13 8	14 0	9 0	14 8
" " 15	...	...	...	12 12	16 0	...	...	9 0	14 4
" " 22	...	...	...	12 8	16 0	...	...	9 8	13 6
" " 29	...	...	...	12 4	11 8	...	...	9 12	13 12
" June 5	...	...	...	11 12	14 0	...	...	9 8	12 12
" " 12	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	11 0	12 8	9 0	12 8
" " 19	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
" " 26	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	12 4	12 0	8 4	12 1
" July 3	...	...	...	10 12	11 8	11 0	11 8	8 4	12 4
" " 10	...	...	...	10 4	12 0	11 8	11 8	8 8	11 9
" " 17	...	...	...	10 4	11 4	2 0	12 0	8 0	11 4
" " 24	...	...	...	9 11	10 11	10 6	10 12	8 11	10 11
" " 31	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 4
" Aug. 7	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	8 0	10 0	8 4	10 8
" " 14	...	...	...	8 2	9 12	8 12	9 11	...	...
" " 21	...	...	...	9 4	10 8	8 8	9 8	8 0	10 0
" " 28	...	...	...	9 0	10 8	8 8	9 0	7 4	10 0
" Sept. 4	...	...	...	9 12	11 0	8 8	9 0	7 4	10 12
" " 11	...	...	...	9 14	11 12	8 8	9 0	7 0	11 4
" " 18	...	...	...	9 10	13 0	8 8	9 0	7 0	10 16
" " 25	...	...	...	9 4	12 0	9 2	10 0	8 0	10 8
" Oct. 2	...	...	...	9 2	12 0	10 8	10 12	8 2	10 8
" " 9	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	9 9	10 2	8 0	10 3
" " 16	...	...	...	7 11	10 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	9 8
" " 23	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	...	10 0	7 0	10 0
" " 30	...	...	...	8 4	11 0	16 0	...	7 0	10 4
" Nov. 6	...	...	...	8 10	11 6	21 6	10 2	8 9	11 6
" " 13	...	...	...	8 8	11 0	22 0	26 0	8 0	10 0
" " 20	...	...	...	8 12	11 0	22 4	26 0	8 0	10 0

¹ Henvey's droughts and famines.

				WHEAT.	BARLEY.	BAJRA.	JOAR.	RICE.	GRAM.
				Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.
Week ending	Nov. 27, 1869	...	...	9 0	12 0	21 0	33 0	12 0	10 0
"	Dec. 4	"	...	9 0	14 0	21 0	33 0	12 0	10 0
"	" 11	"	...	9 0	12 0	23 0	32 0	17 0	10 0
"	" 18	"	...	8 8	10 0	21 0	24 0	13 8	10 0
"	" 25	"	...	8 8	10 0	21 0	24 0	12 0	10 0
"	Jan. 1, 1870	...	...	8 8	10 0	21 0	24 0	12 0	10 0
"	" 8	"	...	9 8	10 0	22 0	25 0	11 8	11 0
"	" 15	"	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	12 0	11 0
"	" 22	"	...	9 8	10 0	24 0	26 0	11 0	11 0
"	" 29	"	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	12 0	11 0
"	Feb. 5	"	...	10 0	9 8	25 0	26 0	11 0	11 0
"	" 12	"	...	9 0	0 0	25 0	26 0	11 0	11 8
"	" 19	"	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	12 0	12 0
"	" 26	"	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	11 0	12 0
"	March 5	"	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	11 0	12 0
"	" 12	"	...	11 8	10 0	27 0	27 0	12 0	12 0
"	" 19	"	...	11 8	10 0	27 0	27 0	11 0	22 0
"	" 26	"	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	11 0	22 0
General average				10 11	12 3	16 3	15 0	9 8	12 8

Stone for masonry is only found on the Betwa and at Kálpí on the Jamma.

Building materials, &c. Common bricks, $12'' \times 6'' \times 3''$, are worth about Rs. 7 a thousand, and table-moulded bricks, $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$, cost Rs. 14 a thousand. *Sál* wood for building purposes comes from Cawnpur and costs Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 a cubic foot. *Kunkur* lime of good quality burned with cow-dung and refuse costs Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 per 100 cubic feet, and if burned with wood, Rs. 20. *Kunkur* is usually gathered from the ravines for road-making, and costs in this district about Rs. 5 per 100 cubic feet, stacked on the roadside. The cost of metalling a road twelve feet wide and six inches deep is from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 a mile. The district has no mineral wealth or forest tracts. Forests that formerly existed on the banks of the rivers have been entirely cleared, with the exception of the preserves of the Rajas of Rampur and Gopalpur. The want of fuel is sadly felt, and some day Government may see fit to reserve the waste tracts now held by the farmers and turn them into fuel reserves. There is, however, room for numerous groves in the district: in 627 villages, having an area of 709,282 acres, the grove land existing in 1868 amounted to 10,323 acres, of which 2,426 acres were cultivated with fruit and other trees. Half of this area belongs to Parganahs Jalauh and Madhugarh, where the present tendency is to turn the groves into plough land.

PART III.

INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT.

PREVIOUS to 1865 the enumerations of the population in this district were made on no regular organized plan, and are so imperfect on that account,

as well as from changes in area, as to be useless for the purpose of comparison.

The general census of 1865 gives the area of Jalaun at 989,713 acres, or 1,546.43 square miles, of which 601,659 acres were cultivated, 96,681 were culturable, 49,269 were revenue-free, and 242,104 were barren. There were 960 villages, of which 839 were inhabited; of these 381 had a population under 200; 369 between 200 and 1,000; 70 between 1,000 and 2,000; 15 between 2,000 and 5,000; and 4 above 5,000, *viz.*, Jalaun, Kunch, Kalpi, and Urai. The total population was 405,604 souls, or an average of 262 to the square mile. There were 90,666 houses, giving an average of 4.47 persons to each house. The parganah statistics were as follows:—

Parganahs.	HINDUS.				MUHAMMADANS				AGRICULTURAL.		NON-AGRICULTURAL.		Total.
	Males		Females.		Males.		Females.		Hindus.	Muslimans.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	
	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.					
Jalaun ...	16,992	30,030	7,084	28,253	4,028	5,018	3,010	3,004	53,258	7,798	28,730	8,182	97,908
Ata ...	16,036	31,057	13,300	29,281	1,472	3,814	1,175	2,733	40,281	1,459	43,071	7,785	90,410
Urai ...	10,753	20,418	6,687	10,387	802	1,434	555	1,533	25,710	721	31,535	3,000	61,800
Kunch ...	11,005	20,401	7,990	19,047	760	1,810	517	1,323	30,050	831	28,309	3,609	62,768
Madhugarh ..	15,025	28,105	10,210	23,778	1,311	1,503	900	2,011	50,844	954	27,174	4,801	83,633
Total ..	69,810	130,910	40,310	110,750	8,903	13,088	6,877	11,101	206,110	11,760	159,803	27,886	405,604

It will be seen that the Hindú population numbered 206,149 agriculturists and 159,803 non-agriculturists, or a total of 365,952, of whom 166,002 were females. The Musalmán population numbered 39,452, of whom 18,071 were females. The non-agricultural Musalmán population amounted to 27,886 souls. There were 20 European and 40 Eurasian inhabitants in 1865.

The statements below give the statistics of the census of 1872 as far as they can be ascertained, owing to the Census Report not having been completed up to the present time. There are 65,404 enclosures in the district, of which 4,319 belong to Muhammadans; over 30,000 enclosures, or about one-half, are to be found in Parganahs Jalaun and Ata. The houses number 88,977, of which 10,966 are built with skilled labour, and these are nearly all to be found in Ata, Kunch, and Urai. The follow-

ing table gives the sex, age, religion and occupation of the inhabitants of each fiscal subdivision :—

Pargannas.	HINDUS.				MUHAMMADANS.				Total males.	Total females.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.						
	Under 15 years.	Adults.	Under 15 years.	Adults.	Under 15 years.	Adults.	Under 15 years.	Adults.					
Atā ..	15,932	20,311	13,871	20,101	1,189	2,690	1,310	2,050	10,418	43,916	7,830	30,770	54,688
Kānch ...	11,799	20,703	10,243	19,937	878	1,930	796	2,033	31,773	32,208	3,862	21,805	39,374
Madhugarh,	17,719	20,052	13,470	25,340	601	900	431	702	49,132	40,933	0,657	41,088	37,022
Ural ..	10,581	20,478	8,728	18,557	964	1,725	789	1,021	33,751	20,695	4,731	14,729	10,005
Jalaun ..	10,700	29,950	12,097	20,470	1,045	1,781	839	1,629	49,503	41,035	0,572	30,692	48,174
Total ...	72,725	130,520	59,112	116,408	4,607	8,201	4,174	5,789	216,007	187,777	29,519	155,873	218,163

The total number of inhabitants is 404,384, or 262·07 to the square mile, of whom about 88 per cent. belong to the rural and 12 per cent. to the urban population. The following table gives the house and enclosure statistics in 1872 :—

Parganahs.	Houses built by			Enclosures occupied by		
	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Total	Hindūs.	Musalman.	Total.
Atā	4,358	15,240	19,598	13,673	1,851	15,527
Kānch	2,312	12,022	14,334	9,051	769	10,714
Madhugarh	815	18,106	18,921	13,343	415	13,758
Ural	2,552	12,042	14,594	9,617	840	10,457
Jalaun	1,429	19,631	21,060	14,511	931	15,442
District Total ...	10,966	77,741	88,707	61,096	4,906	65,902

Of the 971 villages in existence in 1872, 144 are uninhabited. In 1868-69 an estimate was made by Colonel Torman, which shows that during that year there were 1,032 marriages, 6,758 births, and 3,332 deaths among a population taken to have been 405,272; if this be correct the population should double in two years, while the recent census (1872) shows a smaller total population than that recorded in 1865.

The principal landowning tribes with the number of villages they hold are as follows :—

	Kachhwáhas, 84; Brahmans, 198; Ahírs, 34; Gújars, 105; Sengars, 62;
	Musalmáns, 34; Kayaths, 50; Fakírs, 4; Dangas, 1;
Castes	Chauháns, 8; Kúrmis, 107; Panwárs, 4; Dhandharas,
	7; Lodhís, 38; Bháts, 1; Marhattas, 6; Khángars, 1; Jaiwárs, 2; Chandels, 2;
	Kuárs, 3; Parihárs, 5; Kagars, 7; Khángars, 1; Marwari, 11; Baniyas,
	10; Meos, 26; other Rajpúts not mentioned here, 117, and other clans, 16. The
	prevailing castes are Kachhwáha Rajpúts, to be found mostly in the Madhugarh
	Parganah, formerly known as Kachhwáhagarh, and also in the villages west
	of Jalaun, the Sengars holding the villages to the east. Meo Rajpúts of the
	inferior Banáphar clan occupy many villages on the banks of the Jamna, and
	are said to have held nearly the whole district before the irruptions of the
	Bundelas.

Ahírs and Gújars hold villages in the ravines of the Pahúj, where they make a fair livelihood by the sale of cattle and *ghí*. Kúrmis and Brahmans are found throughout the district, and Lodhís principally in Parganah Urai. The Kúrmis hold the best land and pay the largest revenue for their villages (Rs. 2,01,813); next to them come the Brahmans, who pay for their 168 villages Rs. 1,61,327 as land-revenue; then the Gújars, who pay Rs. 95,851; then the Kachhwáhas, who pay Rs. 67,944; and the Sengars, who pay Rs. 54,793. The Bundelas hold only three villages at a revenue of Rs. 3,015.

Raja Man Singh of Rampur is the head of the Kachhwáhas in this district, and has a kind of independent power in his estate, which consists of forty villages, having a rental of Rs. 30,000 a year, and pays no revenue to Government. More than nine centuries ago an ancestor of the present Raja is said to have held this part of the country, then known as Kachhwáhagarh, or the country (fort) of the Kachhwáhas, under which name it is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*. In 1619 A.D. Raja Jaswant Singh obtained a *jágr* of two lakhs of rupees per annum from the Dehli court, which was subsequently resumed by Sindhia, and there are now only twenty-eight villages remaining from the original *jágr*. The tenure of these villages was confirmed by the British on receiving the parganah from Sindhia in 1844 A.D. Rao Lachhman Singh, Ráís of Gopalpur, is also a Kachhwáha, and holds an estate of eleven villages, valued at Rs. 12,634 per annum, revenue-free. He belongs to the Lahar branch, west of the Pahúj river, under whom it is said that this branch of the family held estates valued at one lakh of rupees per annum, many of which were resumed by Sindhia. The revenue-free tenure of the villages in the possession of the family at the cession of the parganah was confirmed by the British in 1844 A.D. The Raja of Síkri is also of the same clan, but he is now so impoverished as to have sunk to the

position of a village *lambardár*. This clan supplied some of the finest soldiers to the old Bengal Native Infantry. It claims connection with the Rajas of Jaipur, and is recognized as being of Surajbansi origin.

The Sengars hold many villages along the Jamna in the north-eastern part of the district. The present representative of the clan is the Raja of Jagamanpur, a minor, who is being educated in the Wards' Institution at Benares. The members of this clan ascribe their origin to Lanka or Ceylon, and got their name from one Singhi, a celebrated holy man. They appear to have originally been Brahmans, and after intermarrying for centuries with Rajpút families are now known as Sengar Thákurs, and call themselves Rajpúts. Tod acknowledges them as belonging to the thirty-six royal clans. The Jagamanpur estate is held at a quit-rent of Rs. 4,764 per annum with cesses. This tenure was confirmed by the British Government at the cession of the parganah in 1844 A.D. The Sengars are a warlike and turbulent race, and took advantage of the absence of restraint during the mutinies to plunder Jalaun and the adjoining districts. In this they were emulated by the Gújars of Dhantauli, Haudoi, and Babai, who were distinguished for their bad conduct and disaffection. The Gújars ascribe their origin to a party of emigrants from the west of India. They are not thought much of, and rank with Ahírs, Kúrmis, and such like in this district.

The Marhatta Pandits claim a passing notice. They entered the district with the Peshwa's troops about the middle of the last century, and from forming a part of the governing body up to the time of the lapse of the Jalaun State in 1840 had many opportunities of acquiring wealth. As a body they were strongly opposed to our rule, and in 1857 sided with the rebel Náná of Bithúr; since then very many have emigrated to the Marhatta country, while others have sought employment under the Gwalior Darbár. They now hold only six villages, at a revenue of Rs. 3,190. The Musalmáns hold only thirty-four villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 15,959, and have no political or social influence. The Thákur clans of this district have had a bad name for turbulence for very many years. In the early days of British rule they were known as *garhibands*, from living in small castellated mud forts, and though many were then demolished, and after the mutiny very many more, there are still far too many in existence.

The Hindús are divided for the most part into the two great sects of Váishnavas and Saivas. To the former belong the Kachh-wáha Rajpúts and several other tribes. There are no Christian settlements in the district, and but 26,124 Musalmán inhabitants. Neither the Brahmo-Samaj nor Christianity have made any progress among the people, nor have the Musalmáns increased in numbers or in influence in the last twenty years. There are 954 villages, with an average area of 1,050 acres. In general they have a neat and comfortable appearance. The houses of the better

There are sixteen district post-offices and five imperial post-offices in Jalaun.

Post-office. The expenditure is defrayed from the one per cent. postal cess. The post-offices are situated at the principal police stations in the district, and are superintended by a native clerk, who receives and distributes all official and private correspondence. The district post-offices are located at Ait, Atá, Babina, Bangra, Churki, Damrá, Itaura, Gohán, Hadrak, Kaliya, Jagamanpur, Kanar-Kutaundh, Mahona, Nipaniya, Sanáliya, and Sayyidnagar. The imperial post-offices are at Urai, Kálpi, Jalaun, Kúneh, and Madhugarh.

The village police were fixed by settlement in 1861-62 at 826 watchmen.

Police. These have lately been re-organised under Act II. of 1865, and now number 1,180, or one to every 288 inhabitants. They are paid from local sources Rs. 3 a month. The regular police enrolled under Act V. of 1861 in the district in 1871 numbered 618 of all grades, at a cost of Rs. 81,841, of which Rs. 73,957 was paid from imperial revenues and the remainder from other sources. During 1871 there were four cases of murder, one of robbery, 459 of lurking house-trespass and house-trespass, and 490 cases of theft, for which 699 persons were tried, and of these 448 were convicted. The Commissioner of the Division gives a very unfavourable account of the village watchmen. He writes that he has but little doubt that the great majority of the heavy thefts and burglaries are either committed or planned by these men, or in any case carried out with their connivance and aid. Most of them belong to the Khangar caste, which are noted for their thieving propensities. In 1871, 29 of these men were dismissed and 21 punished for criminal offences. The difficulty still remains, as men of other castes will not take the office of watchman. There are first-class police-stations at Atá, Bangra, Kálpi, Jalaun, Kúneh, Kutaundh, Urai, Ait, Gohán, and Churki; second-class stations at Kaliya, Madhugarh, Bohana, Damrá, Itaura, Hadrak, Mahona, Nipaniya, Sanau, and Sayyidnagar; and third-class stations at Jagamanpur, Atauriya, Banda, Hardoi, Ingoi, and Mau Mahona or Mau Mohan as it is commonly called.

There is but one jail in the district, the statistics of which are as follows :—

Jails. The average number of prisoners in jail in 1860 was 104; in 1870, 122. The ratio per cent. of this average number to the population, as shown in the census of 1865 (405,604), was in 1860, '025; in 1870, '030. The number of prisoners admitted in 1860 was 642, and in 1870 was 569, of whom 37 were females. The number of persons discharged in 1870 was 411. In 1870 there were 241 admissions into hospital, giving a ratio of admissions to average strength of 197·54; of these 9 died, or 7·37 of the total strength. The cost per prisoner per annum in 1870 was for rations, Rs. 15-14-2; clothing, Rs. 2-3-5; fixed establishment, Rs. 15-6-11;

contingent guards, Rs. 7-9-2 ; police guards, Rs. 4-12-4 ; and additions and repairs, Rs. 12-7-1,—or a total of Rs. 53-8-9. The total manufactures during the same year amounted to Rs. 428-3-0, and the average earning of each prisoner to Rs. 20-8-1. In 1870 the Muhammadan prisoners numbered 40, and the Hindu 527. There were 7 prisoners under 15 years of age ; 290 between 16 and 40 ; 221 between 40 and 60 ; and 48 above 60. The occupations of the majority of the male prisoners were—agriculturists, 166 ; labourers, 175 , and domestic servants, 55.

In this district there are three separate settlements,—*first*, that known as the Jalaun settlement of 1863-64, affecting 675 villages, containing 705 estates, and having an area of 709,282 acres; *second*, the Kānch and Kālpī settlements made in 1873, comprising 203 villages, containing 259 estates, and having an area of 214,044 acres; and *third*, the Duboh settlement, which expires in 1876-77, and extends to 18 villages, having an area of 16,487 acres. These figures exclude the villages of the *jāgirdārs* of Jagumanpur, Rampur, and Gopālpur, which have never come under any actual settlement. It is not an easy task to give the fiscal history of this district as it stands at present ; the parganahs have been changed so often, and the villages transferred and re-taken from Native States, and subsequently re-distributed to such a degree among the existing parganahs, that more than a mere general sketch cannot be attempted here.¹ It is, however, necessary to give some further account of these changes than that which has already been recorded.

In 1838 the parganahs comprising the Jalaun State were placed under the charge of Lieutenant Doonan ; they comprised Jalaun, Kanūr, Muhammadabad, Itaura Raipur, and Mahoba, and to these were added Moth, of which the farm to the Jhansi State had lapsed. A summary settlement for six months was made in 1839. In 1840 a second settlement was made for one year, which, assuming for Madhugarh and the villages of Indurki (39) and Duboh (4) the same revenues which they paid when made over in 1844, amounted to Rs. 5,05,597. A third settlement was made for five years, or 1841 to 1845, at Rs. 5,77,176, falling at Rs. 1-14-9 on the cultivated area. These payments were made in the native silver coinage. In 1841 Chirgaon was annexed in consequence of the rebellion of its chief, and in 1843 Garotha and Duboh were ceded by Jhansi for the payment of half the expense of the Bundelkhand legion. In the latter year Captain Ross became Superintendent and received charge of Parganahs Kachhwāgharh and Bhandar, assigned by the Gwalior State by

¹ The reader is referred to Colonel Ternan's Settlement Report, 1869 ; Colonel Ternan's Statistical Memoir, 1870 ; and to Mr. (now Sir W.) Muir's Kānch and Kālpī Reports; Set Rep., II, 817, for more detailed information on this puzzling subject. See also articles Kuxen and KALPĪ Parganahs

treaty (dated 13th January, 1844,) for the support of the Gwalior contingent. His assessment of the Jalaun District from 1845 to 1850, excluding the newly-ceded parganahs, amounted to Rs. 4,95,739, giving a rate of Rs. 2-0-5 per cultivated acre. The settlement of the whole of the parganahs under his charge, omitting those recently received from Gwalior, as compared with the succeeding assessment, was as follows :—

						Captain Ross	Captain Erskine.
						Rs.	Rs.
Jalaun	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,617	1,61,268
Kanár	...	...	...	...	...	86,137	82,252
Muhammábad	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,122	1,58,163
Itaura Kápur	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,253	1,00,047
Moth	...	...	...	...	...	88,979	88,051
Mahoba	...	...	...	...	...	99,341	99,743
Garotha	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,176	1,24,781
Chirgaon	...	...	...	...	...	40,870	1,28,151
Duboh	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,673	37,039
Total						9,63,968	9,72,191

The Kachhwágharh Parganahs, valued by the Darbár at Rs. 5,04,806, were also settled by this officer. This settlement was found too high in the state of the district at that time, and remissions soon became necessary, particularly in 1848-49, when the district suffered severely from drought. In April, 1849, Captain Erskine (the late Earl of Kellie) succeeded Captain Ross, and in the same year Jaitpur was added to his charge. In 1850-51 the assessment amounted to Rs. 9,72,191 for 1850 to 1855, or an increase of Rs. 8,223 on Captain Ross' assessment on the nine parganahs above named, and amounting to Rs. 6,56,532 on the 627 villages still remaining in the Jalaun District. The increase chiefly arose in the assessment of the Madhugarh Parganah, and the general result was a rate on cultivation of Rs. 2-7-0 per acre. A remission was again found necessary, and the assessment on the Jalaun villages was reduced from Rs. 6,56,352 to Rs. 6,14,516, at which sum it stood in June, 1861, increased at the time the regular settlement in 1863 came into force to Rs. 6,18,870.

In March, 1853, Parganahs Mahoba and Jaitpur were transferred to the Hamirpur District in exchange for the old regulation tracts of Kálpí and Kúneh. These two parganahs had been settled by Mr. (now Sir William) Muir for 1840-41 to 1870-71 : Kálpí for Rs. 77,832, with a rate on the cultivated area of Re. 1-1-7, and Kúneh for Rs. 2,11,391, with a revenue rate of Rs. 2-0-7. In 1860-61 the revenue of Kúneh was revised, and remissions to the extent of Rs. 30,000 granted. In 1854, Parganahs Moth, Chirgaon, and Garotha, and in 1856 Bhánder, were given back to the Jhansi State. In 1850 several changes of a salutary nature were effected by Captain Erskine. All

payments were henceforth made in Company's rupees instead of the *Bálásáhl*, *Nándásáhl*, and *Srínagari* rupees formerly current. Village watchmen and accountants were paid in money and formally enrolled; road-making was commenced; the district post-office system was established; a re-arrangement of parganah boundaries took place; schools and dispensaries were opened, and in general a marked improvement in every branch of the public service was effected, the influence of which remains to the present day.

Captain Erskine's settlement of the Jalauh District, owing to the disturbances of 1857, lasted till 1863. In 1858 the land-revenue from Jalauh, Urai, Kanár, Atá, Kúneh, Madhugarh, Indurki, and Duboh amounted to Rs. 11,43,205, which was reduced in 1860 by Rs. 69,223. In 1860, 255 villages west of the Paháj, yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,77,309, were transferred to Gwalior. The settlement of 676 villages, comprising the entire district, except the old villages of Kálpí and Kúneh, was made for twenty years (1863-82) by Major (now Colonel) Ternan, and that of Kálpí and Kúneh by Mr. P. White for thirty years (1873-1903) in 1872 (see KÁLPÍ and KÚNEH Parganahs.)

The general results of Major Ternan's settlement gave a decrease of about Rs. 83,373 on the land-revenue of five parganahs and 43 villages, or Rs. 5,91,663, to which should be added one per cent. for Road Fund, one per cent. School Fund, one-quarter per cent. district post-office, and allowances to village watchmen, amounting in all to Rs. 40,829. There were also Rs. 16,502 of land-revenue assigned away by Government in life *muáfi* and *ubari* tenures, so that the aggregate demand was Rs. 6,53,856, which would show rental assets of Rs. 12,16,416. The revenue rates vary according to the class of soil from Re. 1-12-2 in first-class *már* to ten annas in second-class *rákar*, giving an average for the whole district of Re. 1-4-9,—a result considerably lower than any of the preceding assessments. This assessment was to have been revised by Mr. P. White in 1869, more especially with a view to determining whether under the orders of 1864 the district was fit for a permanent settlement, but at length a partial revision of assessment was only undertaken. This resulted in an apparent gross increase of Rs. 24,356, leaving the assessed land-revenue at Rs. 6,16,847, and the road and other cesses at Rs. 61,465, or a consolidated demand of Rs. 6,78,212. As finally revised by the Commissioner, the account gives a land-revenue of Rs. 6,18,114, of which Rs. 14,606 are remitted to persons who enjoy either for life or in perpetuity the Government rights in the land as *ubari*dárs or *muáfi*dárs, and Rs. 4,754 is a quit-rent paid by the Jagamanpur *jágír*, which has not been assessed or its area measured or included in the cultivated area of the district. The remaining Rs. 61,492 are cesses for roads, &c., the incidence of the land-revenue being Re. 1-5-10 per cultivated acre—a little higher than Jhansi (Re. 1-4-11) and lower than Hamírpur (Re. 1-6-6).

Up to the mutiny in 1857 there were many thousand revenue-free holdings in the district, which had been created by the successive Marhatta and Pandit rulers. Most of these have been resumed. There are at present Rs. 6,763 of revenue assigned in terminable revenue-free and unconditional revenue-free grants, and Rs. 588 in perpetual *mulji*, mostly held by the families of followers of the Jalauh State. There are Rs. 6,641 of revenue assigned in terminable *ubari*, or grants made at a quit-rent for service, and Rs. 601 in perpetual *ubari*. This gives a total of Rs. 13,404 of terminable and Rs. 1,192 of perpetual revenue-free assignments in this portion of the district. Of 10,323 acres under groves, 9,568 are free of assessment. In Kunch and Kalpi 3,705 acres are alienated for the support of temples. One important result of the present settlement has been that estates have become liable to be sold by auction for private debts contracted by the owners subsequent to the date of the settlement having been confirmed.¹

The fiscal history of the portions of Atli and Jalauh formerly included in the Kalpi Parganahs, and of the portions of Kunch formerly known as Kunch, all of which belonged to the Hamirpur District, is more fully given under the heads of KALPI and KUNCH Parganahs. It is sufficient here to notice that the result of the new assessment in the Kalpi villages gives a land-revenue of Rs. 93,500, excluding cesses, and in Kunch the new land-revenue is Rs. 1,96,500. The cesses amount to ten per cent. on the land-revenue. This settlement is proposed for thirty years from the first of July, 1873. The settlement of the other parganahs expires on the 1st July, 1882. The following extract from the Government orders on the settlement sufficiently indicates its character.—"The assessment must be considered on the whole to be a light one. The rental assets of the year 1865-66, which, however, was a peculiarly favourable year, were calculated by Mr. White at Rs. 13,73,905, half of which would give a revenue of Rs. 6,86,950, instead of Rs. 6,13,362. Again, the Board have ascertained that the average of the declared rent-rolls for the four years 1866 to 1870 amounted to Rs. 13,40,131, half of which would be Rs. 6,70,065; but, as they observe, this is the demanded rental only, and the collected amount in most years is believed to fall considerably below the nominal rent.

"The settlement has stood now practically for ten years, or since 1863. Several of these years have been poor, and one or two decidedly bad. The assessment has on the whole borne these trials well and has shown to advantage, while it has not appeared to be unreasonably light. On the contrary, there has been some difficulty and some arrear; and the existence of balances, which, after careful consideration the district officers have been compelled to postpone, is, as the Board remark, indirect evidence that the demand is not inadequate.

¹ Proclamation of Government, 30th October, 1856, Board's No. 312, of 3rd August, 1861

Colonel Lloyd, the former Commissioner, an officer of great judgment and discretion, carefully inspected the district year after year, and bears testimony that the assessment is fair and uniform, and that the decrease in the former revenue is not greater than was necessary."

Statement showing the Remission of Balances of Land Revenue.

For what year.	Amount.	Parganah.	Amount
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1858-59	Nil	Jalaun	1,24,489 11 4
1859-60	3,90,069 0 6	Kanár	55,800 5 4
1860-61	5,743 11 4	Atá	73,950 9 6
1861-62	1,92,102 0 0	Urai	91,630 12 11
1862-63	2,275 3 6	Paboh	44,893 7 9
1863-64	2,66,189 11 3	Kunch	3,68,401 2 4
1864-65	19,149 3 7	Madhagarh	1,15,204 1 2
1865-66	2,818 8 6	Indurki	52,698 14 8
1866-67	61,471 5 11	...	...
1867-68	3,000 1 5	...	...
Total Rs. ...	9,33,418 1 0	Total Rs. ..	9,33,118 1 0

We shall now take up each parganah and note any facts concerning it that have not already been noticed.

Parganah Urai.—This parganah originally consisted of 118 revenue villages, six revenue-free villages, and five *ubari* (or quit-rent) villages,—total 129; and in 1863-64 Garha Kabin was added from Parganah Atá. The first settlement for 1840 gave a revenue of Rs. 1,16,153; the second of Rs. 1,17,339, from 1841 to 1845; the third, from 1846 to 1850, of Rs. 1,32,010; and the fourth, from 1851 to 1855, of Rs. 1,56,801. This last settlement was made by Captain Erskine and revised by Captain Maclean, who allowed a decrease of Rs. 4,343, which left a balance of Rs. 1,52,458; to this should be added Rs. 7,823 for *ubari* villages, making a total demand of Rs. 1,60,276, falling at the rate of Re. 1-6-7 on the revenue area, Rs. 2-1-2 on the cultivated area, and Re. 0-15-1 on the total area. Major Ternan undertook the settlement in 1863 for twenty years, when four *ubari* and four revenue-free villages were resumed and settled. Major Ternan's total demand amounted to Rs. 1,68,899, which under Mr. White's examination fell to Rs. 1,67,792, while the land-revenue is now Rs. 1,65,181. The 130 villages of the parganah were formed into 140 estates, containing 86 *patuáris'* circles, to each of which a *patuári* (or village accountant) was appointed. There are also 42 assistants drawing from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 a month.

Parganah Jalaun.—This parganah originally consisted of 116 revenue-paying villages, three revenue-free villages, besides numerous patches, and eight *ubari* villages,—total 127. The revenue of the first settlement for one year (1840) was Rs. 1,55,955; of the second (1841-45), Rs. 1,60,737; of the third (1846-50), Rs. 1,61,501; and of the fourth (1851-55), Rs. 1,60,837. Four villages were

transferred to other pargannahs, and eleven villages were received from Madhugarh Pargannah, making 123 revenue villages. The fourth settlement fell at a rate of Rs. 2-7-7 on the revenue-paying area, Rs. 3-0-3 on the cultivated area, and Re. 1-6-1 on the total area. Sixteen hamlets were formed into separate villages, to which add three revenue-free villages, and there is a total of 142 villages at the revision of settlement in 1863-64, of which 138 were revenue villages. Subsequently, 42 villages of the old Pargannah of Kálpi were added and 78 from Kanár, making a total of 258 villages divided among 274 estates. Major Ternan undertook the assessment in 1863-64, and formed a settlement amounting to Rs. 1,60,535 on 142 villages, and the revenue is now Rs. 1,60,631. These villages were divided into 101 circles, each under charge of a *patwári*; there are also 40 assistants.

Pargannah Madhugarh.—The first settlement of Pargannah Madhugarh took place in 1844 for two years; there were then 119 revenue-paying villages, which were assessed at Rs. 93,681; the second settlement (from 1844 to 1850) amounted to Rs. 1,14,094, and the third (1851-55) to Rs. 1,39,150. Major Erskine's settlement amounted to a total demand of Rs. 1,28,637. In 1863-64 eighty-seven of these villages came under settlement, with fifteen hamlets formed into villages, and one revenue-free village,—total 103; and four villages were received from Jalaun, all of which were assessed at Rs. 86,238, reduced on revision to Rs. 85,801, falling at the rate of Re. 1-7-1 on the total area. Eighteen villages from Kúnch have been added to this pargannah, and forty-four from Pargannah Kanár, making 171 estates. The 107 old villages are divided amongst 67 *patwáris'* circles, who have 11 assistants in the larger villages. The *jágírs* of Rampur, Gopálpur, and a great portion of Jagamanpur are situated within this pargannah. Jagamanpur pays a nominal quit-rent of Rs. 4,754, and paid no cesses for post-offices, roads, or schools; these have been levied now while the estate is under the Court of Wards. The cess question as regards the other two *jágírs* has been deferred until the demise of the present occupants, whose prescriptive right to hold on as at present is allowed.

Pargannah Kanár.—Pargannah Kanár consisted of 117 villages, including *ibari* and revenue-free villages, and 13 hamlets, assessed at the first settlement by Captain Doctan (1839-40) at Rs. 80,819; at the second (1841-45), by the same officer at Rs. 79,472, and at the third by Mr. Ross (1845-50), for Rs. 76,747. Major Erskine's settlement gave a total demand of Rs. 68,991, falling at the rate of Re. 1-10-9 per acre on the cultivated area, Re. 1-8-3 on the revenue area, and Re. 0-15-11 on the total area. In 1852 Jasrápur was resumed and assessed at Rs. 323. Major Ternan's assessment was for 130 villages, at Rs. 67,439, which was afterwards increased to Rs. 68,941, falling at a rate of Re. 1-4-6 on the cultivated area. There were 66 *patwáris'* circles, with the same number of *patwáris*.

Parganah Atá.—The Atá Parganah in 1840 consisted of 99 villages, assessed at Rs. 88,224; for 1841-45 there were 112 villages, assessed at Rs. 1,06,981; for 1846-50, there were 114 villages, giving a revenue of Rs. 1,05,128; and for 1851-55 the revenue villages numbered 115, besides eight *ubari* and one revenue-free village, and the land-revenue was fixed at Rs. 1,06,702. Major Erskine's assessment after revision in these 115 villages amounted to Rs. 1,06,702, falling at the rate of Rs. 1-9-11 on the cultivated area. In 1863-64 the parganah comprised 115 revenue villages, eight *ubari*, five hamlets, and one revenue-free village; these were assessed by Major Ternan at Rs. 1,09,360, increased by Mr. White to Rs. 1,12,699. Subsequently, 87 villages from Kálpí, 9 from Kanár, and 19 from Raipur Itaura were added to this parganah, making 244 estates. The settlement of Parganah Kálpí and the remainder of Kúrch is noticed elsewhere.

The general result of Colonel Ternan's assessment, as revised and confirmed in 1873, may be given in the table prepared by the Board of Revenue as follows, cesses being ten per cent. on the Government demand:—

Parganah.	Demand.	Total area, acres.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Cultivable.	Fallow.	Cultivation irrigated.	Cultivation unirrigated.	Total.
	Rs.								
Urai ...	1,84,570	186,389	3,200	42,731	20,84	6,391	3,861	109,400	113,264
Atá ...	1,23,975	190,279	2,410	54,233	16,221	8,594	4,21	104,767	108,988
Jalaun ...	1,76,709	137,805	8,470	9,058	12,801	2,079	1,559	103,112	101,817
Madhugurh ...	98,389	87,22	2,00	19,156	5,706	1,077	5,322	53,756	70,078
Kúrch ...	24,089	29,9	312	10,790	1,541	349	831	16,074	17,005
Kanár ...	75,474	77,579	1,764	11,759	7,775	1,209	3,331	48,738	52,074
Total ...	6,78,212	709,282	18,291	151,530	64,495	19,442	9,161	436,073	456,224

The total land-revenue demand for 1870-71 was Rs. 8,82,667, of which Rs. 8,81,073 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,594, the whole of which sum was in the course of liquidation. There were also Rs. 1,82,383 outstanding at the beginning of the year; of this Rs. 1,00,636 were collected and Rs. 473 remitted and removed from the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 81,274 on account of these old outstandings.

The tenures most known in the district are those recognized as *zamindari*, imperfect *pattidari*, and *bháyachara*. The first is the prevailing tenure in the Jalaun Parganah, the second in Urai, and the third in Atá. In the portions of the district included in Colonel

Ternan's settlement there were found 299 *zamindāri*, 382 imperfect *pattidāri*, and 22 *bhāyachāra* estates. In the same portion of the district, according to Mr. White, there are 9,904 cultivating proprietors, 16,054 hereditary cultivators, and 30,364 tenants-at-will, with an average holding per man respectively of 18·06, 5·60, and 5·98 acres. In 1860-61 the number of estates paying revenue to Government was 1,183, and in 1870-71, 1,033; the number of registered proprietors and coparceners in those years were 2,889 and 2,232 respectively. The total land-revenue in 1860-61 was Rs. 10,54,457, and the average paid by each estate Rs. 891, and by each proprietor Rs. 365. In 1870-71 the land-revenue was Rs. 8,81,631, and the average paid by each estate Rs. 853, and by each coparcenor Rs. 395.

Major Erskine's settlement in 1851 seems to have pressed heavily on the people. Mr. Balmain, writing in 1855, says:—"In support of the fact that the Government demand presses very severely I would offer the following observations:—In cases of default generally offers for a village cannot be obtained. Holders of decrees against zamindārs are very backward in applying for temporary possession. Both decree-holders and mortgagees in several instances have given up possession, finding a loss and not a profit in the villages; while those who do take a *zamindāri* do it often to keep out a third party and preserve a chance of ultimately obtaining payment of their dues. In enquiring into disputed cases of shares, where the proof of possession depends usually on participation in the profit of the village, both parties rest their case almost invariably on the payment or non-payment of loss; a division of profits is the exception. The impression left on my mind after deciding numerous cases of the above kind is that profits do not exist in the majority of villages. No *lanz* villages (*i. e.*, villages managed directly by Government) pay their land-revenue and expenses of collection. The extremely embarrassed condition of the zamindārs, who are almost universally in debt, and are unable even to provide seed grain for their lands when the banker refuses assistance. Personal property they hardly possess, with the exception of cattle. To these may be added the difficulty of collecting the Government revenue."

In the same report he says that he calculated that one-sixth of the whole district had fallen out of cultivation from a succession of bad seasons, and also records his opinion that the land-revenue of no estate would be increased; in some it might remain the same, but in "by far the greater number" there would be a decrease. Captain Skene, the Superintendent at the time, endorsed this opinion, and wrote "that the present assessment presses very heavily on most of the zamindārs is an admitted fact."

During the progress of the settlement in 1863 a certain number of the villages were examined, to ascertain the number of transfers of proprietary right

that had taken place since Major Erskine's settlement. The result of these inquiries is shown in the following table :—

Transfer of Estates during the continuance of Major Erskine's Settlement, from 1851 to 1863.

Parganah.	Whole estates.	Portions of estates.	Area.	Land-revenue	Value.	Number of villages in hands of original proprietors.	Number of which only portions remain.	Total number of villages examined.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
Uraí	10	55	95,905	28,226	75,949	90	29	180
Jalaun	13	78	28,388	47,077	37,250	86	31	143
Madhugarh	19	46	16,471	19,159	12,805	54	30	103
Kanár	3	78	8,014	6,697	13,303	81	33	117
Atá	4	68	16,193	9,606	17,399	91	31	139

The following table gives the classification of the assessed land in each parganah, and the size of the separate holdings in acres, as given by Colonel Torman in his Settlement Report:—

Parganah.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Revenue-free	Barren.	Average zamindars.	Patidars.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants-at-will.
Uraí	111,721	20,850	1,644	51,009	71	22	12	7
Jalaun	141,325	20,723	12,275	37,183	75	15	17	7
Atá	145,034	32,919	12,982	98,919	77	22	12	7
Kánch	98,157	10,070	8,696	22,101	35	23	8	7
Kanár	Included in the above.				26	12	8	5
Madhugarh	105,422	12,019	10,672	32,262	36	13	8	8

In the 675 villages of the district assessed by Major Torman, the subjoined statement shows in a concise form the principal divisions of the land into assessable and exempt from revenue :—

	Total acres	Site of village, &c.	Jágir or service land.	Revenue-free	Barren	Total not assessable.	Culturable not cultivated.	Fallow	Cultivated.
First measurement, 1811-43.	665,963	7,658	23,974	67,050	155,016	251,602	90,032	20,914	300,416
Second measurement, 1853-56.	709,587	6,774	6,914	10,112	173,869	206,660	44,095	20,624	432,199
Third measurement, 1868-69.	709,282	13,008	38	27,820	129,255	170,121	61,405	19,442	465,224

The noteworthy facts here are that the rural population, as a mass, requires now not far short of double the extent of ground for its dwellings with which it was satisfied before. This may betoken either a less cramped style of living

or an increase of population. Mr. White thinks it partly does both, and in its former element comprehends an improvement in the material circumstances of the people. The extent of unassessed "service land," the rude means by which native rulers elect to remunerate their servants and attendants, has dwindled from 24,000 acres in the first measurement, when our reign had but recently followed native dominion, to only 38 acres now; the reduction in this particular on the second measurement is owing to the resumed *gaontis* or service lands. Rent-free land from first to last has fallen, at first view, by 40,136 acres, more strictly, however, by 49,703 acres, and that in cultured fields: because out of the 27,320 acres now returned 9,567 are groves, and hence, too, the apparent increase under this head as compared with the entry of the second measurement. That entry, it is to be remarked, does not show the rent-free land at such measurement, but represents the condition when Major Ternan assessed: that is to say, after the extensive resumptions subsequent to the mutiny had been enforced. This explanation also applies to the subsidiary areas, generally opposite the "second measurement."

The soils comprising the cultivated area above given are *tarh*, 320 acres, or 0·07 per cent. of the total area; *kachohar*, 7,399 acres, or 1·63 per cent.; *mar*, 152,054 acres, or 33·4 per cent.; *kabar*, 125,391 acres, or 27·55 per cent.; *parha*, 132,758 acres, or 29·16 per cent., and *rakar*, 37,302 acres, or 08·19 per cent.

From the following statement, taken from Mr. White's Settlement Report, the number of cultivating proprietors distinguished into holders of *sir* lands and other proprietors, the number of tenants having a right of occupancy, and other tenants distinguished into those belonging to the village and those from other villages (*pahikash*), with the total area of their holdings, are shown for a large portion of the district. The table is useful in giving the status of the actual cultivators of the soil in each subdivision. Thus we see about 70 per cent. of the cultivated area in Pargannah Jalauh is in the hands of cultivators, while in Atá there is only about 50 per cent. :—

Parganah.	Sir.		Proprietors.		CULTIVATORS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.				OTHER CULTIVATORS.				TOTAL.	
					Of Villages.		Other Villages (Pahli)		Of Village.		Other Villages			
	Number of persons.	Area in acres.	Number of persons.	Area in acres.	Number of culti- vators.	Area in acres.	Number of culti- vators.	Area in acres	Number of culti- vators.	Area in acres	Number of culti- vators.	Area in acres.	Number of persons.	Cultivated area in acres.
Uma	1,817	37,720	1,037	18,481	1,750	11,173	708	4,071	4,242	21,100	3,328	22,311	12,868	117,271
Ata	2,101	38,777	340	17,823	1,930	11,110	810	4,026	6,336	24,100	2,881	15,952	13,431	109,989
Jaloun	1,009	10,033	606	12,416	3,270	25,214	994	3,721	3,264	20,308	2,102	15,040	11,200	101,817
Madhugarh,	411	6,803	841	12,402	1,312	10,418	658	5,240	2,907	16,513	1,319	6,311	7,928	69,078
Kiduch	195	3,089	88	2,377	450	2,769	225	840	988	4,655	702	2,000	1,094	17,006
Kanar	1,224	12,705	108	5,310	2,107	12,060	803	3,760	2,115	12,768	1,280	6,520	8,031	62,074
Total	6,851	1,18,203	3,050	59,590	11,466	72,858	4,688	22,260	18,603	111,183	11,702	70,310	66,322	455,224

The following statistics were compiled by Mr. P. J. White in 1865-66. The original statement gives the name of each crop, the produce in *muns* per acre, the number of acres under cultivation, the value per *mun* of each sort of produce, the value per acre, and the total value. The abstract returns for each pargana are alone given here :—

Pargana.	Aggregate value of the produce.	Rental as entered in the village rent-roll plus one-eighth for <i>sf</i> lands.	Balance left to cultivator.	Government demand, including cesses.	Net amount left to landlord
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Atá	10,44,235	3,53,074	6,91,161	1,67,033	1,86,041
Jalaun	10,82,374	4,92,840	5,69,534	2,11,528	2,51,312
Urai	8,09,237	3,08,118	4,41,089	1,70,488	1,97,660
Mindungarh	6,36,871	2,86,154	3,50,717	1,27,968	1,58,192
Kunch	9,66,728	4,45,410	5,41,353	2,20,560	2,24,850
Total	43,39,440	19,45,626	25,93,854	9,27,571	10,18,055

The principal trading towns of the district are Kálpí, Kunch, Jalaun, Sayyidnagar, and Kotra. Most of the traders of Kálpí and Kunch are agents for firms at Mirzapur and Benares. Kálpí may be called the gate of Bundelkhand, for through it passes nearly the whole of the traffic to Cawnpur and the north-west on the one side, and Mirzapur and Calcutta to the south. The main lines of traffic are from Kálpí to Jhansi *via* Urai by the imperial road from Urai to Jalaun and Gwalior; Jalaun to Shergarh on the Jamna, the road marched over by the grand army under command of the Marquis of Hastings in 1817; Kálpí to Jalaun direct *via* Bhadrekhí; Kálpí to Chandaut on the Betwa towards Banda; Kálpí to Hamirpur *via* Jalalpur. A new road has been made from Jalaun to Sayyidnagar in continuation of the road from Jalaun to Shergarh. In fine weather and after a few repairs all the above roads are passable for wheeled carriages.

The customs line enters the district at Jagamanpur near the Jamna, runs west of Jalaun to Kunch, comprising 70 closed posts half a mile distant from each other, on a fair-weather road 45 miles long and 30 feet broad. The establishment costs Rs. 17,040 per annum, and the receipts in 1868 were Rs. 34,013. Markets are held once or twice a week in nearly every village of the district, at which the simple wants of the population are easily supplied. Several English articles may be seen of late years exposed for sale. In the district annually are held fourteen fairs; the most considerable are at Kunch in October and at Itauri in November. English cloth and many other Euro-

pean articles are sold here. A considerable fair is also held in October on the left bank of the Pahúj at Nanúli, a village of the Rampur Raja, and a bridge is thrown across the Pahúj during the fair.

The fair at Kanjaura is almost as large as the Itaura fair. The fairs of Nichauri and Babai collect about 5,000 persons together and are held in January. At the Saráwan fair held in February about 6,000 persons assemble. Very little trade takes place at any of these fairs.

The cloths used in the district are made by the village weavers. The cotton is first put through the *charkha* to separate the cotton from the seed; it is then sent to the *blina* (or weaver) to be carded; after it is carded the women make it into *puns* or bobbins. It is then spun into thread by the cotton-wheel and sent to the weaver to be made into cloth. A sort of *gajl* or *mulmal* is also made. *Dotts* cost from four to eight annas per pair, measuring four and four and a half yards; ten or twelve yards of *gajl* sell for six annas; a woman's petticoat costs from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 3. There are no large banking firms in the district, except those at Kúich and Kálpl, who have more of the character of agents than bankers. Agricultural advances are made principally through the village *sondr* or goldsmith. The Government treasurer at Uraí is a member of a firm who are accustomed to make advances on the security of landed property.

Till the quinquennial settlement made in 1850 by Captain Erskine the payments into the treasury were made in the native silver coinage. Rs. 100-8-5 *Lála áhl* of Kálpl and Ságar were equivalent to Rs. 84-1-9 of the present Government rupees and to Rs. 100-8-3 of the Jalaun rupees. One hundred *Srinagarí* rupees are equivalent to Rs. 87-10-8; Rs. 100 *Nár á áhl* or Jhansi to Rs. 83-15-10; *Gujdsáhl* or *Tehrí* to Rs. 81-8-0; and 100 Gwalior rupees to 93 Government rupees. One hundred of the *Rájásáhl* or older Chhatarpur rupees are equivalent to 88 Government rupees; 100 of the new *Rájásáhl* or *Laliyá* rupees to 62 Government rupees; and 100 *Chanderí* or Gwalior rupees to 93 Government rupees.

The *ser* of 80 rupees is in general use, but often in large transactions the old *ser* of 100 and 106 rupees is used. In Madhugarh the *ser* is often 101 rupees and in Atá 96 rupees. The *paila*, used as a grain measure, contains from five to eight *ser*s. The *chura* holds one *ser*; *adharo*, half a *ser*; *patoli*, a quarter *ser*; and *chohri*, an eighth.

The *bigha* of settlement used as a land measure is 2,217 square yards; 2·1831 *bighas* make an acre, and each *bigha* is ·4580 of an acre. The measure of the *bigha* used by Colonel Ternan appears to be 2,256·25 square yards. Twenty *biswas* make one *bigha*, and twenty *biswansis* make one *biswá*, so that 2 *bighas* 2 *biswas* and 18 *biswansis* make one British acre.

The wages of artisans and unskilled labourers have increased over twenty-five per cent. within the last ten years. In 1858 the wages of carpenters, head-masons, masons, blacksmiths, road-makers (*beldars*), and tailors were two annas a day, except in and near the town of Kálpi, where they ranged to half an anna more. In 1873 the wages of tailors were five annas; carpenters, head-masons, water-carriers supplying their own bags (*mashak*), four annas; blacksmiths, four to five annas; common masons, road-makers, water-carriers, two to three annas; boys, one and a half anna. Women and children are largely employed in harvesting operations, and get half to one anna a day or its equivalent in grain. A pair of bullocks with a cooly to attend them costs ten annas a day.

The Deputy Commissioner remarks on the rise in wages that several causes have combined to produce this effect in Jalaun and the neighbouring districts. "One of the main causes is the rise of the price of the necessaries of life, which is to be attributed to the railway system introduced of late years. The complaint of the people in their short-sightedness against railways is that so much food is exported by rail that barely sufficient is left for consumption, whilst there is no influx from other parts of the country. The call for labourers for our railways, and the increased wages paid for all such work, has denuded many districts of the usual amount of hands, thus causing a corresponding rise in wages. In this district workmen of any description are obtained with great difficulty, and only at much increased rates. Many, again, of the lower orders have taken to agricultural pursuits, which they find more profitable under our light assessments. Before the annexation of Oudh numerous labourers, to avoid the native oppression, used to flock to this district for employment; now they are never seen, finding profit and comfort under our administration in Oudh."

The village rates were formerly twenty-four annas, two cakes of bread, &c., during the months of July, August, September, and October; twenty annas and the above cakes for November, December, January, and February; sixteen annas and the above for March, April, May, and June. These payments were made in *Bálásáhi* rupees. No ploughman will take now less than Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per month.

At the autumn sowing season the following trades got *haraiti* as wages, i. e., one or two *sers* of gram per plough, viz., the blacksmith, carpenter, potter, and washerman; at the cutting of autumn crops they get nine *púlas* (or bundles) of the produce. The *púlas*, though never less than nine, are in size according to the quantity of the crop cut. At sowing season in *Kuar* nine *injirs* are given from seed for spring crops per plough. (An *injir* is the measure of so much grain as is contained by the two hands joined together, and equals about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 *sers* of grain.) This quantity is given to each of the trades above mentioned. The *dibia* is the bundle given in payment to daily labourers in

the fields. Weeding is paid for at the following rates:—per man, one anna three pies or six pies; per woman, one anna; per child, one anna. A good ploughman, as above stated, is paid Rs. 3-4-0 per month. The cultivator who has a cow or buffalo is said to be able to support his family on Rs. 2½ per month.

The following table gives the prices of the principal substances consumed as food; the prices for 1857 and 1858 are omitted, as subject to too great fluctuations owing to the military operations carried on during those years in the district:—

Name of Parganah.	Description of grain.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
		Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Jalaun	Wheat	22½	24	28½	29	33½	23	23	28½	21	18½	15	15		
"	Gram	29½	26½	37½	47	35½	25½	28½	37½	26½	15	21	24		
"	Urd	1½	25½	40½	40½	30	16½	25	20	20½	13	20	19		
"	Mung	26	27½	39½	40½	28	16½	24	26½	26½	16	20	25		
"	Arhar	33½	33½	17½	50½	29½	25½	24½	3½	31½	26½	25	24		
"	Joár	29½	86	18½	40½	35½	25½	32	35½	23½	26½	20	28		
"	Bájrâ	39	36½	37½	39½	34½	21½	31	37	23	24½	26	26		
"	Jau	27	31½	14½	35½	27½	25½	20½	32½	24	17½	16	18		
"	Sugar	2½	2½	3	3	3	3	3	2	2½	2½	3	3		
Kónch	Joár	46½	2½	4	36	18	37½	18	27	20	18	22½	21		
"	Bájrâ	44	26	32½	34	17	35	16	25½	24	17	19½	18		
"	Tilí	16	16	12½	12	11	12½	15	11	12	11½	12	11		
"	Mung	25	25	23	20	16	25	30	19	18	12	15	10½		
"	Urd	23	22	21	26	14	21	28	15	16	10½	12	15½		
"	Wheat	11½	26	23½	30½	17	28	33	20	18½	13½	12	11		
"	Gram	51	39	38	36½	21½	25	30	26½	26	17½	19	17½		
"	Jau	...	40	40	32	20	32	35	25	25	16½	18	16		
"	Sugar	4½	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3½	3	3½	3		
Atá	Joár	50	47½	60	37	35	23½	32	26	22	24	26	28		
"	Bájrâ	18	47½	50	34	34	25	32	26	20	23	21	25		
"	Tilí	5½	24	25	22	20	23	14	10	14	14	14	14		
"	Mung	47	37½	23	25	25	16	10	25	14	17	14	30		
"	Urd	24	20	20	20	14	17	27	24	11	15	14	24		
"	Rice	11	12	13	12	10	12	18	12	21	9	12	11		
"	Wheat	25	35½	25½	28	38½	19½	30	24	...	20	21	11		
"	Jau	28½	65	19½	45	37	22	38	32	27	25	30	31		
"	Gram	20	4½	39½	45	32	24	37	30	27	25	32	31		
"	Alsí	20	18	28	19	20	20½	22	20	16	18	22	18		
"	Arhar	28½	30	38	50	34	25	55	37	32	20	32	30		
"	Sugar	4	4½	5	4½	3½	3½	3½	3	4	3	3	3		
Ural	Wheat	30	25	25	33	32	16	21	18	17	18	14	15		
"	Gram	42½	39	35	45	35	17½	32	37	23	24	18	20		
"	Joár	34	35	38	39	35	20	0	30	23	20	29	27		
"	Bájrâ	30	39	35	35	32	19½	28	28	22	20	24	25		
"	Urd	22	20	22	26	30	16	25	28	21	17	18	20		
"	Mung	24	24	24	32	25	17½	24	25	23	17	25	26		
Madhugarh...	Wheat, 1st	22½	26	25	25	26½	18½	12½	26½	18	16½	16	13½		
"	Do, 2nd	23½	27½	26½	26	27	14½	21½	27	18½	17	17	13½		
"	Gram	40½	31½	40	41½	31½	16	21	37	21½	23½	25	23½		
"	Bájrâ	40½	40	33½	41½	33½	16½	31½	37	23	23½	20	26½		
"	Joár	46½	38½	20½	43½	32½	17½	32	40	25	23½	27	30		
"	Urd	38	25	37½	43½	30½	13	27	32	22	13½	15	21½		
"	Mung	38	28½	36½	45	30½	14	31½	35	22	18	17	27		
"	Arhar	30	30	37½	60	40	17½	26½	35	17	26	30	28½		
"	Rice	18½	12½	18½	11	0	10	13½	17	13	8½	10	12		
"	Alsí	18½	17½	18½	20	15	12½	20	16	13½	16½	20	18		
"	Tilí	16½	13½	17	15½	11½	11	17½	11½	10	12	13½	15		

A cultivator's holding of 200 village *bighas* (91 acres) would be considered a large one, one of 50 *bighas* a middle-sized one, and one of 20 *bighas* a small one. A plough with a pair of bullocks can in ordinary land cultivate about 50 *bighas*. A holding of five acres would not yield a profit equivalent to a cash payment of Rs. 8 a month. The holdings in this district are larger in proportion than those in the Duáb, owing to the land having to lie fallow so often and so long. The small cultivator adds to his resources by letting out his cart and bullocks for hire when not required. The tenants-at-will are more numerous than those with a right of occupancy, but the data given are only for a portion of the district, and are too imperfect to form more than a mere opinion as to their relative numbers. The normal state of all of them, including the zamindár, is indebtedness to the village banker: in fact, to such an extent is this the case, that the evils that naturally have arisen from such a state of affairs have begun to attract the attention of Government.

Money rates for rent prevail throughout the district. The rent-rates per acre, as ascertained at the settlement of 1863, for the different classes of soil are as follows:—*Már*, Rs. 3-10-3; *kábar*, Rs. 2-14-7; *paráa*, Rs. 2-7-11 to Rs. 2-6-7; *vákar*, Rs. 2-11-8 to Rs. 1-4-9; *khera* (or land near the village site), Rs. 3-7; *kuchchár*, Rs. 3-11-11, and *tarí*, Rs. 3-10-8. This gives an average rent-rate on all classes of soil of Rs. 2-10-11. These rates being averages for the greater part of the district are liable to increase or decrease when affected by local peculiarities of soil, or the position of the village as regards markets and large towns, or the character of the lessee, as Kúrmis and Káchhís pay more than Bundelús and Rajpúts for lands of the same class and quality. The mean range cannot, however, be much more than a rupee per acre above or below the rates given above, as may be seen from a comparison with the *kanúngo's* and *patwári's* estimates given in the settlement reports. Profits are hoarded or converted into ornaments for females, or find their way to the native village bankers; nothing is expended on improving the land, and there are no men of large capital in the district who invest it in land. Act X. of 1859 (the Rent Law) is not in force in this district, and there appears to be no restriction beyond local custom to the increase of rents paid by all classes of cultivators. This, however, is sufficient to prevent any arbitrary enhancement, and in general disputes as to the amount of rent are readily adjusted out of Court.

The income-tax collections under Acts XXXII. and XXXIX. of 1860 and Act XXVII. of 1863 were, in 1860-61, Rs. 34,953; in 1861-62, Rs. 46,318; in 1862-63, Rs. 35,602; in 1863-64, Rs. 25,220; and in 1864-65, Rs. 24,335. The collections under the License Act (XXI. of 1867) were Rs. 13,392 in 1867-68, and under the Certificate Tax

Act. (IX. of 1869) were Rs. 5,097. Under Act XVI. of 1870, the income-tax in the district was levied at the rate of half an anna in the rupee; 1,400 incomes over Rs. 500, making a total of Rs. 48,340, were assessed in the year 1870-71. There were 750 incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 750; 202 between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,000; 227 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500; 81 between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000; 136 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000; and four above Rs. 10,000.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the district for the years 1858-59 to 1867-68, as given by the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Ternan:—

Year	Receipt.				Disbursement.			
	Land-revenue.	Excise	Stamps	Law and justice.	Revenue establishment.	Contingencies.	Judicial establishment.	Miscellaneous.
	Rts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1858-59,	6,21,019	5,839	2,587	1,562	43,609	2,158	21,549	1,266
1859-60,	13,87,519	13,501	6,062	1,173	73,802	7,215	19,738	5,399
1860-61,	9,31,513	17,760	8,150	4,300	71,322	2,000	17,340	2,000
1861-62,	10,10,788	20,832	12,000	4,400	70,636	3,500	15,800	2,000
1862-63,	8,81,564	21,277	34,350	3,603	70,468	3,086	19,975	9,851
1863-64,	8,69,799	20,314	26,250	4,133	63,342	4,707	13,042	8,816
1864-65,	8,28,168	22,301	28,431	7,759	62,551	2,919	10,930	13,442
1865-66,	8,75,315	21,933	33,461	8,100	80,487	1,465	6,157	19,554
1866-67,	8,77,269	23,249	35,337	8,453	71,039	5,938	24,993	23,505
1867-68,	8,78,553	20,513	33,400	4,450	70,021	7,087	25,972	28,889
Total ...	94,70,617	1,06,603	1,87,128	47,712	6,78,217	38,795	1,74,496	1,15,761

The annexed statement is taken from the Accountant-General's records:—

Particulars of revenue.	1860-61.	1870-71.	Particulars of expenditure.	1860-61.	1870-71
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land-revenue ...	11,57,300	9,83,730	Interest ...	1,956	3,054
Forest (formerly ...)	219	208	Land-revenue ...	98,341	92,510
Excise on spirits and drugs ...	24,012	16,086	Forest ...	...	335
Assessed taxes ...	14,826	49,099	Excise ...	...	673
Customs ...	15,292	5,254	Assessed taxes ...	1,923	413
Opium ...	2,357	10,763	Opium ...	20	4,879
Stamps ...	8,820	37,293	Stamps ...	180	1,671
Post-offices ...	4,164	5,006	Post-offices ...	152	94
Law and justice ...	18,389	11,694	Law and justice ...	56,505	6,520
Police ...	13,688	...	Medical ...	420	7,542
Jail ...	3,725	232	Allowances ...	69,986	22,757
Miscellaneous ...	16,576	...	Jail ...	5,067	6,024
Public works ...	...	719	Education ...	5,225	3,008
			Police ...	1,41,535	76,133
			Public works ...	93,800	28,000
Total revenue ...	12,80,268	11,21,280	Total expenditure ...	4,76,015	2,49,134

At the close of the year 1871-72 there were 24 shops for the sale of native liquor and three shops for the sale of English spirituous and fermented liquors in the Jalaun District. In the Jhansi Division what is known as the farming system is in force. Under this the right of manufacture and vend of country spirit is farmed to an individual usually by a parganah, consequently the number of stills at work and the quantity of liquor issued can with difficulty be ascertained. The receipts and charges on account of excise were :—

Year.	Receipts on account of liquor vend, &c.	Drugs.	Madak.	Tári.	Opium.	Fines and miscellaneous.	Gross charges.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	11,392	4,435	212	22	10,568	25	5,391	21,264
1871-72	18,241	4,467	180	9	9,920	73	5,110	22,751

Stamp duties are levied under the General Stamp Act (XVIII. of 1869) and under the Court Fees Act. The following statement shows the revenue and charges under the head for this district :—

Year.	Hundis and adhesives stamps.	Blue and black document stamps.	Duties and penalties realized, &c.	Gross charges.	Net receipts.	Court fees stamps sales.	Gross charges.	Net receipts.	Total net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	547	10,118	127	828	9,964	26,551	1,657	24,894	31,858
1871-72	931	8,051	74	404	9,253	19,412	261	19,151	28,404

In 1871-72 there were 1,036 documents registered under the provisions of the Registration Act (VIII. of 1871), on which fees to the amount of Rs. 2,312 were collected. The expense of establishment, &c., during the same period amounted to Rs. 1,473. There were 560 registrations affecting immovable property in which the registration was compulsory under Section 17 of Act VIII. of 1871, and 282 in which the registration was optional, the aggregate value of the immovable property transferred by these instruments being Rs. 3,19,963. The other registrations effected refer to movable property, wills, &c., and the total aggregate value of all the documents registered amounted to Rs. 3,89,476.

To the first Aryan conquerors the District of Jalaun seems to have been known as the country of the Bhils, and from A.D. 1000 as that of the Kachhwahas, a clan of Rajpûts

who founded the fort of Kachhwágharh, and with whom it remained till the invasion of the Bundelás from the south of the Betwa in the fourteenth century. The history of the Hindu period will be found under the head of Bundelkhand, in order to avoid as much as possible repetition of facts and matters which are applicable to each of the districts into which this tract is at present divided. (see KÁLPÍ). Under the Musalmáns, Kálpí, in Jalaun, became a favourite *jághir*, and the head-quarters of the administration of the trans-Jamna districts. Nána Gobind Rao had joined Shamsheer Bahádur in his hostility to the British Government, and his territories were therefore occupied by the British troops in 1804. But on his submission in 1806 his territories were restored, with the exception of 62 villages in Kálpí and 14 in Raipur, for which he received an equivalent in Parganahs Kotra and Sayyidnagar.¹ In 1817 he was released from the tribute and military services which Government had acquired a right to demand after the Peshwa had ceded to them all sovereign rights in Bundelkhand, and the Nána ceded to Government the Parganah of Khandeh and some villages in Churki.² Nána Gobind Rao died in 1822, and was succeeded by his son, Báli Rao Gobind. The latter died in 1832 without issue. His widow, Lachhmi Báí, adopted her brother, Rao Gobind Rao, on whose death, in 1840, the territory lapsed to the British Government. The sister of Báli (Báli Báí) was married to one Báli Sahib, and their daughter, Tái Báí, to Naráyan Rao; it was the infant son of the latter (Báli Sahib) that was set up in 1857 by Tantia Topi as Chief of Jalaun. Parganah Kunch was acquired in 1806³ by treaty from Holkar, and was afterwards assigned as a life-grant to Bhíma Báí Sahiba, daughter of Holkar, on whose death, in 1858, the parganah was resumed, with a revenue charge for the support of the old members of the family.

On the breaking out of the Pindari war in 1817, the Governor-General (the Marquis of Hastings) took the field in person, and reviewing the troops at Sikandra on the Jamna, passed through this district to the Gwalior.

In 1838, owing to the mismanagement of Gobind Rao, the Jalaun State yielded hardly one-fourth of the revenue it was estimated to yield in 1803. The country had become a wilderness, and the people were in the greatest distress; many had emigrated, so that the villages presented the appearance of having been devastated by some great calamity. Lieutenant Doolan was the first Superintendent. His charge then consisted of Parganahs Jalaun, Kanár, Muhammadabad, Itaura Raipur, and Mahoba (now in Hamírpur), all belonging to the Jalaun State. To these were at the same time added Parganah Moth, now in Jhansi. The Jalaun State lapsed to Government in 1840. In the following year Chirgaon was confiscated and put under his charge. In 1843 Captain

¹ Aitch. Treaties, III, 139, 150; Board's Records, 4th November, 1804.

² Ibid., 158.

³ Ibid., IV., 291.

Ross became Superintendent, and Parganahs Garotha and Duboh, ceded by Jhansi, were placed under his superintendence. In 1844 Parganahs Kaehh-wáhagarh, Indúrki, and Bhándér, ceded by Sindiah for the maintenance of the Gwalíar contingent, were entrusted to him. In 1849, on the death of the Raja of Jaitpur without issue, the Jaitpur Parganah was annexed to the Mahoba subdivision. In 1853 Mahoba and Jaitpur were transferred to Hamírpur, and the old Parganahs of Kúneh and Kálpí were attached to the Jalaun superintendency. In the following year the Parganahs of Garotha and Moth, including Chirgaon, were made over to the Jhansi State, and in 1856 Bhándér was also transferred. This brings down the history of Jalaun to 1857.

On the 6th June of that year an express was received by the officer commanding the two companies of the 53rd Bengal Native Infantry at Urai, stating that the artillery and some of the infantry at Jhansi had mutinied and seized the Star Fort. At this time the above two companies were about to be relieved by two others of the 56th Bengal Native Infantry from Cawnpur, regarding which regiment the gravest suspicions were abroad. The Deputy Commissioner, Captain Browne, therefore at once sent off the bulk of his treasure (4½ lakhs) to Gwalíar, under the guard of Lieutenant Tomkinson and 100 men of the 53rd Bengal Native Infantry, called in two companies of the 1st Gwalíar Regiment from Etawah, which with some Marhatta horse reached Urai at one A.M. of the 7th June, and directed the officer commanding the two companies of the 56th Bengal Native Infantry to retrace his steps towards Cawnpur forthwith, which he did, and reached Kálpí that night (6th), on which same night also the Deputy Commissioner received intelligence of the outbreak at Cawnpur. About this time also Captain Browne received a note from Sheo Pershad, the Deputy Collector of Kálpí, in which he expressed a desire to desert his post. As Kálpí was a most important point of communication over the Jamna it was of the greatest importance to hold it, and Lieutenant Lamb, Assistant Commissioner, volunteering to go there, Captain Browne sent him, and at the same time sent an express to the Brigadier at Gwalíar to send aid to Jhansi.

On Captain Cosseratt's detachment joining him, Captain Browne intended to proceed with it, and some Samthar troops and guns, to the relief of the Europeans of Jhansi, leaving the police at Urai; but on the 9th a letter was received from Moth stating that all the Europeans in Jhansi had been killed, consequently Captain Browne gave up his intention of proceeding there. The same day the men of the 53rd Bengal Native Infantry remaining at Urai deserted their officers, the *barkandászes* of the customs' department mutinied, and Captain Cosseratt, who was at Kúneh, received orders from his commanding officer to return to Etawah. On the 10th the two sons of the

¹Alch., III, 172.

Gúrsarái Chief, who had offered Captain Browne aid, which he had accepted, arrived at Jalaun with a force of several hundred men and a few guns, and on the same day Captain Browne and Lieutenant Lamb also proceeded to that place, when the former, having met the Gúrsarái leaders and assured himself of their good intentions, addressed a letter to their father requesting him to afford every assistance in preserving order in the district.

Captain Browne, Lieutenant Lamb, and Captain Cosserrat's party left Jalaun on the 11th or 12th June, and next day *parwanahs* were addressed, in the name of the Gúrsarái Chief, to the different tahsildars of the district, stating that the management of the district was entrusted to him, to whom all reports were to be sent. On the tahsildars referring the matter to Captain Browne, that officer passed an order that the *jágírdar* was not to have control of the district, which was to remain under Mr. Passanah, Deputy Collector, who still remained at Urai. A copy of this order was sent to Mr. Passanah by Captain Browne, who also stated that some words had been interpolated in his Urdu letter to the Gúrsarái Chief. After this Captain Browne left the district and proceeded with his assistant, Lieutenant Lamb, to Etawah, having ascertained on his way that Kachhwáhagarh and the northern part of Jalaun had become quite disorganized, the customs' *barkandazes* having mutinied, the police loudly calling for their pay, and the petty chiefs ready to rise.

On the 15th June the advanced guard of the Jhansi mutineers, consisting of six or eight *sawars*, reached Urai, and Messrs. Passanah and Griffiths, Deputy Collectors, who until then had remained there, left it in the night and passed through Jalaun, where they met Sheo Ram Tantia, eldest son of the Gúrsarái Chief, who shortly after assumed entire authority over the Jalaun District. Mrs. Passanah, Mr. Heming, and Mr. Double were murdered at this time, and Mr. Double's wife and child and Mrs. Pilkington were captured by the Gúrsarái Chief and handed over to the mutineers, by whom they were afterwards released near Kálpí, but died from exposure, famine, and thirst.

From Jalaun Messrs. Passanah and Griffiths made for Gwalior; but on the 17th June they fell in with the detachment of the 53rd Bengal Native Infantry, who had faithfully taken the Jalaun treasure to Gwalior. The men, it appears, had now mutinied, for they plundered the above two gentlemen, made them prisoners, and marched to Jalaun, where, Mr. Passanah says, they (the mutineers) were received with great cordiality by Sheo Ram Tantia, the Gúrsarái Chief's eldest son, who made over to them Rs. 1,400 of Government money from the *tahsil* treasury and bought from them Messrs. Passanah and Griffiths' horses, guns, &c. From Jalaun the above two gentlemen were taken to Urai, where they were released by the mutineers on the 21st June, the latter marching thence for Cawnpur. They were, however, detained by a guard of the Gúrsarái Chief, and the head man made them over to the Gwalior

contingent and 14th Cavalry mutineers from Lalatpur, who reached Urai the same day. These mutineers, however, did not molest them, but let them go. The two gentlemen remained at Urai, and Kesho Rao, the Gúrsarái Chief, coming in person to Jalaun, sent them a kind letter and some money.

Kesho Rao took upon himself the whole government of the country save Kachhwahágarh, which was taken possession of by Sindhia, and Duboh, taken by the Datiya State, collected revenue, gave villages in *jáglr* for military service, and established a mint. It was also said that he intended placing one of his sons on the *gadh* of Jalaun, but of this there is no proof. He at the same time wrote letters to the Commissioner of Jabalpur stating that Captain Browne had made him over the district to take care of for the British Government, and that he (Kesho Rao) was acting accordingly.

Messrs. Passanah and Griffiths remained about three weeks at Urai unmolested; but on the 14th July, a few mutineers having reached Urai, they were placed in great danger, as the *jáytdarl* men would not assist them. But they were ultimately rescued by some of the well-disposed inhabitants of Urai. On the 17th July Mr. Passanah received a letter from the Gúrsarái Chief stating that a force of the Náná's was about to proceed from Cawnpur to Jhansi, and advising him to keep out of the way; but the same day a party in the employ of Sheo Ram Tantia, who was at Kálpí, seized the two gentlemen and Mr. Passanah's family, placed them in two carts, and took them all to Kálpí, to be forwarded to the Náná at Cawnpur. On their way they met Sheo Ram Tantia himself, who would not listen to their remonstrances, and said he must obey the Náná's orders. They were kept prisoners at Kálpí till Sheo Ram's return, who then ordered them to be taken to the Náná at Cawnpur; but on the 19th July intelligence of the Náná's defeat and flight from Cawnpur reached Kálpí. Sheo Ram then changed his tone and affected great kindness towards them, and Kesho Rao himself came over from Jalaun to visit them.

In the meantime the 42nd Bengal mutineers arrived at Kálpí from Ságar, and wished to get the gentlemen and their families into their hands, but Sheo Ram Tantia placed them in the fort and protected them, and, when the mutineers had gone, provided a suitable conveyance and sent them to a village named Churkí, fifteen miles from Kálpí. Mr. Passanah having found means to communicate with General Neil at Cawnpur, the General wrote to Sheo Ram Tantia to send the party to him, but the latter put off sending them for some time under the excuse of the dangers of the road. At last General Neil becoming peremptory, and the Náná having been defeated at Bithúr, Kesho Rao furnished them with money and conveyances and restored two horses belonging to Messrs. Passanah and Griffiths. The whole party then started on the 2nd September, 1857, for Cawnpur, where they arrived in safety. The Gúrsarái Chief then established his head-quarters at Jalaun, where on the

arrival of Tantia Topi about the end of October, he prepared to treat with that rebel for the possession of the Jalaun District. The latter, however, favoured the Tái Báí, a daughter of a former Chief of Jalaun, and placed her son on the *gaddi*, under the management of Biswás Rao, on the condition of her acknowledging the Nánú of Bithúr and paying down a large sum. Kesho Rao was deposed, and Knúr Singh of Jagdíspur, with the 40th Native Infantry, seized Shoo Ram Tantia at Kálpí, and joined by Tantia Topi and the Gwalíar mutineers, set out for Cawnpur. It was not till after the fall of Jhansi that the force under Sir Hugh Rose, on the 7th May, was able to attack the rebels at Kúneh, where they had taken up a strong position. By a flank march he succeeded in turning their defences, and took the old fort, which rendered their position untenable. They were completely defeated, and lost about 350 killed and nine guns, and fell back in great disorder to Kálpí. Kúneh was occupied for us by 300 of the Gúnsarái troops, and Sir Hugh Rose again advanced towards Kálpí on the 9th May. Captain Ternan assumed charge of the Jalaun District at Kúneh. The Tái Báí and her followers came in and submitted to Captain Ternan, Deputy Commissioner of Jalaun, and Sir R. Hamilton, Agent to the Governor-General at Uraí, on the 10th May, and Jalaun was occupied for us by friendly Thákurs.

On the 10th May the Hamírpur District was added to the Jhansi Superintendentship, and the whole formed into a Commissionership. On the 15th May Sir Hugh Rose's advanced brigade reached Gulaulí on the Jamna, four miles below Kálpí, where it was joined by the other brigade three days after. On the 20th the garrison of Kálpí made an attack on our right, but were easily driven back. On the 22nd May, however, the enemy made a very determined attack along our whole line, their infantry attacking our right in the ravines with great pertinacity, and their cavalry and some guns endeavouring to turn our left. By about noon, however, they were entirely driven off, and suffered a heavy loss. On the 23rd May Sir Hugh Rose attacked Kálpí, which the enemy abandoned, and suffered a loss of about 400 killed and all their guns. They made off in the direction of Gwalíar, accompanied by the Raní of Jhansi, Rao Sahib, and the Banda Nawwáb, but although a pursuing column was sent after them, they managed to effect their escape.

Sir Hugh Rose being unable to leave garrisons behind him except at Jhansi, the plundering went on quite as much as before. Burjor Singh laid waste the villages around Kúneh, so that it was found necessary to proceed against him in force. He was ultimately defeated with severe loss at Biláwan. The news of the revolt of the Gwalíar force came in on the 5th June, and necessitated the entire withdrawal of the little force that could be spared. Sir Hugh Rose marched for Gwalíar the following day, leaving a garrison at Jhansi and Kálpí. The west of the district at once fell into disorder, and Burjor

Singh and Daulat Singh again plundered as they liked. In July, Captain Ternan sent an express for aid to Jhansi, saying that Jalaun was about to be invested by the rebels, but nothing could be done. Burjor Singh then attacked Kūnch, driving out with considerable loss for the second time the 500 men of the Gūrsarāi Chief who were holding it on behalf of the British. On the 2nd August Jalaun was taken and sacked by the rebels, but was abandoned the following day on the approach of a detachment from Kūlpī, but not before the police officer in charge had been murdered in cold blood. This detachment remained in garrison in Jalaun and aided considerably in restoring order. About the middle of the month a force under Captain Ashburner attacked Burjor Singh at Mau Mahoni and defeated him, capturing all his baggage and ammunition. Again, in the early part of September, another large force was defeated at Sarawan, ten miles north of Jalaun, by a detachment from Kūlpī under Brigadier M'Duff, killing about 150 rebels and taking one gun. The Kūlpī force afterwards assisted in reducing the district to order. At first the villagers in the district appear to have taken little interest in the rebel movements, but gradually several leaders from among the Kachhwāha Thākurs sprang up, the most notorious being Daulat Singh of Indūrki, the Raja of Bhadek, and Burjor Singh of Bilāwan. The Raja of Rampur and the Rani of Lahar remained faithful, and have been rewarded for their services. The employes of Government, with few exceptions, appear to have been passive spectators of the rebellion, some few again openly joining the rebels. One Tantia Gangoli and Muhammad Ishak acted as agents of the Nānū of Dithūr and resided at Kūlpī, where Biswas Rao, on the part of the Tāi Bāi, had established Narāyan Rao as tahsildar. The police here, as in other districts, from the commencement took an active part against the Government they served.

In 1860¹ all the villages to the west of the Pahūj in Parganahs Kachhwāhagarh, Indūrki, and Duboh were transferred in full sovereignty to Sindhia, and the remainder (consisting of 240 revenue and 11 revenue-free villages, yielding a land-revenue of Rs. 1,73,928) were included in the present Parganahs of Kūnch and Madhugarh.

Since the mutiny, through the district officers, dispensaries have been established in every tahsili town in the district.

Medical history.

The endemic diseases of the district of late years have been remittent and intermittent fever, dropsy, disease of the spleen, diarrhoea, dysentery, the gangrenous sore known as *chakkar*, and special diseases. They are attributable to dirty habits, bad food, impure water, and bad drainage in the towns. Much has, however, been done of late years to improve the drainage. The great want is water and shade, the district being almost totally denuded of trees, and nothing has been done to supply their place. *Nām, jāman, siras,*

¹Aitch, IV., 271.

bakāyan, *imlī*, and *babul*, all seem to thrive in the barest soils wherever planted, and not only in a sanitary point of view, but as increasing the moisture and improving the quality of the land, the propagation of these trees in Jalaun deserves the attention of Government. There are five small gatherings or fairs, but none are of sufficient importance to be held to affect the general health of the district.

The drugs indigenous to the district are opium, *jira* (*Carum album*, Dill.); *ganja* (flowers of the hemp, *Cannabis sativa*); *bhang* (stalks of the same plant); and *ghūnōhi* (*Abrus precatorius*). Other native medicines are usually imported from Cawnpur, Agra, and Delhi. The pharmacopœia of the *baidīs* (or native physicians) of Jalaun contains *banafsha* (*Viola serpens*); *gul-i-banafsha* (flowers of the same plant); *auna vilayati*; *gul-i-guzan*, *mūz-i-munakka* (*Vitis vinifera*); *asl-us-sūs* or *jastumodhi* (*Abrus precatorius*, liquorico); *qīm* (opium); *katera* (*Cochlospermum gossypium*); *babul-ke-gond* (gum of the *babul*, *Acacia arabica*); *alu bukhāra* (*Prunus domestica*); *chirayta* (*Ophelia chirayta*); *atis* (root of *Aconitum heterophyllum*); *hing* (gum of *Narthea asafoetida*); *kaladana* (seeds of *Pharbitis nil*); and *ispaghol* (*Plantago isphagula*), &c. The drugs are principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Poisonous roots and minerals are rarely used. The native practitioner diagnoses his case from feeling the pulse at the wrist. In fevers he almost invariably prescribes refrigerants, and in sthenic and acute diseases he seldom proscribes an antiphlogistic treatment; but in inflammatory cases freely bleeds at the bend of the elbow. In many cases this treatment is resorted to when the person is of a full temperament, as a preventive. *Hakims* still enjoy a very large practice, and those of an established reputation for particular diseases often have patients come to them from distant parts of the country.

In 1871 the deaths recorded throughout the district were given as due to the following causes:—cholera, 2; small-pox, 98; fevers, 6,567; bowel complaints, 1,149; all other causes, 1,036,—or a total of 8,852, being in the ratio of 21·84 to each one thousand inhabitants. During 1871-72 there were 4,353 vaccine operations, of which 2,997 were successful; the small-pox mortality is only 24 per 1,000. Included in the total given above are 102 deaths from injuries, of which 34 are attributable to snake-bites and attacks of wild animals, 38 to accidents, 20 to wounds, and 10 to suicide. The fever death-rate was 16·2 per one thousand inhabitants.

JHANSI DISTRICT.

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PART I.

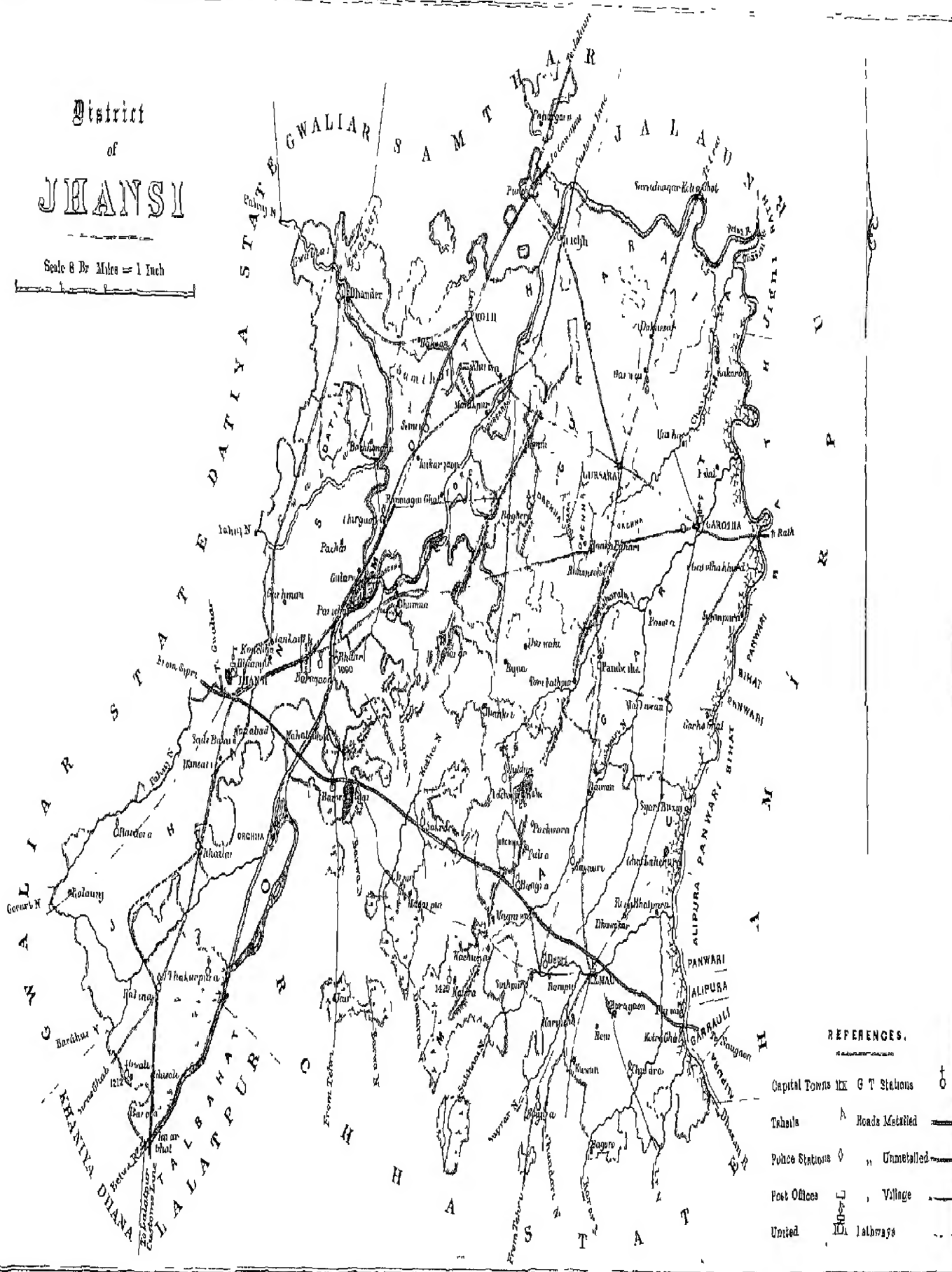
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

JHANSI (*Jhānsī*), a district¹ in the Division of the same name, is situated to the west of the Dhasn river in the tract of country known as Bundelkhand. It is bounded on the north by the Gwalior

¹ The authority for the greater part of the economical and fiscal history in this notice is Mr. E. G. Jenkinson's able Settlement Report (Allahabad, 1871).

District of JHANSI

Scale 8 By Miles = 1 Inch



REFERENCES.

Capital Towns	XX	G.T. Stations	○
Tehsils	△	Roads Metalled	—
Post Offices	□	Unmetalled	- - -
Villages	•		
United Railways	—+—		

LITHOGRAPHED AT THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1871

From an original supplied by E. T. Atkinson Esq. in charge of the N. W. P. Gazetteer.

from Jalauu, should be added to these, though held on a semi-independent tenure.

It was not until 1858 that the district commenced to settle down after the disturbances caused by the mutiny. In that year Mohanpura and the Toriya revenue-free *talukah* were ceded to Orchha, and in 1861 Gwalior received 110 revenue-free (*mutgi*) and 473 revenue-paying villages, comprising the whole of Parganahs Karera and Pachor, 68 villages of Bhander, and 61 villages of the Jhansi Parganah. The remainder of the district was divided among five *Tahsilis*, of which Jhansi included Parganah Bhander, and this arrangement lasted until 1866, when the *Tahsil* and Parganah of Pandwaha was absorbed among the other four as at present.¹

In 1870 negotiations were opened for the transfer of twenty villages to Gwalior from Parganahs Moth and Bhander in exchange for Talukah Gausangwi. The transfer was carried out in 1871 by the cession of Barehauli, Kolari, Sukhlari, Bairichhand, and Ajitpur from Parganah Moth, and Burenda Haveli, Barana, Dalilpura, Athuri Khera, Dalpatpur, Saitaul, Salotra, Mustara, Muriya, Astaul, Piprawa Khas, Narauli, Praul Sirsai, and Dhamuár from Parganah Bhander. A detailed account of the different changes that have taken place in each parganah will be found in the alphabetical arrangement in Part II., under the name of each parganah.

The administration is conducted on what is known as the non-regulation principle, which places civil, criminal, and revenue jurisdiction in the hands of the same officer, whose powers are regulated by Act XVIII. of 1867. The *Tahsildars* of each of the four *Tahsils* have original civil jurisdiction within their respective charges, and appeals lie from them to the officer in charge of the *Tahsil*, and thence to the Deputy Commissioner, as laid down in the Act abovementioned. The records relating to the period before the mutiny have been destroyed. In 1860-61 there were six magisterial courts and fifteen civil courts; there are at present (1873) one Deputy Commissioner, one Assistant Commissioner, three Extra Assistant Commissioners, and four *Tahsildars*, all invested with judicial powers varying in degree, at work in Jhansi. With the exception of the Commissioner no member of the Covenanted Civil Service was employed in the Jhansi Division in 1873. The other European officers engaged in the civil administration of Jhansi are the Collector of Customs, the Cantonment Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, the Superintendent of Vaccination, and the Civil Surgeon. There are three native gentlemen invested with powers as Honorary Magistrates.

Though a small district in area, the greatest length from east to west is 58 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is 67 miles, giving an apparent area of more than double

General appearance.

¹ See the Settlement Reports of Mr. Clarendon Daniell and Mr. E. G. Jenkinson.

the real area. This is due in a great measure to the intermixture of Native States with British territory. On the north, the States of Gwalior, Datia, and Santhar, and towards the south and east the Orchha State and those of the Asht Bhatya *jāgirs* of Tori Fathipur, Bijna, Pahari-Banka, and Dhurwahi, encroach on Jhansi or are interlaced with it in every direction. A reference to the map will also show the existence of single villages or groups of two or three belonging to foreign territory scattered like islands throughout the district. In fact, it is not possible to approach Jhansi from any portion of the district without passing through a Native State. This intermixture of foreign territory has been a great administrative difficulty, and though efforts have not been wanting to induce the States concerned to agree to such an exchange as would rectify the existing boundaries, yet hitherto the difficulties which arose in ascertaining and determining the value and capabilities of the villages under exchange have prevented the scheme from being carried into effect.¹

The general appearance of the district to the north is that of a plain with a few isolated rocky hills. Further south, beyond a line drawn from east to west a little to the north of Jhansi, the hills increase in number and size, and the country becomes more undulating and broken up by ravines and *nālds*; while quite to the south it assumes a decidedly hilly character. The hills in the north of the district are low and isolated; but to the south of the imaginary line just mentioned they are found in small groups, or in long narrow continuous chains running parallel to each other from north-east to south-west. These parallel chains are met with at intervals throughout the whole breadth of the district. Their ridges are generally bare and sharp, and their slopes are covered with thick scrubby jungle, and sometimes near their bases with trees of considerable size. The principal chain in the district is the one on which the fort of Karār stands. Its length is about 30 miles. It commences near a village called Sigauli in the Garotha Parganah, and running close to the river Betwa, is finally lost in the clusters of hills in the neighbourhood of Barwa Sagar.

The soil is red and gravelly for the most part, and its surface is covered with loose stones and rocks, with hardly any traces of vegetation on them. The soil has been divided for settlement purposes into sixteen different classes, which appear to be capable of being distributed among the five great divisions known in the neighbouring districts as *mār*, *kābar*, *patli*, *rākar*, and *tari*. *Rākar* prevails in Parganahs Mau, Pandwāha, and Jhansi, and it is there that cultivation has chiefly increased.

¹ Mr. W. G. Jenkinson recommends that, if the question be again opened, the neighbouring Native States should be placed under the Commissioner of Jhansi, as Agent to the Governor-General; at present, even the smallest transactions with the most petty *jāgirdars* have to pass through the Political Agent for Bundelkhand.

The following table shows the proportion of each kind of soil under each season's crop and the produce in *muns* in 1866 :—

No.	Soil.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total	Total produce in <i>muns</i> .
1	Mār	39 641	71,060	113,701	429,168
2	Kābar	31,702	40,267	71,969	2,3,064
3	Patro or Patli	14,356	3,810	18,166	60,423
4	Pandun or Purua	50,918	10,939	67,855	250,155
5	Rākar Moti	52,925	14,384	47,309	151,763
6	Rākar Pathari	69 270	4,016	73,322	219,309
7	Tari	623	1,105	1,728	6,553
8	Khero	138	470	608	3,361
9	Dhāng	7,314	2,679	9,993	33,226
10	Penta	3,652	4,000	7,721	24,836
11	Kachhar	71	...	71	255
12	Rāniyā	322	978	1,300	3,382
13	Bārua	862	268	1,130	3,709
14	Usra	2	22	24	63
15	Kira	942	839	1,281	7,952
16	Bhūr	658	197	850	3,331
	Total ...	250,725	103,023	420,348	1,475,711

The principal rivers are the Betwa (Bedwanti, the Vetravati of Sanskrit writers), which intersects the district in a line running from south-west to north-east; the Dhasūn, which forms the eastern boundary; and the Pahūj to the west in Parganah Jhansi. The Betwa is the largest of the three, and flows from its source near Blupāl, at first through a high table-land, and thence over successive steps of granite and quartz. In the rainy season it rushes under Jhansi in a bed more than a furlong wide and forty feet deep, whilst in January and February the whole volume of the river runs through a gap in a rocky barrier about six feet wide, and in May the river, which depends for its supply on springs and rain-fall, is nearly dry. After crossing the district, the Betwa takes a bend to the east and forms the boundary between the Garotha Parganah and the Jalaun District. It then passes through the Jalaun and Hamīrpur Districts and enters the Janna river near the town of Hamīrpur. Owing to the very rocky nature of its bed, its steep banks, and in some places the existence of dangerous quicksands, it can only be crossed at certain known places even in the dry season, and is not used for either navigation or irrigation. The Dhasūn (Sanskrit, Dasāru) is smaller, but is in every other respect similar to the Betwa. After forming the entire eastern boundary of the district it falls into the Betwa at the north-eastern corner of the Garotha Parganah. The country is broken up into *nālās* and ravines all along the course of both rivers, but more particularly along the banks of the Dhasūn in Parganah Garotha, and of the Betwa after it leaves Parganah Jhansi.

The Pahūj rises in the Gwalior territory, and enters the Jhansi Parganah near Dhamna. It crosses the parganah, and forms for a distance of about seventeen miles the western boundary

Pahūj.

of Parganah Moth, till its exit into Gwalior territory near Ajitpur. It eventually falls into the Sindh near Jagamanpur in the Jalaun District. The principal affluents of the Dhasán are the Lakhairi Nadi, which, after traversing Parganahs Mau and Garotha in a north-easterly direction, passes under the village of Garotha Khas and joins the Dhasán river. The Patharahí, after receiving the Banda, falls into the Lakhairi, close to Tarka Lahchúra in Parganah Garotha. The Chnich Nadi intersects Parganah Garotha and joins the Dhasán river a little above its junction with the Betwa. The Sukhnai flows from west to east and joins the Dhasán at Rora Bhatpura in Parganah Mau. It passes by the town of Mau and there receives the Súprar, and just above its junction with the Dhasán, the Karár. The Ur joins the Dhasán near Ghát Kotra to the south of the Sukhnai.

The affluents of the Betwa are the Garári, which flows across the southern portion of the Jhansi Parganah and falls into the Betwa just above Orchha; the Dangrai, which supplies the Arjár lake, and running to the north enters the Betwa near Kandleswar; the Barwa, which passes through the Barwa Sagar lake and joins the Betwa near Kúlhúa of Parganah Jhansi. With the exception of the Garári, there are no streams of any importance between the Betwa and the Pahúj. The drainage system of the country, lying between the former and the Dhasán, being shut out from the Betwa by the range of hills, on a spur of which Karár is built, finds an exit in the Dhasán. The streams above enumerated are all fed by numerous streamlets and water-courses. Their beds are for the most part alternately sandy and rocky, and have generally high and steep banks. In the rains the streams often suddenly rise so as to render them impassable for a short time, but they as quickly fall in the cold and hot seasons, when all except the Garári present a dry channel. When, however, the beds of the stream are sandy, water is found at a short distance from the surface all through the hot season. In such places large crops of water-melons are grown.

During the rainy season, in times of heavy floods, Jhansi is almost completely cut off from the rest of the world. To the north, between it and Agra, the road, which is still unfinished, is crossed by two large rivers, the Sindh and the Chambal. To the north-east, in the direction of Cawnpur, runs the Janna and the imperial road leading to it. Notwithstanding that large sums have been spent upon it, and that it is nearly bridged throughout, that it is little used is owing to the want of success which has as yet met the attempts of the officers in charge to construct a line of road through a country consisting chiefly of black cotton soil, almost impassable for carts in wet weather. To the east all approach during floods is barred by the Dhasán river. To the south, in the direction of Lalatpur and Sagar of the Central Provinces, the crossings over the Betwa are very dangerous and

sometimes quite impracticable; and to the west, the Pahúj and Sindh rivers cross the road which connects Jhansi, *via* Sípri, with Indúr and Bombay. There are public ferries over the Betwa at Iichh, Bhauraghát, Kúkargáon, Manikpur, Ramnagar, Nohraghát, and Guzar Tilata; over the Dhasán at Kotraghát and Lahchuraghát, and over the Pahúj at Bhándar and Dhamma. The tolls on these gháts yielded a revenue in 1873 of Rs. 975. Besides these, there are six private ferries over the Betwa, the same number on the Dhasán, and one on the Pahúj. None of the rivers of the district are navigable. The Dhímars, who are also the Kahiárs or *palki*-bearers of the district, are the only class who cultivate *singháras* (or water-caltrop) in the lakes and sow wheat and rice on their margins. They also alone catch and sell fish and work the ferries. They numbered 8,197 souls in 1872, or 2·5 per cent. of the whole population.

The artificial lakes and reservoirs of the district are noticed under "Irrigation." The principal are the Barwá Ságar, Arjár, Kachnecya, Pachwára, Magarwára, Piprá, and Konchha Bhánwar lakes.

In the southern part of Pargannah Jhansi, where the "*kábundi*" system is in force, and in those portions of Mau and Pandwáha where a *rákar* or *paria* soil prevails, irrigation is carried on from wells. In the greater portion, however, of the last two pargannahs and in Bhándar, Moth, and Garotha, the crops are raised without irrigation from "*már*" and "*kábar*" soils, which appear to be so fertile and retain their moisture so long that irrigation is not necessary. In the neighbourhood of Barwa Ságar and other lakes irrigation is practised from them in the ordinary way. Near Bhándar rice is irrigated from shallow tanks in which the water is held by embankments of black soil. In October, what water is left is drained off, and wheat and other *rabí* crops are sown. The rice land is called *kira*, and the land in the bed of the tank *tárí* or *kuchhár*, and both yield a very good crop.

The attention of Government has frequently been drawn to the important subject of irrigation in this district. Reports showing the benefits likely to accrue from the construction of canals, lakes, and other irrigation works, and urging Government to undertake such works, have been drawn up by Colonels Strachey, Morton, and Baird Smith, and Brownlow; Mr. M. G. Jenkinson, C. S., has also brought the matter before Government. In Pargannahs Mau, Pandwáha, and Jhansi an immense amount of water remains unused. Colonel Baird Smith calculated that the water annually running to waste in the Jhansi and Jalaun Districts would yield a yearly revenue of nearly four lakhs of rupees for sale of water only; but no practicable plan of irrigation on a large scale was devised. This large sum represents a mere fraction of the actual loss to the country. In Bundelkhand, the indirect as well as the direct benefits must be taken into consideration when the construc-

tion of irrigation works is under discussion. It must be remembered that all the villages for miles round benefit from the construction of a lake in the midst of them. The water being retained rises nearer to the surface and percolates all the year round into wells, which before, owing to the rapid drainage, used to become dry at the latter end of the cold season. New wells can be sunk, when before, owing to the distance of water from the surface and to the rocky sub-stratum, it was impossible, or else too costly a work, to construct them. All along the margin of the lake, where perhaps formerly the soil was poor and unproductive, valuable crops both in the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons can be grown. The prosperity and condition of the people improve, and the value of the villages round increases so enormously that the Government is amply repaid for its outlay by the consequent rise in its demand. Under the Government of Sir William Muir, the lakes of Jhansi District have been placed under professional superintendence and their improvement has been commenced. A series of remunerative works has been projected for irrigating Jhansi and Jaloun from the Betwa, Banda from the Ken, and Hamirpur from the Dhasn. The rough scheme for the Betwa irrigation, which involves the construction of a weir twenty-six feet high across the bed of the river, has been generally approved of by the Government of India, and is now (1874) being elaborated in detail.

The lakes and irrigation works in existence are the Barwá Ságar, Arjár, and Kachneya lakes, which are situated at intervals of about ten miles from each other on the Naugaon road between the Betwa and Mau Rámpur, the Konchha Bháunwar and Babáun tanks, and the Magarwáun embankment.

The Barwá Ságar lake is situated twelve miles to the east of Jhansi. The masonry embankment, which is nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, is a really magnificent work. Below it, a tract of land extending over nearly four miles and averaging about a mile in width is thickly planted with mango and other trees, some of which are of a great age and an enormous size.

On the western extremity of the embankment, at the foot of the hills and immediately overlooking the lake, is a picturesque-looking fort, part of which is now in ruins. The entire work was constructed by Udit Singh, Raja of Orchha, the adopted son of Jaswant Singh's widow. It was commenced in 1705 A.D. and completed in 1737 A.D. (see BARWÁ SÁGAR). The area irrigated from the Barwá Ságar lake has been estimated at 4,000 acres; and some years ago, canals several miles in length were excavated under the superintendence of Mr. Clarke, the Civil Engineer in charge of the Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. But the leakage through the embankment was so great, and so much water ran to waste, that these canals were not extensively brought into use for irrigation purposes. The embankment has recently been repaired, strengthened,

and made water-tight; but until canals are made so as to reach the higher levels where water is most needed, the revenue derivable from a water-rate will hardly be remunerative. Mr. Jenkinson thinks it would be more advantageous to irrigate the lands in the immediate neighbourhood of the lake than those situated at long distances from it. The area at present irrigated is very small.

Little, however, has been yet done in the way of loans to landed proprietors for the construction of irrigation works. A few tanks and wells were made during the drought of 1868-69; but these were undertaken more as relief works than on any settled plan, and have not proved of much permanent use, either for irrigation purposes or as a part of the general scheme for providing a full water-supply for the district. There can be no doubt but that, to render the scheme complete, some efforts must be made to induce landholders to construct subsidiary works where possible in those places beyond the influence or the area operated on by the regular irrigation scheme, such as would provide for the local wants of small areas.

The Arjár lake lies distant about eight miles to the west from Barwá Ságar.

Arjár lake.

The two masonry embankments which hold up the water were built in the year 1671 A. D. by Surjan Singh,

Raja of Orchha. The lake was originally much larger than it is now, but so much water escaped through openings in an old embankment to the north-west that the lake was always at a low level, and no water was available for irrigation. There is a joint-property in this lake between the Government and the Raja of Orchha, and a joint-measure for its development is now under discussion. Colonel Brownlow has recommended the construction of masonry floorings, with side revetments of masonry across the openings on each side of the embankment, with the view of retaining the water in the lake at its present level. The bed of the *nálá* through which the water escapes has been cutting back steadily towards the lake, and there is consequently great danger of its draining off the whole of the water. The repairs recently effected are only sufficient to temporarily strengthen the embankment and make it water-tight.

The Kachneya lake is situated on the Naugáon road between Arjár and

Kachneya lake

Ránpur, and is a much smaller lake than either Arjár or Barwá Ságar. It was excavated more than 900 years

ago by one of the Chandel Rajas of Mahoba, and the present dam was built about 175 years ago by Raja Amrais of Orchha. Here, too, long irrigation canals, extending nearly as far as Ránpur (six miles off), were made by Mr. Clarke. But the water stored in the lake is totally insufficient to supply these canals, and only a small area in its immediate neighbourhood is now irrigated. In the basin of the lake there is storage-room for a very large quantity of water, but the supply will always be small until some means are found of leading into it the drainage of a larger extent of country. The lake is dependent for its

supply on the surface-drainage of a very small area, and there is no *adda* running into it.

The Konchha Bhánwar tank and the Magarwárú embankment lie within a short distance of each other in the village of Konchha Bhánwar, about four miles from Jhansi, on the Cawnpur road. Both works were repaired by Major Davidson in 1864-65, and the area irrigated is estimated at 500 acres. The Márghhatta embankment, however, requires extension, and has recently been repaired. The dam of the Babína tank, which is situated about fifteen miles from Jhansi, a little way off the Jhansi and Ságar road, was repaired by Major Davidson in 1864-65, but as yet there has been very little irrigation from it. The leakage is considerable, and further repairs and extensions are required. A new lake with three embankments has recently been constructed at Magarwárú. The Pachwára lake, completed at a cost of Rs. 26,000, and estimated to supply an area of 6,000 acres with water, actually irrigated in 1870-71 but thirteen acres, which gave a water-revenue of Rs. 21.

The sanctioned water-rates in this district for irrigation by flow and lift are:—(1) Fruit and nursery gardens, indigo and sugar-cane, per acre Rs. 3-5-1 (*tor*), Re. 1-10-9 (*dal*). (2) Rice, tobacco, grass, Rs. 2-3-9 (*tor*), Re. 1-1-10 (*dal*). (3) Wheat, cotton, oats, Indian-corn, vegetables, safflower, Re. 1-10-9 (*tor*), Re. 0-13-5 (*dal*). (4) Barley and all minor produce, Re. 1-1-10 (*tor*), Re. 0-8-11 (*dal*). The returns from the irrigation works are, however, very small. The works have not been fully developed, and the water is not economized and utilized as it should be. In connection with the subject of water-rates, the minute of Mr. (now Sir William) Muir, quoted at page 14 of the Settlement Report,¹ should be read.

There are no railway stations within or adjoining the district. The principal metalled road is that from Jhansi by Moth and Kálpí, communicating with the railway station at Cawnpur, and having a length of forty-one miles bridged and metalled in this district. Next in importance is the new imperial line from Jhansi passing, within two and a half miles of Mau, on to Naugáon (Nowgong) cantonments, and having a length of sixty-four miles metalled and partially bridged. A large bridge is now (1873) under construction over the Sukhni river near Mau on this road. The bridges over the Barwá Ságar escape and the Karár torrent, carried away in the rains of 1869, have not yet been repaired. On the bridged and metalled road to Síprí a new bridge over the Pahúj has recently been constructed. This road has only a length of two miles in this district. A similar small portion of the Gwalíar and Jhansi metalled road lies within Jhansi. A short metalled road (2½ miles) connects Mau with the new Naugáon road at Bukhorn, and an-

¹ Published at Allahabad, 1868.

other ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles) joins Mau and Ránípur. The latter is in charge of the Municipal Committee of Mau-Ránípur.

Of the second-class or raised and bridged unmetalled roads, that from Jhansi to Sagar *via* Jaráughát and Lalatpur is metalled for a few miles (to Hasáni); it has a length of 25 miles from Jhansi to the Betwa. The new imperial line to Naugáon leaves the old road at Gurgáon, 14 miles from Jhansi, and joins the old line three miles beyond Mau at the village of Bukhera. The old road goes by Nagarpur, Kuchneya, Ránípur, and Mau, and has a length of 22 miles in this district. The road from Jhansi to Bhánder (22 miles) is bridged for only a third of the way. A loop-line from the Sagar road at Babíná crosses the Betwa at Sirasghát (14 miles). A good road from Jalaun enters the district at the Kotra Sayyidnagar Ghát on the Betwa and runs through Gúrsarái and Mau, whence it enters the Orchha State, eight miles south of Mau, having a length of 52 miles. The road from Baragáon on the Cawnpur road, *via* the *Tahsil* town of Garotha and the Moti Katra Ghát on the Dhasán, to Ráth and Hamírpur, has a length of 54 miles in this district. It is the third in importance in the district, and much used for internal traffic. The road from Mau to Garotha (25 miles), *via* Markúan, is raised and bridged as far as Markúan (18 miles). The road from Mau to Ghát Lahchúra (11 miles), after crossing the Dhasán, goes on to Ráth. The road from Gúrsarái to Púneh, on the Cawnpur road (17 miles), *via* Irichh, is partly raised and bridged; and that from Ránípur to Rataura, on the new Naugáon road, is completely raised and bridged.

The third-class unmetalled roads are Jhansi to Lalauj, 23 miles; Moth to Bhánder, 13 miles; Púneh to Narai, 7 miles; Chirgáon, on the Cawnpur road, to Bhánder, 14 miles; Ramnagar to Bhánder, 11 miles; Moth to Garotha by Gúrsarái, 18 miles; Gúrsarái by Ramnagar Ghát to Chirgáon, 22 miles; Garotha to Garhan, 10 miles; Mau to Lalatpur, 12 miles; Mau to Rúpa, 2 miles; Markúan to Moti Katra, 8 miles; Nagarpur by Auldán to Markúan, 30 miles; Ránípur to Sayauri, 7 miles; and Bangra to Moth by Auldán, 30 miles.

The distances of the principal towns in the district from the head-quarters station are:—Mau, 39 miles; Moth, 32; Garotha, 57; Barwá Sagar, 11; Bhánder, 21; Babíná, 16; Sakúr, 21; Gúrsarái, 48; Baragáon, 9; and Baidaura, 14. From Mau, the town of Ránípur is distant 5 miles; Auldán, 15; Churúra, 6; Benda, 8; Sayauri, 6; and Lahchúra Ghát, 10. From Moth, Chirgáon is 14 miles; Irichh, 15; Púneh, 12; and Baghera, 14. Pandwáha is 12 miles from Garotha and Kakarbai is 9 miles.

There are public *saráis* (or resting-houses for travellers) at Púneh, Chirgáon, Moth, Pandwáha, Garotha Khas, and Lahchúra Ghát.
 Encamping-grounds. Encamping-grounds at Moth, Púneh, Somri, Chirgáon,

Bhasnch, Pandwáha, Garwai, Magarpur, Kuchneya, Mau, Kotraghatt, Ránípur, Púrwa, Roni, Deorí, Sinhpura, Sayaurí, Khailar, Babína, Barwá, Barwá Súgar, and Baragáon.

The climate of Jhansi is dry and tolerably healthy except during the autumn, when the rich vegetation causes a malarious fever at the commencement and close of the rains, at the time the moisture first loosens the earth and when it begins to dry up. The heat is great during the hot season, which is perhaps to be attributed to the absence of trees and the radiation from the bare rocks and barren plains which abound in the district. The monthly mean temperature in the shade for 1870-72 is given below, with the range during the month. From this it appears that the annual mean in 1870 was 80°; in 1871 was 79°; and in 1872 was 81·7°:—

Year.			January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October	November.	December.	Annual mean.
1870 mean	...	...	65	73	76	80	87	91	86	82	82	81	74	67	...
" range	...	...	39	26	25	31	23	21	14	17	13	23	31	23	83
1871 mean	...	...	63	72	81	80	91	87	78	81	82	84	...	68	...
" range	...	...	27	28	32	32	25	21	10	13	18	31	...	16	70
1872 mean	...	...	63	63	84	79	96	95	81	82	83	87	85	66	...
" range	...	...	16	26	31	27	27	22	16	11	15	20	10	...	81·7

The absolute range, or the difference between the highest temperature in the month recorded by the maximum self-registering thermometer in the shade and the lowest temperature in the month recorded by the minimum self-registering thermometer in 1872 was—January, 37; February, 50; March, 46; April, 40; May, 43; June, 41; July, 24; August, 18; September, 26; October, 31; and November, 27.

The average total rain-fall in the Jhansi District for the ten years 1860-61 to 1869-70 is given below:—

Period.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
1st June to 30th September.	20·1	20·0	22·9	33·1	20·3	31·5	32·3	10·7	14·6	37·8
1st October to 31st January	0·4	4·4	2·1	1·0	0·4	...	1·1	4·4	6	8·4
1st February to 31st May.	0·6	7	3	1·5	2·4	...	0	...	1·4	1·0
Total	21·1	31·7	25·3	35·6	23·1	31·5	34·3	45·1	10·4	47·2

PART II.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

THE more common wild animals found in the district are the *bárasingha* or *sámbar* (stag); the spotted deer (*chítal*); antelope (*kar-sáyal* or *para hiran*); blue cow (*nílgaí* or *roj*); ravine deer (*chikikra* or *puskará*); four-horned deer (*chausinha* or *bheri*); tiger (*uáhar*, *sher*); panther (*tenduá*); leopard (*chitá*); hunting leopard or ounce (*shukári chitá*); lynx (*siyah gosh*); hyena (*lagar baghá*, *adhlenra*, *charkhará*); wolf (*bheriyá*, *bigna*); and wild dog (*sund kutta*). Among birds are the bustard (*suna chiriyá*, *charas*); double-spurred partridge, painted partridge, painted grouse, quail, plover, and all the usual species of wild goose, duck, and teal.

In 1871 four persons were killed by panthers, and during the same year 23 head of cattle were destroyed by wolves, one by a hyena, and 67 by panthers. Rewards are given for the destruction of wild animals as in the other districts of this Division:—For full-grown tigers and leopards Rs. 5, and for their cubs half that amount; for male wolves and hyenas Rs. 2, and for females Rs. 3; for male cubs of wolves and hyenas eight annas, and for female cubs twelve annas. Dogs wandering about without owners are killed, and a reward of two annas each is paid for them. During 1871 rewards were paid for 9 tigers, 10 leopards, 18 wolves, 36 hyenas, one alligator, 5 panthers, and one bear, all full-grown animals, besides three tiger's cubs, one leopard's cub, and 26 young wolves. There does not appear to be any trade in the skins of wild animals carried on in any part of the district.

Of the domestic breeds of cattle, the small wiry cows known as the *Kayan* or *Dangáí* breed are deservedly held in high esteem as best suited to the dry and ravine nature of the greater portion of the district. These are imported from the districts along the Ken river, Dhandar Kund, Pachor, Karchera, and other places to the west in the Gwalior State. They are good both for agricultural purposes and for milk, and the Ahirs and Gújars on the Pahnj earn a fair livelihood by breeding them and exporting *ghi*. The cost of the ordinary bullocks used in agriculture, is from sixteen to sixty rupees per pair. In 1870 a pair of Hissar bulls were imported by the Mau Municipality, and also a pair of rams, and the experiment has been to a certain extent successful. The large bullocks of the Nagor and Hissar breed are, however, considered to be too large and too delicate for agricultural and draft purposes, however good they may be for the improvement of milch cattle. Again, the cost of feed and keep of the larger cattle is found to be a barrier against their introduction generally. There are no camels or horses bred in the district. The breed of goats, on the banks of the Dhasán especially, are celebrated for their size and beauty and for the large quantity of milk that they give on light feeding.

In this district¹ fish are found only in the lakes and in the pools of the Betwa, Dhasún, and other large rivers. The river fish enjoy comparative safety from the Dhímars (fishermen) whilst they are in the deep pools of the larger rivers, but are a prey to alligators, otters, &c. During the rains they run up the tributaries to spawn, and a great number meet with destruction on their return down to their permanent haunts, not only by nets but by other contrivances by which they are shut up in small pools and destroyed wholesale by netting or by poisoning. Those that survive these operations frequently perish by the drying up of the pools during the hot season. The lakes in this district have not been allowed hitherto to run dry, and the only destruction committed there on fish is in the rainy season, when they run up the feeders of the lakes and down the escape weirs, whence few ever return. Tons of the smaller description of fish are killed during the rains when they try to escape out of the lakes.

For the river fish a close season should be fixed from June 15th to October 1st, when net fishing should be totally prohibited in the rocky pools of the smaller rivers, to which the fish resort for breeding purposes, as, if the parent fish are allowed to be destroyed, the fry or the new brood would soon be exterminated. During the other seasons the size of the mesh of the nets may be limited to one and a quarter inch from knot to knot. The above suggested prohibitions will not much interfere with private prescriptive rights, and would materially assist the increase of the river fish. The tank and lake fish are seldom interfered with during the spawning season, the lakes are so high that no net fishing is possible. Measures may be taken to prevent the escape of fish through the escape weirs and feeders of the lakes, but after they have once escaped from the lake they must meet with destruction, whether by the hand of man or by drought. The Dhímars or Kaháras, when not otherwise employed, resort to fishing as a means of livelihood, and they are also consumers in no small degree; but fish as a rule cannot be considered a staple article of food with any other class in Bundelkhand.

The commoner fish found in this district are the well-known *maháser*, called the Indian salmon; the *karsaur* or *kalbans*, a large fish, greenish-black above and yellowish-green below; the *bisar* or *mírgah*, something like the *rohu*, but longer and less stout; the *rohu*; the *báwas*, a large fish growing to from 80 to 100 pounds, and something like the *kullah* of Bengal; the *kursa* or *kehursi*, which is of a lighter shape than the *rohu*, has small silvery white scales, and grows to from eight to ten pounds; the *sinia*, *chib*, *sirpáthi*, weighing about two pounds and rather bony. None of these are supposed to live on each other. Of piscivorous fish there are the *tengra*, a scaleless ugly fish, with spines on each side and on the dorsal fin, not eatable, and growing up to 80 pounds in

¹ Mr. R. Start supplied this information.

weight; the *saur* or *sault*, eaten largely; the *parta*, called *bault* in Bengal, and commonly known as the river shark; the *sambar*, like the *tengra*; the *gádur* or *guldá*, like a trout, with blue and pink spots; the *paphá*, a scaleless fish, well known in Bengal, and eaten; *patola*, a miniature *chital*, with small scales and very bony, and the *bachua*, scaleless, but good eating. All these, except the *maháscr*, *báwas*, *sambar*, and *gádur*, are found in the lakes as well as the rivers.

The total cultivated area in 1861-65 amounted to 392,159 acres, and in 1865-66 to 428,348 acres, being an increase of 28,129 acres, principally due to increase of cultivation in Paraganahs Mau, Garotha, and Jhansi. The principal crops grown, with the number of acres under cultivation of each kind of crop, are as follows:—*Kharíf*, *jóár*, 135,612; cotton, 35,107; *bájiá*, 24,409; *tili*, 17,031; *kodon*, 14,788; *ráli*, 8,604; *al*, 4,968; *kátki*, 4,170; rice, 3,416; *wd*, 2,298; *phikar*, 1,693; *múng*, 1,288; *kálthi* or *káwthi* (horse-gram), 535; vegetables, 394; *kákkuri*, 360; hemp, 287; sugar-cane, 267; *samán*, 149; tobacco, 80; *moth*, 72; indigo, 67; *rotka*, 52; and ginger, 45,—or a total of rain crops of 256,725 acres, of which 57,396 acres were devoted to fibres, dye, and oil-seeds. The *rabi* (or spring) crops were:—wheat, 104,295 acres; gram, 19,967; linseed, 4,613; barley, 2,516; *masúr*, 1,023; peas, 663; *wd* and *múng* (*jetha*), 288; vegetables, 129; *sathiya* rice, 110; and *kásum* or safflower, 29,—giving a total of 163,623 acres, of which 4,613 acres were cultivated with oil seeds. Were the total amount of land under *al* cultivation included the total cultivation would be larger. *Al* is only dug up every third year, and the total area from which the root was collected in 1865-66 has been entered, so that the 4,968 acres entered should be read 12,000 acres, to obtain the actual area under that dye. Under the head of vegetables properly so called, *jíra*, *dhaníya*, *chaina*, and *ajedín* have been entered as *rabi* products, and Indian-corn, *arab*, *haldi*, and *amúri* as *kharíf* products. These crops occupy such a small area that their produce has not been very accurately estimated. The *kharíf* cultivation, as will be seen, greatly exceeds the *rabi*. Of the sixteen different kinds of soil already enumerated, seven—viz., *már*, *kábar*, *tart*, *khero*, *penta*, *rániya*, and *usra*—had a *rabi* cultivation larger than the *kharíf*. But it is only in the *már* soil that there was any marked difference. Its *rabi* was nearly double its *kharíf* crop. This soil is kept principally for *jóár* in the *kharíf* and wheat in the *rabi* season.

Sugar-cane and rice were both formerly grown to a great extent, as the number of old stone sugar-mills (*kolhi*) lying unused and the remains of ruined irrigation works testify. The cultivation of the castor bean is not known, *tili* furnishing the oil used in the district for all purposes. That expressed from *sarson*, linseed, and the seed of the *máhu* (*Bassia latifolia*) is but seldom used.

The practice of husbandry differs little from that prevailing in the neighbouring districts (see BANDA, LALATPUR). The plough in use is of the kind common in Bundelkhand, except that it is smaller than is elsewhere met with, being adapted to the small cattle found here. The *patila* is a heavy beam fastened by ropes extending from the two ends to the yoke of a pair of bullocks; the driver stands on the beam, which being dragged over the clods of earth breaks them. The *bakhar* is another kind of hoe plough in common use, and is like the *patila*, except that it is smaller, and its deficiency in weight is made up for by its being furnished with an iron blade along nearly its whole length; harrowing with the *bakhar* causes less strain on the cattle, and is more efficacious than with the *patila*.

Wheat is usually sown in *mār* land, and on other soils when water is abundant. Out of 74,060 acres of *mār* cultivated in the *rabi* of 1866, 56,920 acres were sown with wheat. The great fertility and amazing power of absorption which the *mār* soil possesses makes it almost unnecessary and very expensive to irrigate it. Wheat is generally sown by drilling, called *nārū*, not by broad-cast sowing, called here *parbedu* or *chhirka*. The sowing of wheat takes place in the end of October and beginning of November; the crop is ready for the sickle in the end of March or beginning of April. In places where water is abundant wheat is cut in the end of February. The wheat fields, where watering is necessary, are irrigated for the first time in the beginning of December, from three to seven times, according to the quality of the soil. If the rain, which generally falls at the beginning of January, fails, the fields are irrigated again, and the ryots during this time keep on at their work far into the night or begin long before dawn. Wheat when it germinates is known as *kura*; when about six inches high it is *poi*; the ear of wheat is called *bāl*; when collected in a heap on the threshing-floor it is *lauk*, and the chaff is called *bhāsa*. Barley is treated in the same way and bears the same names.

Chand or gram is sown at the same time as wheat upon land prepared in the same way. At germination the young sprouts are known as *kura*; when grown, *bhāj*; the pods are *ghait* and *būt*; when on the threshing-floor the heap is called *lauk*, and when the seeds are split they are known as *dal*, and when ground into a flour as *bāsan*. *Masūr*, linseed, and mustard are all sown and reaped at the same time as wheat. *Masūr* has the same names in its different stage of growth as gram. Linseed (*alsi*) as a plant is called *marwa*; when stacked *arsatli*; and the oil is known as *alsi til*. *Batra* is a kind of pea sown in September in wet soil and picked in April.

Among the rain-crops is *joār* (*Sorghum vulgare*), which at germination is known as *kura*; the young plants as *poṭya*; ears, *būtiya*; and stalks, *karwi*. *Bājrad* is another rain-crop, of which

the ears are known as *bál* and the stalks as *pattýá*. The ears of *kodon* are known as *kánt* and the straw as *puál*. The abovementioned rain-crops, as well as *phákar*, *kútki*, *ráli*, *rotka*, *kanganí*, and *sánwán* are sown on light soils in June and July and harvested in November. The pulses of the *kharíj*,—viz., *máing*, *urí*, *moth*, *kútki*, and *arhar*—are usually sown in light soils, but occasionally in inferior *már* and *paráa*. *Urí*, *moth*, and *máing* plants are known as *baula*, and their pods as *kons*. *Arhar* is generally sown in *káhar* or *paráa* land with cotton; the pods are called *kons*, and when stacked, *boj*. *Tili* pods are called *gútt*, and the stalks are known as *tíli ke sutál*. Hemp seed is called *sanaíya*; the stalks, *sar-sutál*; after the bark has been taken off, *sanaúra*; ropes, *rassí*; string, *sutál*; and strips of gunny, *tát patti*. Cotton seed is known as *bináula*; the plants as *ban*; pods as *dhera*; uncleaned cotton, *kaj-ás*; and cleaned cotton, *ru*.

Sugar-cane, where grown, is of an inferior kind; the juice is only used for making *gár*. There is no sugar manufactory in the district. The cane sells for four annas a hundred stalks, the *ras* (or juice) for a rupee per *mun*, and the *gár* (or molasses) for Rs. 4. The cuttings are called *bíj burái*, and canes, *burái*. The tuberous vegetables, such as ginger, turmeric, *radáló*, radish, *shahrkand*, &c., are seldom to be met with. *Arul* (*Colocasia antiquorum*) is grown to some extent in the rainy season. The rice cultivation is chiefly confined to the northern portions of Parganah Jhansi near Bhánder, but very little of it is grown. Uncleaned rice is called *dhan*; when husked, *chawal*; and when boiled, *bhat*. Tobacco is to be met with in small plots near many villages, and the cultivation of the poppy, which was before unknown, has been introduced by the Benares Opium Agency.

The most noticeable agricultural product in the district is the *al* plant (*Morinda citrifolia*), which furnishes a crimson dye for the manufacture of *kharna* cloth. The plant produces seed in the second year, and the roots are gathered in the third year; it is sown in July on the best kinds of soil. The dye is procured from the roots of the plant, which strike to a great depth into the earth, and are carefully dug out with long picks. "The most slender shoots, called *bárd*, which strike deepest, afford the best dye. After being dug up the roots are cleared of earth and bound up in small bundles or chopped up in pieces, and are then ready for the market, and sold at various prices from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per *mun*, according to its quality and the demand for it. An acre of *már* land will produce about ten *mans* of the root. The land is never watered, but the crop requires much care and watching. The land is kept well weeded, and great precautions are taken to protect the plants from the attacks of insects and vermin. Much expense is gone to in digging the plant up from its lowest roots. The soil must be disturbed to a great depth before the roots can be drawn out, or they break, and the most valuable part of the roots is lost. The expenses of cultivation, loss of interest

during the time the plant is grown, and rent amount to between Rs. 50 and Rs. 70 an acre; the greater part of the outturn being the second quality, called *pachmer*, and the thick woody part of the root, called *lari*, which weighs heaviest and sells cheapest. The selling price of *bard* in 1873 was Rs. 8 a *mun*; of *pachmer*, Rs. 6½; and of *lari*, Rs. 3. The profits of an acre of cultivation are limited to Rs. 10 or Rs. 15. The cost of preparing a *gathri* or 60 *thans* of *khanda* is Rs. 84, and the selling price Rs. 87 to Rs. 90."

The whole or nearly the whole of the cotton grown is used up in making cloths for the purposes of the *khanda* trade or for local consumption. It is not till quite lately that the great demand for cotton at the coast has led to its export.

Kodon or *kodau* (*Paspalum serobiculatum*) is a *khari* or rain crop, and grows on first-class *rikhar* or stony soil. The seed is sown in June, at the beginning of the rains, and the crop is gathered in October. The cost of sowing a *bigha*, including rent, is Rs. 2-2-6, and the produce is six *muns*, valued at Rs. 3. It needs no irrigation, and is principally cultivated by the poorer classes for home consumption. *Kutki* (*Oplismenus frumentaceus*) is also a rain-crop, and grows in the same description of soil as *kodon*, and even in second-class *rikhar*. The seed is sown in June and gathered in October. The cost of cultivation per *bigha*, including rent, is Rs. 1-8-9; the produce is one *mun*, valued at Rs. 2. Irrigation is not needed, and it is chiefly grown for home consumption as a substitute for rice, which it much resembles. *Kangul* or *kaunt* (*Pennisetum Italicum*) is also sown in June and reaped in October. The soil used is usually *kubar* of the first quality, which is afterwards sown with a spring crop. The cost of cultivation, including the whole rent for the year, is Rs. 2-11-0 per *bigha*, and the produce is two *muns*, worth Rs. 1-9-9. It is principally grown for home consumption.

There are never more than one pair of bullocks used with a plough in this district, and one plough can cultivate about ten acres of land.

This district is peculiarly liable to blights, famines, and floods, to loss by hail-storms, and to sickness. The famines of 1783, 1833, 1837, and 1847-48 A.D., were all severely felt in this district, and are still remembered by the people as eras from which they reckon events. It is said that famine may be looked for every fifth year in Bundelkhand, but since 1868-69 the district has suffered from the loss of one crop or another every season except one. The famine of 1868-69 has been described by Mr. Henvey, and as the subject is one of such vital importance to the district, no apology is needed for giving a long extract from his report:—

"The rain-fall of an ordinary season varies from 30 to 40 inches: in 1867, 45 inches fell; in 1869, 46 inches—the supply from June to the end of November, 1868, barely exceeding

Famines and floods.

Famine of 1868-69.

14 inches, and that amount was unequally distributed. In June, 1·8 inches were marked ; in July, 8·2 ; in August, 0·2 ; in September, 2' ; in October and November, none at all ; in December there was a sprinkling barely sufficient to moisten the earth ; then after a break of two months came a fall in March heavy enough to endanger the corn on the threshing-floors. This season of drought was succeeded by torrents of rain in the autumn of 1869 : roads were broken up, bridges were burst, and the country rendered impassable for weeks. Fifteen inches of rain fell in 36 hours at Jhansi during the last week of July. The effects of such disasters on the crops may be briefly told. The *kharif* of 1868 was destroyed, save where the black soil, retentive of moisture, or irrigation from wells, secured some small remnant. The *rabi* of 1869 was less than half the average.

“To a district thus partially deprived of its stock the floods of 1869 were a crushing calamity. Before July, 1869, it was almost impossible to procure carriage, for the scarcity of water and fodder was an insuperable impediment. After July the roads and bridges were destroyed. Then occurred an absolute failure of food in the station of Jhansi and its environs. On receipt of pressing solicitations from the local authorities, the Commissioner authorized arrangements being made for importing Rs. 10,000 worth of grain from Cawnpur ; but in order to interfere as little as possible with private trade, the Collector of Cawnpur was asked to prevail upon some enterprising dealer to undertake the venture, and only in case of failure to act on the part of the Government. The effect of these arrangements and preparations was seen not so much in the lowering of prices as in the abundance of supplies, which were forthwith unlocked and thrown into the market. As observed by Government, such proceedings were opposed to ordinary principles of action ; but when they had become absolutely necessary and were judiciously resorted to, the effects upon the market were probably the reverse of detrimental.

“So long as the roads were open, Cawnpur to the north and Sagar to the south were the sources from which grain was imported. Hamirpur also sent corn, but not much. Altogether it is computed that 200,000 *mans*, principally wheat, gram, and *arhar*, were imported from June, 1868, to the end of the rains of 1869 ; the busiest time being in the early hot months of 1869, until the trade was checked by the floods. But drought, floods, and failure of supplies were not the only evils that befell this unhappy district : sickness followed in the train of famine. Small-pox raged during the first six months of 1869 ; sun-stroke carried off numbers of enfeebled wretches. According to the Deputy Commissioner, ‘men came in weary and weak, and fasting, took a long draught of water and fell down and died.’ Cholera appeared with the rainy season of 1869, and fever of a malign-

Sickness attends famine.

nant type—the usual attendant of scanty and inferior food—doubled the tale of victims ; 20,331 inhabitants of Jhansi are reported to have died in 1869, compared with 3,180 in 1868.

“ Early measures were adopted to afford relief to the starving poor. In September, 1868, a local committee was convened. Relief works. The principal military and civil officers were members ; and subsequently the *subah* of the native city also joined the committee. Sindhia's sympathy was further testified in October, 1868, by a donation of Rs 400 and a subscription of Rs. 150 per mensem. Operations were begun by the establishment of a poorhouse at Jhansi in September, 1868. In December a poorhouse was opened at Mau-Rāmpur, and in February, 1869, at Barwā Sāgar and Babina. Subsequently Konchha Bhāwar, Bhandar, and Kattar were made centres of relief. At the same time, through revenue and police officials, efforts were directed to prevent any deaths occurring from starvation.

“ The numbers relieved at the poorhouse from September, 1868, to November, 1868, or 456 days, were 1,041,452, giving a daily average of 2,284 souls, and including those fed at police-stations, a grand total of 1,093,948 persons relieved from actual starvation, at a cost of Rs. 77,884. For the employment of able-bodied labourers thirteen works were undertaken, of which the most important were cuttings and bridges on the Sāgar road, irrigation embankments at Pachwārā and Magarwārā in the Mau Parganah, and a loop line of road from Babina over the Betwa at the Sirasghāt, and meeting the Jhansi and Lalatpur road in the latter district. On these works an aggregate of 942,465 people were employed, at a cost of Rs. 71,888, of which Rs. 19,663 are shown by the Accountant-General as State expenditure.

“ On the public relief works the daily average of persons seeking employment rose from 58 in September, 1868, to 1,593 in January, 1869 ; February, 3,685 ; March, 6,139, until in April the maximum was attained in 7,509. In the first fortnight of May the attendance fell off only to rise again, until a steady decline commenced early in July. The total daily average of persons relieved for thirteen months in the Jhansi District was 4,494 (poorhouses, 2,284 ; relief works, 2,210), at a cost of Rs. 1,50,326, of which nearly one-half was expended on relief works.

“ It must not be supposed, however, that these figures represent all that was done for the alleviation of the pressure in Jhansi. At the beginning of 1869 it was found necessary to suspend over Rs. 90,000 of the Government revenue, and the opening balance at the commencement of the year 1869-70 was Rs. 94,353, or nineteen per cent. of the demand for 1868-69. Moreover, in the period from June, 1868, to the end of 1869, Government granted Rs. 1,11,536 as *takkeeri* or loans for the construction of wells and the purchase of seed or plough cattle.

A mournful feature in the Jhansi famine was the excessive mortality among the orphans who were brought to the poorhouse. The numbers were 483, of whom 105 died. No record was kept of emigrants, but between January and July, 1869, 15,000 people are believed to have left the district for Malwa, of whom some 5,000 returned and 30,000 people crossed the district from Gwalior, Samthar, and Datia. Including those who died from starvation and disease directly engendered by the famine, the probable number lost to Jhansi may be stated at 25,000, or over seven per cent. of the population."

This district is one of the few in the North-Western Provinces in which the traces of the famine are said to be still everywhere perceptible. Villages show a smaller average number of inhabitants, and land to the extent of from ten to twenty per cent. in the poorer villages has been thrown out of cultivation, owing partly to the loss of cattle, 150,000 out of 300,000 having succumbed to starvation or sun-stroke, and partly to the spread of the destructive *kán* grass consequent upon the heavy rains of 1869. It will be a long time before the District of Jhansi recovers from the disastrous year 1868-69.

The means of external communication are insufficient. As shown above, External communications though the portion of the district lying to the west of Insufficient. the Betwa can be supplied from the Duáb through Cawnpur, the central tract lying between the Betwa and Dhasán is entirely cut off in the rains. The road from Sagar and Central India is both unbridged and unmetalled, and runs through *már* soil for a great portion of its length, so that it is almost impassable for heavily-laden carts during the rains. The Native State of Orchha is in the same predicament as the Mau and Garotha Parganahs of Jhansi when the supply from Central India fails. The most important line in seasons of famine is the Jalaun and Sagar road. It is bridged and is now being metalled, and has a good ferry across the Betwa at Kotra Sayyidnagar Ghát, and would no doubt save the district from the extremities of famine. But to be of real use it should be metalled on to the Central India line, and the Orchha State, through which it passes, should be induced to pay a proportionate share of the cost.

The blights most commonly known are *gerúa*, the yellow blight; *kundúa*, the black blight; *khaprá*, a small coleopterous insect; *tusár*, frost; and *loiya*, hail. Wheat is subject to *gerúa*, which is produced by damp caused by late and excessive falls of rain and fog and mist in December. *Bájrá* and *jowár* are attacked by *kundúa* in the same way. The *khaprá* destroys gram, nipping off the young plants as soon as they appear. *Arhar* is easily injured by frost, and gram also when in flower. When hail falls in the beginning of the winter it injures the cotton pods; if at the end, wheat and gram are destroyed. Hail is very destructive. Coming unexpectedly, it ruins everything subject to its force; trees, and animals, and the tiled roofs of houses

all suffer. In addition to these calamities, the growth of *kans* grass may be considered in the nature of a blight. The causes of its growth have not yet been ascertained, but it suddenly springs up in land lying fallow or swamped, and usually in the richest soil, from which all attempts of every kind to extirpate it, or even check its growth, have proved fruitless. The only plan that seems to be successful is to leave the land fallow from ten to fifteen years, when it seems to die off of itself.

The following table gives the prices of the principal grains during the season of scarcity in Jhansi. Prices nearly returned to their ordinary rates in 1872, but in 1873 they again rose to scarcity, though not to famine rates :—

				WHEAT.	BARLEY.	BAJRA	JOAR	RICE.	GRAM.
				Sr. C.	Sr. C.	Sr. C.	Sr. C.	Sr. C.	Sr. C.
1st week in February, 1869	...	...	...	12 0	13 10	...	...	8 0	13 2
2nd "	"	"	...	11 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	12 14
3rd "	"	"	...	10 15	12 11	12 0	12 15	8 4	12 4
4th "	"	"	...	11 4	13 10	12 6	12 12	8 4	12 4
1st "	March	"	...	11 2	13 8	12 2	13 8	8 7	13 5
2nd "	"	"	...	11 6	...	12 8	13 0	...	14 3
3rd "	"	"	...	11 6	14 2	12 8	13 1	8 6	14 1
4th "	"	"	...	11 11	14 5	12 8	12 12	8 9	14 14
Week ending April, 3	"	"	...	11 12	...	12 8	12 12	8 9	14 14
" "	10	"	...	12 1	11 14	12 7	13 10	8 7	14 13
" "	7	"	...	12 5	15 0	12 8	13 1	8 11	14 13
" "	21	"	...	12 4	...	12 12	13 1	8 1	13 12
" "	May, 1	"	...	11 15	13 12	12 8	13 0	8 6	13 0
" "	8	"	...	12 12	13 8	12 4	12 8	7 13	12 19
" "	15	"	...	11 4	13 4	...	...	8 10	12 8
" "	22	"	...	11 4	13 0	...	...	8 3	12 4
" "	29	"	...	10 14	12 10	...	...	8 8	11 13
" "	June, 5	"	...	10 10	12 7	11 9	11 15	8 4	11 11
" "	12	"	...	0 1	11 10	11 8	10 10	7 12	10 10
" "	19	"	...	0 12	11 1	11 4	10 12	7 8	10 12
" "	26	"	...	9 2	10 8	10 8	10 3	7 6	10 6
" "	July, 3	"	...	8 8	10 2	10 8	9 11	6 10	9 3
" "	10	"	...	8 5	9 12	9 8	9 12	6 12	9 10
" "	17	"	...	8 9	...	...	...	...	9 4
" "	24	"	...	7 6	8 4	8 4	8 0	6 10	8 0
" "	31	"	...	6 12	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 9	7 11
" "	Aug., 7	"	...	6 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8
" "	14	"	...	6 12	...	...	...	5 12	7 4
" "	21	"	...	6 8	...	...	...	5 4	6 8
" "	28	"	...	6 12	...	...	...	5 4	6 8
" "	Sept, 4	"	...	7 3	...	...	...	5 8	7 5
" "	11	"	...	7 13	...	...	...	5 9	9 5
" "	18	"	...	7 12	10 0	...	...	5 9	9 2
" "	25	"	...	7 7	9 0	...	...	6 2	7 12
" "	Oct, 2	"	...	7 12	11 0	...	...	6 14	9 4
" "	9	"	...	7 12	10 10	...	...	6 5	9 7
" "	16	"	...	6 2	9 8	...	...	7 1	8 13
" "	23	"	...	5 14	10 8	...	...	7 8	8 0
" "	30	"	...	6 13	10 0	14 0	12 0	7 2	8 1
" "	Nov., 6	"	...	7 13	...	15 0	...	7 10	7 11
" "	27	"	...	8 8	...	19 0	22 0	9 4	7 12
" "	Dec, 4	"	...	10 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	10 0	8 0
" "	11	"	...	10 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	10 0	9 0

				WHEAT.	BARLEY.	BAJRA.	JWAR.	RICE.	GRAM.
				Sr. C.	Sr. C.	Sr. C.	Sl. C.	Sr. C.	Sr. C.
Week ending	Dec. 18, 1870	..		11 14	10 0	21 4	25 12	10 11	11 14
"	" 25 "	...		11 14	10 0	20 4	25 0	10 12	11 11
"	Jan., 1, 1871	..		11 4	10 0	20 8	21 8	10 12	9 8
"	" 8 "	.		11 4	0 0	20 8	26 8	10 12	11 4
"	" 15 "	...		11 4	10 0	21 0	26 8	10 12	11 4
"	" 22 "	...		12 0	10 0	21 0	26 8	10 12	12 0
"	" 29 "	..		12 0	10 0	21 8	26 8	10 12	12 0
"	Feb, 5 "	..		12 12	10 0	26 0	27 0	10 8	14 0
"	" 12 "	..		11 9	10 0	25 8	27 12	10 8	12 12
"	" 19 "	..		11 10	1 0	35 8	27 0	10 8	12 12
"	" 26 "	..		11 4	10 0	26 12	19 8	10 12	13 12
"	March, 5 "	.		12 8	10 0	26 12	29 0	10 8	15 0
"	" 12 "	...		13 14	10 0	27 0	29 8	10 8	15 14
"	" 19 "	...		13 14	10 0	25 0	28 12	10 0	22 0
"	" 26 "	..		13 13	10 0	25 0	28 12	10 5	22 0
General average for district				10 7	11 14	16 13	18 7	8 5	11 2

From the careful investigations of Mr. Jenkinson we obtain data from which we may judge whether the production of food-grains is sufficient for the local consumption of the district. Local produce insufficient for local wants.

In 1865-66 the total area under cultivation was *khur* (or rain) crops, 256,725 acres; *rahi* (or cold-weather) crops, 163,623 acres, or a grand total of 420,348 acres, from which must be deducted one-eighth, or 56,266 acres, for crops other than grain, leaving 364,082 for crops under food-grains. The total produce in *muns* was estimated at 1,475,711, from which deduct one-eighth for oil-seeds, dyes, fibres, and spices, or 184,461 *muns*, and the balance available for home consumption will be 1,291,247 *muns*. Taking the population of 1865, and allowing one pound (or half a *ser*) of grain per head per diem, the annual consumption will be $357,442 \times 182\frac{1}{2}$, or 1,630,829 *muns*, leaving a deficiency of 339,582 *muns*, or about one-fifth of the total consumption, to be made up by the importation of food-grains from other districts. Whenever the superior grains, such as wheat, &c., go up to less than fourteen *seers* for a rupee, and the inferior grains to less than twenty *seers* for a rupee, living amongst the poorer classes becomes difficult, and if to this be added want of employment, distress begins. In 1873, owing to a scarcity of this kind, thousands emigrated to Málwa, and again relief works had to be commenced. A bad season and the increased growth of the *káns* weed were the proximate causes of this scarcity. Famine rates are reached when the superior grains sell at ten and the inferior grains at twelve *seers* for a rupee.

The Jhansi Government forest¹ lands extend over 23,138 acres. The principal forest tract lies along the banks of the Betwa in the southern portion of Parganah Jhansi; it has an area

Forests.

¹ Mr. Webber's Forest Report contains a full account of the forests; also Mr. Jenkinson's Set. Rep., 76. Major Pearson's Rep. in Sel. Rec., Govt., N.-W. P., IV., N. S., 48.

of about 11,000 acres, and is known as the Babina jungle. It is the only one in which teak and timber trees of any size are to be found, the rest for the most part being merely low scrub and jungle. Besides Babina there are four patches of very small scrub jungle, known as Basneo, Barmaion, Moti Katra, and Gúha, along the eastern boundary of the district near the Dhasán, where it marches with Hamírpur, and aggregating 4,904 acres, and two patches in the Mau Parganah, south-east of Jhansi.

Major Pearson describes the Jhansi forests as in no way differing either in character or appearance from the whole of the northern slope of the great Vindhyan range, from the Katra Pass in Mirzapur to the Bagh Tanda and Chakalda forests, 100 miles west of Indúr and bordering on Gujarať. The main staple of the jungle consists of various species of the prickly acacias growing as scrub bushes; the *khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and *reunga* (*A. leucophleca*), with one or two creeping acacias, being most abundant. Largely mixed with them is the *dháńk* in rocky grounds, and *mahúla* trees grow abundantly in the low lands, where there is any depth of earth, and where commonly there is some cultivation. The teak is found along the banks of rivers and *nálás*, and occasionally on the sides of the small hills which rise out of the plain near the rivers, and which generally also contains some bambús of good quality.

Mr. Webber thinks that forests existed previously in the Jhansi Division and that they were cut down; while Major Pearson considers that "the arid rocks of the Division are not calculated to produce forests, and that, as a rule, they never have existed on them, and that the jungle has always been, as now, a miserable scrub." Much has been done, however unsuccessful as a whole, to clothe the untimbered tracts with trees. At the suggestion of Mr. Webber, patches of land about two acres in extent were roughly fenced in each forest

district and planted with seed of *mahúla*, teak, *sísá*, *achar*,
 Plantations. *bulúl*, and *bahaira*, in holes about a yard apart, and it was intended that the seeds should have been transplanted out into neighbouring forests. But from various reasons, and chiefly from the difficulty of watering them, this has not been done, and now half the little trees are dead, and the rest are too old to plant out, while for the most part they are all withered by the frost and choked in the long grass which has not been cleared away from around them; and as regards the teak, in many instances three or four dry and burnt shoots show that the forest fires have destroyed the nurseries as well as the rest of the grass, and that the teak seedlings were only coppices from the original roots, like most of their neighbours in the forest. * Even if they were transplanted (as some few have been), they must by necessity die off, because young trees cannot be kept at any distance from the wells regularly watered, and transplanted trees are very delicate, and would require watering for some years after removal from the nurseries, so that the money spent on nur-

series is wasted. If the trees were planted out in the forest they could never be watered at all, for the rocky nature of the ground will not admit of wells being made except in certain places, and at a very considerable expense. And indeed, it may be taken as an accepted fact that plantations can never be carried on successfully in a rough way; if they are made at all they must be worked on a proper organized system and regular supervision. This supervision the district officer can never afford time to give in distant parts of the forest. There are also some plantations of *babul* in the Moth Parganah which have been made some years ago; but from being sown broadcast, the young trees have come up exceedingly densely in some places and not at all in others.

The Conservator of Forests thus sums up the financial results of forest operations: "In 1864-65 the revenue amounted to Rs. 2,929 and the expenditure only to Rs. 988, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,000. The establishment was then largely increased according to Mr. Webber's recommendation, but the result

Value of forests.	has not been satisfactory, for in 1867-68 the actuals (receipts) were Rs. 2,264, or Rs. 700 less than in 1864-65, while the expenditure was Rs. 3,750, or four times what it was before, and a deficit remained of Rs. 1,500; and in 1868-69 the actuals (receipts) were Rs. 2,485, against an expenditure of Rs. 6,879, with a deficit of Rs. 3,400; of the latter Rs. 2,677 was expended on plantations. It seems, then, that the most practical work to turn attention to in Jhansi is to take care of the teak, as this will, if looked after, certainly attain a sufficient size to be very useful for all ordinary building purposes; and also, if possible, to cover the Government forests with a certain amount of trees which in time might yield a proportion of vegetable mould, in which a better class of forest would grow up; and to do any good in this way the great battle must be with the forest fires. Any attempt to keep out fires at first on an extensive scale would be too costly and would be nearly certain to be unsuccessful. But there is no reason why it should not be attempted on a small scale on the teak-bearing tracts, which are conveniently situated along the river bank. Added to this, the teak must be equally protected for some years from being hacked, cut, or injudiciously thinned on any pretext whatever; and if also the <i>mahala</i> , <i>haldu</i> , and <i>banibús</i> , wherever found, be reserved, very little more at present can be done." In addition to the forest tracts there are nine grass <i>vúnds</i> or preserves. There were originally twelve, but one (Magarpar) has been included in the jungle tracts, and two (Balora and Danguiá) have been settled with the farmers to whom they have been leased. The grass of each <i>vúnd</i> is put up annually to auction, and the proceeds of the sale is credited to the Forest Department. Ahírs and Garariyas are the only two classes employed in keeping cattle, with a few Gújars here and there. The Ahírs tend
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horned cattle and the Garariyas keep goats and sheep. The pastoral Ahirs are considered an inferior class to those who also practice agriculture. The Ahirs in 1865 numbered 23,274, or 6·5 per cent. of the whole population; the Garariyas were 15,232, or 4·25 per cent. In 1872 the Ahirs numbered 22,334 souls; the Garariyas, 7310; and Gujars, 417. There is nothing on record to explain the great difference between the numbers of the Garariyas in 1865 and 1872, but it would appear to be due to defective classification in the first census.

The rocks throughout this district seem to be either granite, porphyry, or quartz, but there are indications of trap in the Betwa and in the southern portions of the district, and doubtless in other places also. Vegetable mould there is none, except in the valleys and low-lying lands. The hills are bare hard rock covered with boulders and gravel. Iron is the only mineral product, as far as is at present known. It is found in the hills in the south, but is not worked. The place near which it is chiefly extracted, and from which it is exported in greatest quantities, is in the Orchha State, just beyond the boundaries of Jhansi. Dressed stone for building purposes is not procurable, and uncoursed rubble work is generally substituted.

There are no stone quarries, but there can be little doubt that there is stone to be found which could be used for building purposes. In many villages there are stone sugar-mills, and fine large slabs of stone, very much like granite, which were used by the Chandels for building their temples and forts, and for facing the earthen embankments of tanks and lakes. The reason that stone is not used now is that the cost of quarrying and cutting it would be so great. The people build their houses of loose stones, which they can pick up anywhere in the neighbourhood of the hills, mixed with earth: and when stones are not available, it is cheaper to make bricks than to quarry and carry stone. There are, moreover, no stone-masons, and the stone is exceedingly hard to work. An inferior kind of soap-stone is found in the hills of Gorari and Palar villages, lying about six miles to the north of Jhansi. Earth for making bricks of a fair quality is procurable in most parts of the district.

The teak grown in the Jhansi District and the neighbouring Native State of Orchha seldom attains a size sufficient to yield timber for beams or planks of ordinary width. Small beams known as bullies (*balks*) are in great demand, being largely used as rafters where roofs are tiled. *Shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) grows in various parts of the district, but not to any great extent. *Alahua*, tamarind, and mango trees are common, and are cultivated as well for their fruit as their wood.

Kunkur of the yellowish grey variety is obtainable all over the district, and the lime made from it is used for all building purposes. *Kunkur* for road metalling costs from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-4 per 100 cubic feet stacked on the road-side. The cost of metalling a road twelve feet wide and six inches deep is Rs. 850 to Rs. 900. The cost of broken-stone metalling for the same measurement is Rs. 1,457.

The cost of rubble masonry is Rs. 3 per 100 cubic feet. Bricks are worth — first-class, Rs. 5 per 1,000; second-class, Rs. 3-8; and third-class, Rs. 2-8. *Kuryas* (or regular and straight shoots of the *sidru* tree not more than two inches in diameter) largely used instead of bambús for tiled roofs, cost eight annas a hundred. *Kera*, a coarse matting made from the twigs of the *sidru* and used for thatched and tiled roofs, cost one anna each. Tiles cost Rs. 3 a hundred; bundles of *káns* grass for thatching, one rupee a thousand; lime burned with cow-dung, Rs. 7 a hundred *muns*; and lime burned with wood, Rs. 12 a hundred *muns*. Bambús cost Rs. 3 a hundred. The following are the charges for wood-work wrought and placed in position:—teak beams, Rs. 2-8 a cubic foot; first-class *bullies*, Rs. 30 per 100 running feet; second-class *bullies*, Rs. 25; third-class Rs. 15; *shisham*, Rs. 3 per cubic foot, and Re. 1-4 per superficial foot; *mahúa*, four annas per cubic foot, and Re. 1-6 per superficial foot; tamarind, four annas per cubic foot; mango, twelve annas per cubic foot, and three annas per superficial foot; *ním*, eight annas per cubic foot and two annas per superficial foot.

PART III.

INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT.

THE census taken on the 10th of January, 1865, was the first regular enumeration of the inhabitants of this district that had taken place. According to it the total population of the Jhansi Parganah was 87,870, containing 56,429 adults and 31,441 children; Mau, 75,357 adults and 39,543 children,—total 114,890; Garolha, 41,647 adults and 21,944 children—total 63,591; Gúrsarái *jajir*, 19,395 adults and 10,345 children—total 29,740; and Moth, 38,249 adults and 23,182 children—total 61,431. The district totals are 231,077 adults and 126,365 children, divided into 188,620 males and 168,822 females, giving a grand total of 357,442 souls.

The following statement shows the distribution of the population in 1865 into Hindús and Muhammadans, agriculturists and non-agriculturists, according to sex and age under and above fifteen years:—

Parganahs	HINDUS.								MUHAMMADANS AND OTHERS NOT HINDUS.							
	AGRICULTURAL.				NON-AGRICULTURAL.				AGRICULTURAL.				NON-AGRICULTURAL.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.	Adult.	Children.
Jhansi ..	11,541	8,737	12,898	7,102	14,214	7,738	12,912	6,578	95	47	90	40	1,420	468	849	425
Mau ...	15,701	8,741	15,155	6,871	20,970	12,309	21,321	10,145	62	20	63	20	1,569	717	1,515	627
Garotha .	11,740	0,332	9,508	5,143	8,855	5,351	8,002	4,437	48	46	114	63	821	980	595	195
Gursarai ..	4,209	3,350	2,043	2,030	5,234	3,024	6,200	2,522	14	10	15	8	329	106	298	175
Total .	16,016	8,712	12,451	7,173	14,059	8,376	15,262	6,959	62	50	132	63	1,150	576	693	370
Moth ..	10,114	6,350	9,400	5,635	8,700	5,545	8,182	4,821	185	83	137	70	817	332	587	440
District Total.	50,394	32,543	40,913	20,994	59,075	33,955	57,067	28,503	405	200	493	210	4,040	2,093	3,944	1,803

In 1865, out of the 625 inhabited villages, 201 had less than 200 inhabitants; 191 had from 200 to 500; 153 from 500 to 1,000; 69 from 1,000 to 2,000; 6 from 2,000 to 5,000; 4 from 5,000 to 10,000; and 1 above 10,000 inhabitants. These last are Barwa Sagar, Bhänder, Gursarai, Ránípur, and Mau. The number of houses in the district was 76,946, giving an average of 4.64 persons to each house. The following statement gives all the information necessary for comparing the statistics regarding the land-revenue and its incidence collected in 1865 with those collected in 1872:—

Parganahs.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles and ares.		AREA CHARGED WITH GOVERNMENT REVENUE				AREA REVENUE FREE AND UNCULTURABLE.				Land-revenue paid to Government.	Land-revenue plus cesses and local taxes paid to Government.	Incidence of land-revenue on total area per acre	Incidence on area assessed to revenue.	Incidence on cultivated area.	Persons to the square mile.	
				Cultivated.		Culturable		Free of revenue.		Barren.								
Jhansi.	1865,	100	414	442	160	160	127	213	40	143	85	177	Rs 1,00,714	...	Rs a. p. 0 0 6	Rs a. p. 0 9 6	Rs a. p. 1 1 1	212
	1872,	100	870	...	101	...	102	...	41	...	75	...	60,950	87,150	0 5 8	0 0 5	0 11 7	102
Man.	1865,	170	410	418	189	687	172	627	80	520	112	285	1,16,813	...	0 0 9	0 10 4	1 3 1	261
	1872,	117	440	...	177	...	123	...	40	...	101	...	1,23,553	1,37,407	0 7 0	0 7 0	1 0 1	715
Garotha and Gursari.	1865,	167	407	67	202	593	55	121	40	519	193	133	1,30,009	...	0 8 10	0 13 0	1 1 0	190
	1872,	173	501	...	204	...	02	...	40	...	195	...	1,41,617	1,53,508	0 7 0	0 7 8	0 16 2	170
Moth.	1865,	143	255	639	127	201	41	517	21	279	02	88	1,20,308	...	0 11 0	1 1 5	1 7 7	211
	1872,	168	217	...	139	...	41	...	21	...	62	...	1,20,290	1,32,807	0 12 3	0 13 1	1 5 0	224
Total.	1865,	608	1,008	175	610	313	361	018	146	221	450	222	4,81,874	...	0 7 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	223
	1872,	607	1,607	...	675	...	327	...	142	...	423	...	1,71,142	5,21,058	0 7 0	0 8 3	0 16 0	203

Cession of territory and the years of distress sufficiently explain the difference in the total area and the number of villages in 1865 and 1872, though the latter may be in some part due to the inclusion of all village sites whether inhabited or not in 1865.

The area in 1872 is set down at 1,567 square miles, and the number of villages at 607, of which 214 have less than 200 inhabitants; 191 have between 200 and 500; 141 have between 500 and 1,000; 48 between 1,000 and 2,000; 1 between 2,000 and 3,000; 6 between 3,000 and 5,000; and above 5,000 are—Bhándar, 5,141; Barwa Sagar, 5,556; Gúrsarái, 5,897; Ránípur, 6,323; and Mau, 15,065. The following statement gives the house and enclosure statistics of 1872 :—

Parganahs.	HOUSES BUILT BY					ENCLOSURES OCCUPIED BY		
	Skilled labour and occupied by		Unskilled labour and occupied by			Hindús.	Musalmáns and others.	Total.
	Hindús.	Musalmáns and others.	Hindús.	Musalmáns and others.	Total.			
Jhansi ...	4,553	338	11,030	391	16,312	10,879	501	10,880
Garotha ...	1,356	12	11,773	503	13,649	8,804	416	9,279
Mau ...	3,760	40	19,361	815	24,096	10,372	768	17,140
Gúrsarái ...	710	4	5,977	199	6,981	4,491	185	4,676
Moth ...	1,613	163	10,946	338	12,769	8,138	418	8,556
Total ...	11,992	557	57,076	2,270	72,795	48,511	2,287	50,831

The total population is 317,826, giving an average per square mile of 203 souls, 0·4 villages, 32 enclosures, and 46 houses. The average number of persons in each village is 524, in each enclosure is 6, and in each house is 6·3. The number of houses built by skilled labour is 12,549, inhabited by 57,815 souls, or 18·2 of the total population; the houses built by unskilled labour number 60,246, inhabited by 81·8 per cent. of the total population.

The following table gives the total population in each parganah or fiscal subdivision divided into adults and children, in the latter class including all up to fifteen years of age :—

Parganahs.	HINDUS.				MUHAMMADANS AND OTHERS.				Total males.	Total females.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.						
	Under 15 years.	Adults.	Under 15 years.	Adults.	Under 15 years.	Adults.	Under 15 years.	Adults.					
Jhansi ...	12,823	21,925	10,932	30,810	417	1,031	303	867	40,720	33,133	99,091	20,715	42,315
Garotha ...	11,151	18,101	8,005	18,285	435	683	307	690	30,465	24,313	31,391	22,430	33,428
Mau ...	18,771	33,570	15,117	32,531	683	1,702	657	1,311	51,301	40,078	2,851	31,121	60,001
Gursarak ...	1,719	8,716	3,307	8,261	173	315	113	270	11,952	12,253	1,835	6,812	17,527
Moth ...	10,101	17,501	8,610	10,801	339	739	301	601	29,660	20,511	3,608	23,030	26,253
Total ...	67,629	1,03,111	47,221	97,101	2,012	4,034	1,428	3,470	167,510	150,210	21,231	103,097	183,415

This gives a total of Hindú males of 160,739 souls; Hindú females, 144,412; Muhammadan males, 6,675; females, 5,742; and Christians and others included above with Muhammadans, 105 males and 62 females. The percentage, therefore, of Hindús (305,151) to the total population is 96·0, and of Muhammadans (12,417) is 4·0; the Christians numbering only 167 souls. The percentage of males to the total population is 52·7; of Hindú males to the total Hindú population is 52·6; of Muhammadan males to the total Musalmán population is 53·7; and of Christian males to the Christian population is 62·9.

Amongst the whole population 7 males and 10 females were found to be insane (*páyál* or *majrún*), or 0·5 per 10,000 inhabitants; 9 males and 4 females were returned as idiots (*fatir-ulakl* or *kamsamujh*), giving a proportion of 0·4 among every 10,000; 20 males and 12 females were deaf and dumb (*bahra aur gúnga*), or one in every 10,000; the blind (*andha*) numbered 282 males and 256 females, giving a proportion of 16·9; and the lepers (*korhi* or *jazámi*), gave 38 males and 20 females, or a proportion of 1·8 per 10,000 inhabitants.

The following statement gives the result of the sex and age statistics for the whole district, and the percentage of each class to the total numbers of the Hindú, Musalmán, or Christian population, and to the whole taken together:—

Age or class.	HINDUS.				MUSALMANS.				CHRISTIANS AND OTHERS.				TOTAL POPULATION.			
	Males.	Percentage.	Females.	Percentage.	Males.	Percentage.	Females.	Percentage.	Males.	Percentage.	Females.	Percentage.	Males.	Percentage.	Females.	Percentage.
Not exceeding one year.	8,069	6·0	7,191	1·0	3·2	4·5	297	5·1	7	6·1	2	3·2	8,767	4·0	7,490	4·0
From 1 to 6.	16,711	10·4	15,130	10·1	609	9·1	585	10·1	8	7·6	12	10·4	17,319	10·3	15,730	10·1
„ 6 „ 12.	21,052	11·3	17,700	12·3	838	12·6	730	12·7	0	8·5	13	20·9	21,890	11·2	18,500	12·3
„ 12 „ 20.	29,801	18·5	25,130	17·0	1,108	17·6	1,050	18·2	13	12·3	1	0·5	30,985	18·7	26,181	17·0
„ 20 „ 30.	33,103	20·8	30,507	21·1	1,737	23·0	1,302	22·6	30	28·5	15	23·5	35,235	21·0	31,823	21·1
„ 30 „ 40.	22,903	11·1	21,818	15·1	970	11·0	932	11·4	23	21·0	85	21·2	23,802	11·3	22,063	15·0
„ 40 „ 50.	15,471	9·6	15,485	10·7	623	8·3	658	9·7	13	12·4	1	1·0	16,115	9·6	16,044	10·0
„ 50 „ 60.	8,225	5·1	7,997	5·6	300	4·0	270	4·7	2	1·9	1	1·0	8,530	5·0	8,274	5·6
Above 60	2,991	1·9	3,080	2·1	108	1·6	112	1·0	...	...	..	..	3,093	1·8	3,201	2·1

The total agricultural population numbers 129,320 souls, or 40·7 per cent. on the total population, of which 47,012 are males above fifteen years of age. This gives 2·7 as the average number of persons dependent upon each male adult employed in agriculture, and 10·3 acres as his average holding. Colonel Davidson gives the number of families at 24,128, and the average holding of a family of five persons at 16·25 acres.

The castes in the district are numerous, and but few of them attain to any predominating influence. The numbers of the four great classes (Brahmans, Rajputs, Baniyas, and other castes) into which the Hindús have been divided are shown in detail for each subdivision in the parganah notices. Throughout the whole district there are 37,304 Brahmans, of whom 17,437 are females. These include 4,962 members of the great Kanaujiya subdivision, most of whom are found in Parganah Moth. Maháráshtra Brahman (1,285) are chiefly found in Garotha and Gúrsarái; Saraswats (69) and Sanadhs (378) in Jhansi; Maithila (76), Gujrátí (861), and Pathaks (619) in Mau; and Gaur (774) and Jajhotiyas (354) in Mau and Gúrsarái; Ojhas (719) are also common. The Brahman are not only, next to the Chamáras, the most numerous, but, with the exception of the Ahírs, hold the greatest number of villages in the district (102), and are found in every parganah. Amongst these are included the Gujrátí Brahman, who came from Western India with the Marhattas. The Dakhini Pandits came with the latter also, and hold ten villages in the south of the district.

The Rajputs number 17,324 souls, of whom 7,710 are females. The principal clans are the Bundelas, numbering 3,074, and found in all parganahs, but chiefly in Garotha, Mau, and Moth; the Panwárs, most numerous in the same parganahs, number 1,225. Then come the Kachhwáhas (287); Dundheras (425); Sengars (856); Chauháns (458); Parihárs (3,908), and Bhadauriyas (587). Dikhits (409) and Gaur (454) are found in Garotha and Mau; Khagárs, Tonwars (191), and Chandels (106), in Mau; Jaiswárs (1,001) in Garotha, and Bais (420) in Jhansi and Mau. Amongst the lesser clans, Bhagels (77), Jadon (285), and Bhúinhárs (59) are found in Garotha; Rathors (38) and Raikwárs (105) in Jhansi, and Banáphars (183); Bhathariyas (257); Sakharwárs (68); Kathariyas (148); Sisodhiyas (56); Khatgárs (56); Dhúnas (165); Saryárs (161), Bangars (156), and Ráwats (254) chiefly in Mau. Amongst the land-owning classes, the Dundheras, who are a spurious Rajput clan, held ten villages at the recent settlement. They intermarry with Bundelas and Panwárs, and are chiefly to be found to the west of the Pahúj river. They call themselves descendants of one Dundhú, a leader in the army of Prithiraj. Other Rajput clans hold fifty-six villages in the district. Amongst these are the Panwárs, a spurious tribe, who are about 400 years in the district, and hold three villages. The Káthís, though not mentioned under this name in the Census Report, are a considerable body, and are supposed to have occupied large portions of the district in the earliest times, and to be the descendants of the tribe of the same name met by Alexander in the Panjab. The Sengars came here from Jagamanpur in the Jalaun District 300 years ago. The Bais aver that they are the true Tilokchandí Bais from Oudh, while the Gaur Rajputs came from Indúrki, now in Gwalior, some 300

years ago. The Dāngai Rajpūts, who only number eight souls according to the census of 1872, are a powerful tribe, hailing from Narwar and owning seventeen villages.

The Parihārs have been for a long time in Bundelkhand. The Mahoba Khand mentions the Parihār ministers of Parmāl, the Chandel, in the twelfth century, and they must therefore be contemporary with the Chandels. The head of the family now lives in the Native State of Jigni (see JIGNI), and they hold some 27 villages in this, the Hamīrpur District, and the adjoining Native States. They call themselves descendants of Gobind-deva and Sarang-deva, grandsons of the celebrated Parihār Raja Jajhar Singh of Hamīrpur, who settled there from Marwar.

The Baniyas number 13,228 souls, of whom 6,262 are females. The principal subdivisions found in Jhansi are the Chhis, numbering 6,983 souls; Agarwalas, 2,339; Parwars, 1,699; Umrs, 1,059; Baranwals from Bulandshahar, 185; Jainis, 197; Marwaris, 57; and Dargonas, 79. But the real strength of the Hindūs lies among those castes classified as "other castes" in the Census Report. These number 237,295 souls, of whom 113,003 are females. The following list gives the principal names and their numbers:—

Abir	...	22,321	Dhāna	...	430	Khagar	...	7,390	Nat	...	33
Bachhya	...	32	Gatarya	...	7,310	Khakrob	...	1,613	Patubia	...	103
Bansphor	...	4,933	Ghosi	...	3,010	Khatik	...	495	Sikhs	...	88
Barhal	...	4,211	Gola	...	210	Khattal	...	67	Somir	...	2,545
Bān	...	140	Gujar	...	417	Kori	...	18,705	Sūjā	...	546
Beldar	...	107	Hājjam	...	6,176	Kumbhar	...	4,815	Sūfāwa	...	64
Babhūnja	...	403	Jāt	...	380	Kūmi	...	12,107	Tamoli	...	701
Bhāt	...	1,473	Julaha	...	101	Lachora	...	420	Teli	...	6,000
Chamān	...	39,739	Jotishi	...	961	Lodha	...	23,570	Barāgi	...	717
Chhīp	...	1,131	Kāchhi	...	28,117	Lohār	...	3,330	Gosān	...	628
Chūnapaz	...	61	Kahar	...	8,197	Mālī	...	901	Jogi	...	1,026
Dāngi	...	2,692	Kalwār	...	2,574	Mullāh	...	66	Gond	...	172
Darzi	...	1,506	Kanwar	...	73	Machatta	...	224	Marwari	...	91
Dholi	...	4,668	Kayath	...	6,826	Mochi	...	67	Unspecified	...	643

The Chamāns, who are the most numerous caste in the district, hold but one village as proprietors, and this is in Parganah Jhansi. Next among the "other castes" comes the Kāchhis, who hold seven villages: four in Mau and one each in Pandwāha, Jhansi, and Bhānder. The Kāchhis declare they came from Narwar some 1,000 years ago, and are the descendants of the union of the

Kachhwāhas of Narwar with women of inferior caste.

Kushtas. Close to them in number are the Koris, Kushtas, and Bangars, names applied indiscriminately to the same clan. They do not possess any *zamindāris*, and usually follow the trade of weaving. They live in great numbers in the towns of Mau, Irichh, Gārsarhi, and Bhānder. The Koris trace their origin to Benares, whence they emigrated some 700 years ago, and the Kushtas to Chanderi, whence they came 600 years ago. The Koris make *kharua*

and other cotton goods, while the Kushtas make silk goods only. The Korís call themselves the descendants of Visvakarma and Ganesha, the maker of all things and the god of wisdom. In the Census Report, Bangars are given as a separate Rajpút caste, to the number of 156, but should perhaps be included here.

Fourth in numbers and first in importance are the Ahírs, who hold 107 villages scattered throughout every parganah. They claim Muthra (Mathura) as the cradle of their race, and say that in the time of Krishna they were the village Baniyas of Brindaban; that those who had over 1,000 head of cattle were known as Nandbans, and those with less were called Gauwálábans. These continue the principal divisions of the tribe to the present day, and whatever may have been the reason for the distinction of the name, it still exists, and the Nand Ahír considers himself superior to the Gauwála or Gwala. The name Ahír is undoubtedly connected with the Sanskrit word "*ahi*," a snake, found in the name Ahichhatra, Ahesvar, &c., and used as a synonym for Nágá. The Ahírs, too, acknowledge this tradition, and say they had an ancestor, Hír, who used to cherish snakes and feed them with milk. The different subdivisions of the tribe are too numerous and local for record; the principal are Gautola, Patola, Kandela, Tilwar, Baháliya, Nágul, Gahirwá, Kamariya, Pachlara Khaisar, and Nata. All these eat and smoke with each other.

Garariyas or shepherds (*garar*, "a sheep,") number over 7,000 souls, though they hold no lands. The Kúrmís number over 12,000 and hold 44 villages in the district. They say that they came from the south some 1,200 years ago, and are descendants of a Raja Balbadr. Surajbansi Bundelas are over 3,000, and hold 51 villages; from their origin, they are often known as Káshisúr Gahirwára Thákurs. The Lodhís number 23,579, and hold 68 villages. They are among the best cultivators in Bundelkhand. They say that they came from Narwar about 1,000 years ago, but that the original seat of their tribe is Ludhiána. The Kangár or Khangárs (7,506) are also said to derive their origin from Visvakarmá and Ganesha; they settled here some 650 years ago, and taking advantage of the downfall of the Chandels, established themselves at Karár, which was taken from them by the Bundelas, for whom it formed the first important possession in these parts. They are now a low, degraded race. Kayaths hold twelve villages, Bháts hold seven villages, and Gosáins hold three; Kamariyas, a branch of the Ahírs, hold three; Dhímars hold four; Ghosís hold ten; Kanjars three; Lodhís two; and Marhatta, Kulár, Bairágí, and Gujar one each. Other classes than those mentioned above hold 106 villages in the district.

The Gujarars trace back their origin to Samthar, where their chief resides. The Marwarís (or money-lenders of the district) came here with the Marhattas a

little over 100 years ago, and are known as the Parwar and Banikaul divisions. The Jāts came from Gohad in Gwalior about 700 years ago. The Sahariyas, who, like the gods, dwell in the jungles of the district, are the aborigines; then probably come the Dāngais, Khangārs, Ahīrs, Lodhīs, Kūemis, Kāchhīs, Chaudels, Brahmans, and Parihārs. After these came the Bundelas and other Rajpūts, the Bundelkhandi Brahmans, Jajhotiya Brahmans, Panwārs, Korīs, Kushāts, and Chamārs. But at present our information is neither complete enough nor arranged so as to make anything more than a mere conjecture as to the order and date of the successive immigrations into this part of Bundelkhand. The Gosāins or Gosāins are the descendants of Himmat Bahādur's followers, and are divided into ten classes: hence their name *Dāsudāsi*, viz., Tūtha, Asrama, Vana, Aranya, Saraswati, Bhārati, Puri, Siri, Parvata, and Sāgara.

The general result of the census for 1872 gives 1,762 as professionals; 15,726 as domestic servants; 6,222 as engaged in commerce; 48,901 as engaged in agriculture; 18,923 as following the industrial arts; and 20,500 as indefinite or non-productive, amongst a total male adult population of 111,997 souls. Amongst the professionals are numbered 228 *uprahits* or family priests, 570 pandits, and 657 priests employed in temples or at ghāts. There were 98 *baidis* or physicians, 32 singers, 39 drummers, the same number of dancing boys, and 22 acrobats. The domestic servants include barbers, washermen, water-carriers, and sweepers. Amongst those engaged in commerce are all dealers in merchandise, money-lenders, brokers, pedlars, and all persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, and goods. There were 341 professional money-lenders, 163 bankers, and 67 money-changers. Under agriculture are included persons possessing and working land, divided into proprietors (7,240) and cultivators (39,751), and persons engaged about animals, such as shepherds (810) and graziers (835). Mechanics are recorded amongst those engaged in the industrial arts, and weavers (5,361) and others engaged on textile fabrics, as well as those employed in preparing food and drink, and dealers and workers in animal, vegetable, and mineral substances. In the last class are included labourers (17,621), beggars, and other persons supported by the community and of no specified occupation.

Neither Christians nor the Brahmo Samāj have formed any settlements in this district. The Muhammadan population hold but four villages in the whole district (two in Moth and two in Bhānder), and number only four per cent. of the total population. Neither by position nor wealth are they able to exercise any political influence, and number but a few Wahābīs amongst them. The Muhammadans were classified in 1872 as Shaikhs (4,397); Sayyids (163); Mughals (69); Pathāns (3,882); and unspecified (3,606). The population is essentially Hindū, and one of the first acts of the Rāni of Jhansi's Government during the mutiny was to prohibit

the slaughter of kine for food. Each village has its temple and supports one or two Brahman *pujāris*, either by grants of land or cash payments. When the grants of land were made by the Native Governments, they have been recognised by the British, and are allowed to be held on the same terms as before.

The district is within the superintendence of the Second (or Agra) Circle of the Department of Education. The same subjects are taught in the same class of schools as exist in the Banda District (see BANDA District, *s. v.* "Education"). The *talukli* schools have, owing to the cession of territory, dwindled down to one-half. The only inferior *zila* school was established in 1867, and the Anglo-vernacular School at Gursarāi in 1866. It is intended to convert the *halkahbandi* or village schools of Mau and Barwa Sagar into parganah schools. The female schools were opened in 1864. In 1872, the educational statistics showing the total number of persons, the literate (or those able to read and write), and the percentage of the literate upon the whole population of the same religion, sex, and age, are as follows:—

Ages.	HINDUS.					MUSALMANS.					CHRISTIANS AND OTHERS.				
	Males.			Females.		Males.			Females.		Males.			Females.	
	Persons.	Literate.	Percentage to total population.	Persons.	Literate.	Persons.	Literate.	Percentage to total population.	Persons.	Literate.	Persons.	Literate.	Percentage to total population.	Persons.	Literate.
From 1 to 12 years,	47,821	1,383	2·9	32,648	Nil.	1,749	18	1·0	1,612	Nil.	12	4	16·6	27	3
„ 12 to 20 „ „	29,801	1,521	5·1	18,083	Nil.	1,168	20	1·7	863	Nil.	3	3	23	4	2
Above 20 years „	83,114	1,972	6·0	48,107	Nil.	3,768	102	2·7	1,056	Nil.	111	100	95·5	21	10

This gives the number of males who can read and write in a population of 167,519 males as 8,884, or 2·8 per cent. of those between one and twelve years of age; 4·9 per cent. of those between twelve and twenty; and 6·8 per cent. of those above twenty years of age. Native females are all, according to the census returns, illiterate. The statistics for 1872 of the Department of Education show 1,645 Hindū pupils and 86 Musalmāns attending school, and it is reasonable to suppose that the female schools have since 1864 enabled some members of the community to obtain a knowledge of reading and writing. These returns are, therefore, clearly defective.

The following table gives the statistics of education for 1860-61 and 1871-72, compiled from the records of Government, and may be taken as fairly accurate and showing the actual state of education in those years :—

Class of school,	1860-61.			1871-72.						
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Cost.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils		Average daily attendance.	Average cost of educating each pupil.	Proportion borne by the State.	Total charges in rupees.
					Hindūs.	Musalmins, &c.				
			Rs.					Rs. n. p.	Rs. n. p.	
1. Inferior Zila ...	...	...	...	1	43	20	45	12 13 0	42 4 0	2,717
2. Tahsil ...	8	500	1,867	4	100	23	102	0 4 0	3 12 7	1,265
3. Bakhbandi ...	85	2,320	5,812	50	1,400	46	974	2 15 8	1 12 0	4,133
4. Female (Govt.) ...	...	...	...	5	102	3	81	1 2 9	1 1 1	112
5. Indigenous (Un-aided.)	80	944	1,871	49	349	27	376	9 15 10	...	3,756
6. Anglo-vernacular (Aided.)	...	...	...	1	20	...	15	25 4 8	15 0 0	505
Total ...	173	3,764	9,578	110	2,116	119	1,653	...	...	12,478

There are no printing presses in the district; two lithographic presses exist in the native city of Jhansi, at which common Urdu and Hindi lithographic work is executed.

Post-office.

The post-office statistics for three years in the last decade are shown in the following table :—

Years.	Receipts.						Charges.					
	Miscellaneous savings, fines.	Passengers and parcels.	Deposits, guarantee funds, family funds.	Remittances.	Postage.	Total receipts.	Charges fixed and contingent salaries, &c.	Mail services.	Remittances.	Other charges, refunds, advances, printing.	Cash balance.	Total charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62 ...	136	3,065	30	7,606	6,215	17,132	7,286	3,064	7,080	...	60	17,505
1865-66 ...	338	300	92	8,716	11,097	20,582	6,881	3,147	11,005	406	147	20,582
1871-72 ...	423	...	150	21,627	11,820	34,020	12,201	9,716	11,932	24	147	34,020

In addition to the above, the receipts in 1860-61 from staging bungalows amounted to Rs. 799, and the expenditure to Rs. 426; the receipts from service postage to Rs. 24,589, and the expenditure to the same amount, making a total receipt of Rs. 42,520.

The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, parcels, and books received and despatched during 1861-62, 1865-66, and 1870-71:—

	1861-62.				1865-66.				1870-71.			
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.
Received ...	130,118	15,215	1,018	1,099	131,603	12,339	3,388	559	160,137	10,433	1,359	4,852
Despatched,	124,136	2,617	702	230	135,096	1,727	570	166	210,406	7,077	638	1,001

The imperial post-offices are Jhansi, Datiya, Garotha, Kuchaura, Moth, Maurampur, and Samthar; while the district offices are Babina, Badaura, Baragaon, Bhándar, Baula, Baglora, Barwá Sagar, Chargaon, Churara, Trichh, Ghát Lachaura, Sakrár, Auldan, Púneh, Pandwáha, Ranipur, and Sayauri.

The *chaukidárs* (or village watchmen) were re-organized under Act II. of 1865 in 1866, and 701 were appointed, at an annual cost of Rs. 25,056. This sum is defrayed from the funds allotted for the purpose at settlement, the municipal cess of Rs. 2-12-0 per cent., and the house tax under Act II. of 1865, which leave a small annual surplus available for local improvements. Besides the *chaukidár* most villages have a *buláhar* (or messenger), whose duty it is to report crime at the regular police-stations. Subjoined is a table showing these items in detail for each parganah:—

Parganah.	Pay of chau- kidárs as en- tered in en- gagement paper.	Municipal cess at Rs. 2-12-0 per cent.	House-tax.	Total.	Amount required for pay of watch- men.	Surplus
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Jhansi ...	4,644	804 13 0	1,442 0 0	6,890 13 0	6,238	662 13 0
Mun ...	5,208	626 1 0	1,496 0 0	7,389 1 0	6,948	440 1 0
Garotha ...	4,956	205 4 0	970 4 0	6,131 8 0	5,796	335 8 0
Moth ...	5,256	351 3 0	976 8 0	6,583 11 0	6,081	499 11 0
Total ...	20,121	1,986 5 0	4,883 12 0	26,094 1 0	25,056	1,938 1 0

The regular police of the district enrolled under Act V. of 1861 amounted in 1871 to 745 men of all grades, and cost Rs. 1,02,330 per annum, of which Rs. 6,492 were paid from local sources. The proportion of police to the area of the whole district is 2.15 to the square mile, and the proportion to the whole population is one to every 479 persons. During 1871 there were one case of murder, one of dacoity, four of robbery, 254 of lurking house-trespass, and 691 of theft, for which offences 1,014 persons were tried and 381 convicted, and more than one-half of the property stolen was recovered. Though the calendar

is very light, there seems to be much diversity of opinion as to the character of the police administration in this district. The Commissioner thinks that the Khangars, from whom the watchmen are recruited, are as untrustworthy here as in Jalaun, while the local authorities consider them particularly well adapted for their hereditary occupation.

There is but one jail in the district, the statistics of which are as follows:—

Jails.	The average number of prisoners in jail in 1860 was 215—in 1870, 234. The ratio per cent. of this average number to the population, as shown in the census of 1865 (357,442) was in 1860, 0·60—in 1870, 0·65. The number of prisoners admitted in 1860 was 736, and in 1870 was 860, of whom 86 were females. The number of persons discharged in 1870 was 589. In 1870 there were 103 admissions into hospital, giving a ratio of admissions to average strength of 44·06; of these 13 died or 5·56 of the total strength. The cost per prisoner per annum in 1870 was—for rations, Rs. 14-13-4; clothing, Rs. 2-6-11; fixed establishment, Rs. 11-13-10; contingent guards, Rs. 4-11-7; police guards Rs. 6-10-9; and additions and repairs, Rs. 17-7-3, or a total of Rs. 58-2-8. The total manufactures during the same year amounted to Rs. 2,018-5-0, and the average earning of each prisoner to Rs. 8-12-2. In 1870 the Muhammadan prisoners numbered 45 and the Hindú 340. There were 51 prisoners under 16 years of age; 347 between 16 and 40; 179 between 40 and 60; and 62 above 60. The occupations of the majority of the male prisoners were agriculturists, 105; labourers, 121; and domestic servants, 89.
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Fiscal history.	Owing to the many changes in the limits of the parganahs constituting the district, caused by transfers to and from other districts and Native States and alterations in the distribution of villages, as well as to the destruction of all the early records during the mutiny, it is impossible so to arrange the old assessments for comparison with the recent settlement for twenty years as to be of any practical use. A separate account of the fiscal history of each of the Parganahs of Mau, Garotha, Pandwáha, Moth, Bhánder, and Jhansi is accordingly given, and it must be borne in mind that since 1866 Bhánder has been absorbed in Parganah Jhansi, and Pandwáha in the neighbouring parganahs, and that in 1871-72 five villages from Moth and fifteen villages from Bhánder were transferred to Gwalior.
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Mr. Jenkinson divides the district into two portions. One of these parts consists of the Parganahs of Pandwáha, Mau, Jhansi, Karera and Pachor, the first three of which belonged to the Jhansi State, and were taken under British superintendence in 1838, were restored to Gungadhar Rao in 1843, and finally lapsed in 1853, with Pachor, Karera, and Bijigarh, including altogether 606 villages. The second part comprises Parganahs Moth, Garotha, and Bhánder. Moth or Mot was part of the Jalaun estate, which was taken under British super-

vision in 1839, and lapsed through failure of heirs in 1843. Garotha was ceded in 1842, and Bhánder was ceded by Gwalior in 1844. The villages of Bijigarh were transferred some to Pandwáha and some to Garotha, and in 1856 the Jhansi Superintendency comprised Jhansi with 195 villages; Karera with 256; Pachor with 195; Bhánder, 147; Moth, 104; Garotha, 122; Pandwáha, 80; and Man 121,—total 1,220 villages. To these should be added the *ubari* (or quit-rent) estate of the Raja of Gúrsarái, comprising 61 villages. In 1856, Captain Gordon made the assessment for twenty years of Parganahs Bhánder, Garotha, and Moth; the first two were confirmed in April, 1857, but the last not until 1863. A summary settlement of the lapsed parganahs was also made in 1856; but all the papers were destroyed during the mutiny, and settlement operations commenced again in 1858. In 1861-62 Parganahs Pandwáha and Man were assessed by Mr. Clarmont Daniell, and in 1864 Major J. Davidson assessed Parganah Jhansi. Mr. E. G. Jenkinson completed the revision of the whole district, the re-construction of the village records, and the inquiry into revenue-free holdings.

Mr. Jenkinson suggests that Captain Gordon's rate on *már* land was thus obtained: "Thirty-seven *seers* wheat are required to sow one acre of *már*; the outturn is 247 *seers*, and the average price of wheat for twelve years was 25 *seers* per rupee, therefore the gross outturn was worth Rs. 9-9-7. Deduct for seed Rs. 1-7-8; interest Rs. 0-6-0, and labour, food, &c., Rs. 3-3-11; the balance, Rs. 3-3-11, represents the rental assets, of which one-half is taken as Government revenue;" but how he tested these and in what way he employed them cannot now be known. Mr. Daniell framed his assessment on rent-rates formed on the nominal rates paid in each village on the different classes of soil and applied to their estimated areas, allowance being made for the position of the village, the character of the cultivators, and such like matters affecting the nominal rate. Major Davidson divided his villages into two groups, the one containing 21 villages, with good *már* and *kábar* soil, to the north, and the other, including the poor soil of the *kuábundi* villages, on the south. These groups he further subdivided according to natural advantages, position, &c. In the *bígha* villages he based his rent-rates on the average ascertained soil rates of each class. In the *kuábundi* villages he fixed rates somewhat below the rates prevailing in the *bígha* villages, finding the rents paid actually lighter on account of the quantity of poor, dry, uncertain soil. The rates fixed for the latter lands were framed on the rates prevailing in similar *bígha* villages compared with the actual rates resulting from the above system.

The following statement shows the financial result of the settlement as regards the full revenue-paying estates, excluding revenue-free (*muqáfi*) and quit-rent (*ubari*) tenures; the total Government demand including *ubari*, &c., and the incidence per acre of the revised demand inclusive of *ubari*, but minus cesses

on the area of each pargana and the whole district, after eliminating the area of revenue-free tenures showing a general reduction of 22·5 per cent :—

Name of Pargana.	Number of villages.	Old land-revenue on full revenue villages.	New ordinary land-revenue.	Percentage of decrease.	Total land-revenue from all sources, including <i>abari</i> .	Incidence per acre.		
						Total area.	Culturable and cultivated area.	Cultivation.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Moth ...	100	1,15,881	92,613	20 1 0	96,144	0 17 2	1 3 2	1 8 2
Garotha ...	102	1,03,345	80,273	22 3 0	96,665	0 8 7	0 14 6	1 3 5
			(Gharra) <i>abari</i>		22,500			
Bhándor ...	04	80,759	55,441	31 2 0	40,069	0 13 9	1 3 11	1 11 6
Mau ...	110	1,05,124	81,671	22 3 0	82,577	0 6 10	0 9 11	1 2 5
Pandwāha ...	79	93,801	74,429	20 6 0	78,274	0 10 0	0 13 11	1 5 7
Jhansi ...	110½	48,915	40,689	17 3 0	40,645	0 4 3	0 5 8	0 11 9
Total ...	571½	5,56,825	4,31,046	22 3 0	4,41,874	0 8 7	0 12 5	1 3 11

It must be remembered that this settlement has been made at the half-assets rate; the former assessments, though professing to be made under the two-thirds assets rule, "were in reality mere farming leases, and the amounts were determined far more by the bids of rival candidates for farms than by any estimate of actual rental. There can be no question that for years previous to the lapse of the late Raja's territory rack-renting was the rule; and except in a few favoured estates owned by Thākurs, whom it was dangerous to oppress, or Brahmans, who were sheltered by their caste, it was the practice to leave no more to the cultivators than afforded them a scanty means of subsistence. If, therefore, the reduction of revenue had been greater than it has been, it could hardly have been a matter for surprise."

The settlement of all the parganas in the district will expire at the end of 1291 *fasli*, or 30th June, 1884 A. D.

Arranged according to *tahsilis* as established in 1867 the land-revenue is as follows :—

Pargana and Tahsil.	Land-revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Nominal land-revenue.	Cesses as shown by Government review. ¹	
					Chaulcidārī.	Other cesses.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhansi ...	1,00,714	10,479	1,23,103	1,20,145	6,891	2,710
Moth ...	1,20,308	16,086	1,36,991	1,30,430	7,383	2,934
Garotha ...	1,30,009	17,058	1,53,067	1,40,722	6,131	2,716
Mau ...	1,18,843	17,206	1,36,049	1,22,109	6,584	2,754
Total ...	4,41,874	67,429	5,49,303	5,41,015	26,904	11,114

¹ In the orders of Government on the Jhansi Settlement the cesses shown in these columns are alone given.

A further sum of Rs. 6,121 will accrue to Government when the several *ubari* tenures fall in and are assessed at the full demand. It cannot be doubted that the assessments above detailed are very light, but looking to the past history of

the district and the manner in which it has suffered from over-assessment and depredations, as well as the want of capital, the sparseness of the population, the imperfect means of communication, and the general absence of irrigation, the Government felt that a very moderate assessment was necessary and expedient, while the term fixed (twenty years) will be sufficient to allow the district to recover, and at the same time not endanger the just claims of the State. Since the assessments came into force in 1862-63 (sanctioned from 1st July, 1864,) up to 1866-67, or a period of four years, balances to the amount of Rs. 11,125 only have been pronounced irrecoverable, most of which were due to the occurrence of loss by hail and drought, or were nominal on account of land taken up for public purposes. According to the Report of the Board of Revenue the total land-revenue demand for 1870-71 was Rs. 4,80,896, of which Rs. 4,71,006 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,890; of this balance Rs. 4,854 were in train of liquidation, Rs. 3,810 doubtful, and Rs. 287 irrecoverable, leaving a nominal balance of Rs. 939. There were also Rs. 1,37,740 outstanding at the beginning of the year; of this Rs. 56,585 were collected and removed from the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 81,155 on account of these old outstandings. In 1872 the land-revenue stood at Rs. 4,71,142 and the cesses at Rs. 49,916,—total Rs. 5,21,058; while the actual demand for 1872-73 was Rs. 4,75,428 for land-revenue and Rs. 51,178 for local cesses.

Mr. Jenkinson gives the following account of the principal native families of the district:—The people in this district are generally poor, and with the exception of the Raja of Gúrsarái, Kesho Rao Dinkar, there are no large landowners nor any native gentlemen of very high rank or position. The persons worthy of note are the Raja of Gúrsarái, the Raja of Katahra, the Ráis of Kakarbai, the Ráis of Chirgaon, and the Díván Mansabdár.

The present Raja of Gúrsarái is the second son of Dinkar Rao Ana, who was sent from Poona after the death of Gobind Rao, the Subahdár of Jalaun, near Panipat, to manage the Jalaun District and other territories belonging to the Peshwa in Bundelkhand, and to whom the tract known as Gúrsarái was granted in *jághir*. On the demise of Gobind Rao, the adopted son of Tachlmi Bai, the widow of Bálá Rao, without heirs in 1841 A. D., Raja Kesho Rao claimed to be acknowledged by the English Government as his successor, but his claims were not admitted. He now holds the Gúrsarái estate, consisting of 63 villages, on an *ubari* revenue of Rs. 22,500 per annum. The estate is exempt from settlement

operations. The Raja exercises judicial and police powers, and all administrative arrangements are left in his hands. In the criminal department he has the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and all civil and revenue appeals from his orders and decisions lie to the Deputy Commissioner's Court. The Raja was rewarded for his loyal services during the mutiny, and some confiscated villages in this and the Jalaun District were bestowed by the Government on his four sons, Jai Ram Dás, Atma Ram, Sita Ram, and Balkishan, in recognition of their loyalty. His eldest son, Shoo Ram Tantiá, was a rebel, and is debarred from succeeding to the *ubari* privileges on the death of the Raja.

The Raja, who is a very old man, was most anxious that the question as to the continuance of the *ubari* to his four younger sons should be settled during his lifetime. In 1866 he petitioned to that effect, and a proposal for the resumption of the villages in the Jalaun District, for the raising of the *ubari* revenue (or quit-rent) to Rs. 25,000 on the death of the Raja, for the continuance of the *ubari* grant on condition that the estates remained in joint undisturbed possession of the sons, and for the recognition of Atma Ram, the second son of the Raja, as the heir to the title and privileges of his father, was laid before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. These propositions were sanctioned in April, 1867, with the proviso that the Government may withdraw the right to exercise judicial and police powers should it any time appear that the Raja has made improper use of them.

The present Raja of Katakra is a minor, and the State has been under the management of the Court of Wards since the death of Raja Senapat in the year 1862. It consists of six revenue-free villages, *viz.*, Katakra Khas, Dhaipura, Barua, Kharka, Ratosa, and Ghurat; and three and a half revenue-paying villages, *viz.*, Gumpura, Bhaurara, half of Lohargaon, and Sijara, all in Parganah Mau. In Ratosa and Ghurat sub-settlements have been made with the zamíndárs. In the other villages, the Raja, after enquiry in the Settlement Department, has been declared to be sole proprietor. Raja Ramnast Singh is the adopted son of Raja Senapat, who in return for his loyalty during the mutinies of 1857 received the title of Raja Bahádur and a *khillat* (or dress of honour) of Rs. 5,000. Further, by a *sanad*, given by Lord Canning on the 26th September, 1859, the grant of Katakra Khas in revenue-free tenure in perpetuity was confirmed, and the villages of Ratosa, Ghurat, Dhaipura, Kharka, and Barua were granted revenue-free for two generations. In the third generation,—that is, on the death of the present Raja,—half the land-revenue will be taken from these five villages; and in the fourth generation they will be resumed and settled at full revenue rates.

Rao Arjun Singh, known as the Ráís of Kakarbai, a Bundela Thákúr, holds six villages in Parganah Garotha, *viz.*, Kakarbai, Dhamnor, Damrai, Kathir, Kharka, and Miranagar, on an

Ráís of Kakarbai.

ubari (or quit-rent) of Rs. 436. Under the orders of Government (No. 437, dated 28th May, 1860,) the estate is, during the lifetime of Rao Arjun Singh, exempt from settlement operations. No prospective land-revenue, therefore, has been fixed, nor has any record of rights been drawn up at the recent settlement. On the Rao's death the estate will be open to settlement.

The Chirgaon estate was the property of a Bundela Thákur descended from the great Orchha Chief, Raja Bir Singh Deo, and the family was known as one of the *Asht Bhaiyas*, who were petty chiefs, with nearly independent powers, and who received *sanads* from the British Government in 1823 A. D. (see DEHURWAHI). The estate consisted of twenty-six villages, and used to pay an annual tribute of 7,000 *Nánáhi* rupees. In 1841 A. D. Rao Bakht Singh, the Chief of Chirgaon, resisted the orders of the British Government, and a force was sent against him. After making a show of resistance he made his escape, and his fort was razed to the ground and the whole estate was confiscated. He was subsequently killed at Panwári. The villages included in the estate have been settled with the resident zamíndárs. By Government orders dated the 25th January, 1845, and the 12th July, 1850, pensions of Rs. 200 per mensem were granted to each of Rao Bakht Singh's sons, Rao Senapat and Rao Raghunáth Singh, for the term of their lives. The former died in 1859 A. D. The surviving son, Rao Raghunáth Singh, resides at Chirgaon, and holds some villages in the neighbourhood in mortgage.

The Dhamna estate in Parganah Jhansi, consisting of the villages of Dhamna, Basanpura, Singhpura, Dabra, Dhawara, in *ubari*, and the village of Bharanl, revenue-free, was originally held by Diwan Mansabdar and Rao Parichhat, Bundela Thákurs. The share of the latter was, however, resumed on account of his rebellion in 1857 and settled with Diwan Mansabdar. The latter is descended from a good family, and has been rewarded for his loyalty during the mutiny. His affairs are, however, in a very embarrassed state.

As under the Native Governments no proprietary right had been acknowledged, it was often found difficult at the recent settlement to draw a line between the tenants and those to be invested with the proprietary right. In many cases there can be no doubt that those entitled to be regarded as proprietors were recorded as tenants, and tenants in other cases were invested with the proprietary right.¹

Previous to the British occupation areas attached to the several villages were recognized as belonging to such villages, but with the exception of a few Rajpút communities possessing a sort of proprietary right, each man held the land he occupied as proprietor, and without the common bond of partnership with his fellow-cultivators found in the Dugh

¹ Mr. E. J. Jenkinson's report.

districts. The Marhattas recognized this arrangement, and collected from each man separately as much as they could. There were headmen or representatives, through whom the management was ordinarily conducted, who received certain sums, either in cash or in abatement of rent, for their trouble. But there was no real distinction between revenue and rent, and no intermediate possessor of rights between Government and the cultivator to whom the former looked for its revenue or the latter for the adjustment of his quota of the State demand. As observed by the Government in its orders on the Jhansi Settlement,¹ "This was a condition of things in which the system directed by the late Mr. Colvin for the settlement of certain tenures in the Sagar and Narbada territories might with the utmost propriety have been adopted. All independent cultivators of standing in the village would thus have become proprietors each of his own holding, the headmen still retaining their leading position, with special privileges and powers of management. Property would thus have been recognized in the soil in the form most closely resembling the imperfect rights theretofore existing." Instead of this, the alien *zamtildari* system of the Duáb was introduced, and that, too, in such a manner as to be at variance with the facts of actual possession. Where persons were found receiving grants of land or money on account of their services as managers, a genealogical tree of the family was drawn up, without any regard to the facts of possession or the actual state of the village, and fractional shares were accorded to those members present in proportion to their grade in descent from the real or supposed ancestor of the family. Thus, the real and recorded interests were continually at variance, and led to repeated litigation. Some applied to have their holdings enlarged to the theoretical share that they were entitled to, while others desired that the recorded share should be made to correspond with the actual share in their possession. In this state of affairs, which was gradually ruining the country, Mr. Jenkinson prepared the first correct record of rights, and by his personal influence induced in almost every case those who were at law on these subjects to compromise their claims on an equitable basis. Many injuries have been perpetrated through carelessness or ignorance which are now irreparable, as the last hope of enacting a measure of law by which the old proprietors could be restored to some portion of the rights of which our system of procedure has unjustly deprived them has passed away with the vote on this provision in the recent Revenue Bill. "It is deeply to be regretted that, when a right in property was recognized, or rather to a great extent created, this artificial constitution was borrowed from our older provinces, and the opportunity was lost of giving effect to the wise provisions of Mr. Colvin's rules, which would have brought the status of proprietary cultivators and village government into a far sounder system, and one more conformable to the antecedents of the country."

¹ G. O. dated 30th October, 1873.

The recorded tenants in the district may be divided into the following classes:—(1) tenants holding at privileged rates, or paying a low rent in one lump sum, called "*thansá*" or "*thánká*," on their holdings; (2) hereditary cultivators (*maurási*), holding at fixed rates and not liable to enhancement; (3) tenants holding at village rates and liable to enhancement; and (4) tenants-at-will. Almost all the tenants in the first three classes own *mahla* trees, and have attached to their holdings portions of the culturable land (*hangar*), for which they may or may not be liable to pay rent on bringing it under cultivation, and sometimes also portions of the *runds* (or grass preserves). It is a peculiar feature of this district that so large a quantity of land is held by the proprietors themselves, and that there are so many tenants holding at fixed rates.¹

The following table shows the distribution of holdings amongst the proprietors and tenants in each parganah in the year in which the settlement record was prepared:—

No.	Parganah	PROPRIETORS.		HEREDITARY CULTIVATORS PAYING BY "THANKA."		HEREDITARY CULTIVATORS PAYING BY RATE.		TENANTS-AT-WILL.		Year.
		Acres cultivated.	Acres waste.	Acres culturable.	Acres waste.	Acres culturable.	Waste.	Culturable.	Waste.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
										<i>Pash.</i>
1	Pandwáha ...	27,798	845	2,695	213	5,704	580	24,821	119	1271
2	Moth ...	25,956	158	16,333	315	10,008	30	16,214	27	1272
3	Mau ...	33,029	13,619	9,225	2,088	14,258	4,631	24,720	1,197	1271
4	Garotha ...	32,656	2,477	8,529	577	9,257	412	31,338	262	1272
5	Jhansi ...	21,280	16,223	17,643	10,903	5,177	1,910	17,727	3,014	1270-71
6	Bhándar ...	26,152	4,116	3,093	277	8,295	2,260	10,182	349	1272
	Total ...	170,780	37,438	57,513	15,245	55,699	9,805	125,002	5,025	

In the columns headed "waste" are included culturable, unculturable, and fallow lands. It will be seen that the extent of these lands is larger in the Mau and Jhansi Parganahs, particularly in the latter. The reason for this is, that in Parganah Jhansi and in some portions of Parganah Mau there is a great quantity of land which, owing to its inferior quality, is left fallow for two or more years, and also that holdings of cultivated lands are not generally compact as they are in the other parganahs where black soil predominates. There are frequently patches of stony unculturable land interspersed amongst the cultivated

¹ From Mr. Jenkinson's report.

fields; and it is the custom to give tenants of both classes leases for one or more years for a compact holding, comprising culturable, unculturable, cultivated, and fallow land. When such an arrangement is made the rent is paid in one lump sum (*thánka*), and the tenant has a right to cultivate what he can of the holding, and to take the grass and wood on any portion of it which may be waste or fallow. This custom accounts for the entries under the head "waste" in the tenant-at-will's column. Revenue-free holders are not included in the above statement. In columns 5, 6, 7, and 8 the holdings of tenants holding at privileged rates are included. The proportion in which the cultivated area is held by proprietors is 41·8; tenants paying by a lump sum not liable to enhancement, 14·01; tenants paying by a lump sum liable to enhancement, 13·6; and tenants-at-will, 30·5.

The following statement gives the number of each class of tenant in the district in 1872:—

Parganahs,	Hereditary tenants.	Tenants paying at fixed rates.	Tenants-at-will.	TOTAL.
Jhansi	2,175	1,690	3,834	7,608
Mau	3,659	4,661	3,330	11,650
Moth	5,698	1,050	6,900	13,636
Garotha	2,079	4,038	2,613	9,630
Total	13,500	12,248	17,067	42,824

In Pandwáha, at the time of settlement, the average size of a proprietor's holding was twenty-seven acres, and of a tenant-at-will's holding five acres. But these vary so much with the particular character of each tract that any averages would be misleading.

As a rule, it does not appear that the *bigha* or other local measure has ever formed a standard of assessment, or been used other than to define an approximate area. The rent has been for the most part regulated by the assumed or ascertained productiveness of the particular fields included in the holding, or the special facilities the holding may possess for irrigation, either natural or artificial.

The peculiar tenure known as *kúábandi* or *kúdbandi* (from *kúán*, "a well,") prevails in the 53 villages which formed a portion of the *chaurási* or group of eighty-four villages in Parganah Jhansi. It owes its origin to the nature of the soil, which is very poor and entirely dependent on the annual rain-fall and on irrigation from wells: and to this is added the difficulty of sinking wells for irrigation purposes.

In these villages any standard of measurement is unknown. There are no rates of rent on village *bighas* or on the different kinds of soils. Wells have

been dug wherever in such rocky soil it was possible to dig them. Each well has its name and its known value. In addition to the fields irrigated from it in its immediate vicinity, there are attached to it lands of all kinds, both cultivated and uncultivated, scattered about in all parts of the village. In these wells, or groups of lands held under the name of wells, are included the greater portion of the village area. They are held by proprietors and tenants, who all pay rent by *thansa* or *thánka* (or in a lump sum), the amount payable on each well being fixed by estimate or mutual agreement. As a rule, the rent of a well is not liable to alteration. The valuation took place years ago, perhaps when first the well was sunk, and the proprietor or *kutlm káshikár* (old cultivator), who has held it ever since, has paid the sum originally fixed, year after year, without alteration: and in such cases the holder is not liable to enhancement.

The lands irrigated from a well always remain attached to it and are cultivated every year; but this is not always the case as regards the unirrigated and outlying lands. The soil is generally so poor that it is necessary to allow it to remain fallow after the second or third year of cultivation, and from this the custom has arisen of permitting a holder of a well to take up other lands in exchange for those thrown out of cultivation. There being no standard of measurement, the extent of lands so abandoned for a time is not known. But in lieu of measurement, the expedient of regulating the extent of cultivation by the number of *rahats* (or Persian wheels) in each well was adopted at the recent settlement. The holders of a well with one wheel may cultivate as much land as he can plough with one pair of bullocks; with two wheels as much land as he can plough with two pairs of bullocks, and so on. It is, however, very seldom that one finds a well large enough, or with water enough in it, to allow of more than two wheels being worked.

But in no village is the whole of the *dáng* (or culturable) land included in the area of the wells. When the area of the village is small and the number of wells is large, there is very little land excluded from the wells; but the reverse is the case when the number of wells is small in proportion to the area of the village. Rents from lands not included in the wells are sometimes taken by *thánka*, but this is very rarely the case. The system under which rent is taken for these outlying *dáng* lands is called *bijganiga* or *bijára*. The principle of this system is, that the rent is calculated on the estimated weight of grain required to sow the field, and so far is similar to that adopted in Kumaon and Gurhwal. For each kind of grain there is a different rate, and there are peculiar local names for the weights or measures containing so much weight of grain, such as *gon*, *mant*, *payá*, *baraiyá*.

At the close of the season, when the crops are ripe, a *merh thoka* is held.

Mode of fixing the rent.	Two or three persons chosen by the parties visit the fields and draw up a <i>merh thoka kharah</i> (or list of the
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fields cultivated), in which they enter their estimate of the weight of grain required to sow the field. Thus, they enter one field as having required two *payás* of *joár* (*Sorghum vulgare*); another four *baraiyás* of *kodo*; and a third, one *maut* of rice, and so on. The rent of the field is then calculated on this estimate at certain known rates for each kind of grain. This custom of estimating differs altogether from the custom of appraising which is common in many districts. No account is taken of the quantity of the crop. The measure of seed is a substitute for a standard of measurement of the land. The arbitrators have nothing whatever to do with the probable outturn. They look at the area under cultivation, and record their opinion as to the amount of seed which was required to sow it. The whole loss of seasons falls upon the cultivators. But, notwithstanding this, the decision of the arbitrators is invariably accepted, and such a thing as a dispute is unknown.

The *chákari* tenure found in Kotra Ghát of Parganah Mau is also worth noting. The village was taken possession of by Bundelas, who divided it into two portions, the *chákari* (or service) land and the revenue-paying land. The former was divided into 60 shares, under four *sardárs* (or leaders), with a proportionate amount of land to each holder of the *chákari*. The other land was devoted to the payment of the village expenses, and (under the Marhattas) to the payment of the slight revenue assessed. Under the British Government, with a full revenue assessed on the village, the *chákari* has remained unaltered. There are now five subdivisions instead of four—three of 15 and two of $7\frac{1}{2}$ *chákari*s each. The *sardárs*, now called *lambardárs*, collect at the rate of Rs. 22 from each *chákari*, or "*tanzi bát*," as the land of a *chákari* is called. These sums and those collected from the common lands are thrown into one fund, and the surplus, after payment of the Government revenue, is divided among the *lambardárs*. They alone share all profits and pay all losses (see KOTRA GHÁT, BARWA SÁGAR).

The only other kind of tenure partly peculiar to this district is the *ubarí* (or quit-rent) holding. The term "*ubarí*" signifies an abatement of the full demand of land-revenue to which the estate is liable. In some cases the *ubarí* privilege involved other privileges, such as exemption from arrest and summons from the Civil Courts; precedence in District Officers' *darbárs*; non-rendition of village accounts; and, occasionally, a monopoly of the excise and transit dues within local limits. The privilege was a life one, and was liable to resumption on the death of an individual or of the different members of the community upon whom it had been conferred. The Raja of Gúrsarái is the largest *ubarídar* in the district, and has special privileges; as also has the Ráás of Kakarbai (see GÚRSARÁI and KAKARBAT).

In all other *ubari* estates the determination of the proprietary right and the pre-assessment of the Government demand due on the lapse of the grant have been carried out at the recent settlement.¹ In 1872 there were 638 estates upon the rent-roll of the district, held by 9,909 registered proprietors, who paid an aggregate revenue of Rs. 4,80,896, being an average revenue payable by each estate of Rs. 754, and an average revenue paid by each proprietor or co-sharer of Rs. 49.

The inquiry into the behaviour of all holders of revenue-free patches commenced in 1858 and was completed in 1868, when a list
 Revenue-free estates. was drawn up showing the terms for which they have been released, and also the result of the inquiries into proprietary rights. All these holdings pay the police and other cesses. There are eleven Government ferries and thirteen private ferries in the district. There are thirty groves belonging to Government, seven *sardis* (or resting-houses), and nineteen *paraus* (or encamping-grounds) on the principal lines of road. All these are excluded from the revenue-roll, but many are leased out for the year to farmers. The groves in Barwa Sagar yield a rental of over Rs. 1,000 a year, and the ferries yielded Rs. 1,144 in 1872 and Rs. 975 in 1873. The income from the private ferries is collected by the neighbouring landowners.

The southern portions of the district suffered much from depredations committed by the Orchha State and the Rání of Jhansi
 Transfer of estates. during 1857-58, so that the zamíndárs were obliged to borrow at heavy interest to pay up the demand for those years. The majority of estates, however, which have been alienated, and are now held by mortgagees or by managers appointed by the Civil Courts, were alienated on bonds executed, or on decrees given, on account of debts incurred by the ancestors of the present proprietors during the time of the Marhatta rule. "But these alienations," writes Mr. Jenkinson, "bear but a small proportion to the bonds and mortgage-deeds held by the Marwarís and other money-lenders in the district. Until quite lately landed property has had no real value. What rights did exist were so little respected, the tenure of landed property was so insecure, and the demand made by the Native Governments was so excessive, that the money-lenders did not care to obtain possession of the estates of their debtors. They kept the names of the latter in their books, allowing the original loans to increase year by year by the addition of interest and compound interest and by renewing the bonds from time to time. In this way sums which were originally insignificant have swollen into enormous amounts; and now the money-lenders, seeing that a settlement has been made on liberal terms and property is secure, are eager to get the estates of their debtors into their own

¹ Mr. Jenkinson gives interesting notes on the settlement of Dhamma, Talukah Nand, Sujua, Bagoniya, Koncha Bhánwar, Chikara Sayauri, and Bakwán in his report.

hands. In Pargannah Moth especially the landholders are indebted to the Marwaris and other money-lenders.

"It should be the duty of the Courts and of the District Authorities to examine most closely the accounts of these money-lenders, to strike off all illegal interest, and to make every effort possible to prevent the transfer of landed property; to bring about a fair settlement of accounts, and to provide for the payment of whatever may be really due by instalments or by any other arrangement which might be agreed upon." Up to 1868 there had been no sales of land in this district in execution of decrees of Court; several applications were made for sales during the last few years, and such applications are, as is natural, on the increase. Formerly, in every case the Courts themselves, or with the assistance of the Revenue Courts, were able to arrive at some settlement satisfactory to both parties; but now this check on the transfer of estates has been removed. It is, however, worthy of note that lately a great number of estates have been released from mortgage by private arrangement and by decrees of Court, and that the number of suits for redemption of mortgage is largely on the increase. Money-lenders even complain that the people are ceasing to borrow money, and that they are beginning to pay off their old debts. In 1870-71 there was only one case of sale under decree of Court of property paying a revenue of Rs. 10, and 175 cases of private mortgage.

A holding of fifty acres would be considered large, one of twenty-five acres of a middling size, and one of ten acres small. A holding of five acres would not be worth more than three rupees a month in cash. As a rule, the cultivators, whether tenants-at-will or tenants with a right of occupancy, are poor, living from hand to mouth, and unable to meet the loss of the crops of a single season, especially in the tract lying between the Betwa and the Dhasán, which is singularly liable to droughts and blights. About one-eighth of the crops are other than food-grains, and the total produce, even in a good year, is one-fifth less than the quantity required for local consumption. In consequence of this the people are in a chronic state of indebtedness to the village banker. The periodical droughts, blights, and hailstorms, added to the increase of the destructive weed known as *kán* (*Saccharum spontaneum*), have so materially impoverished the district that the Mau and Garotha Pargannahs are now worse than Moth, and all present the same dead-level of agricultural poverty and distress.

At the time of settlement the average rent-rates per acre for each class of soil were collected as data for the formation of the assessment of the Government demand. These statistics were drawn up for Pargannahs Garotha, Bhánder, and Moth by Captain Gordon; for Mau and Pandwáha by Mr. C. Daniell, U.S.; and for Jhansi by Major Davidson. The following statement, exhibiting the results

of the inquiries of those officers for the principal soils, will be sufficient for our purpose:—

Parganah.	Már.	Kábar.	Pandúa or Paiñu.	Rákar.	Patharo.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Garotha ...	3 10 4	3 0 9	2 5 7	2 1 2	2 7 6
Bhánder ...	3 14 5	3 7 5	2 10 4	1 7 3	...
Moth ...	3 5 0	3 8 2	2 12 0	2 2 1	1 15 2
Average ...	3 0 11	3 10 1	2 9 4	1 14 2	2 3 4
Mau, 1st Circle ...	0 15 6	1 9 11	0 10 5	0 10 0	1 2 6
2nd „ ...	2 6 2	2 0 10	2 0 8	1 9 2	1 11 0
3rd „ ...	3 2 8	2 13 7	2 10 6	1 12 7	1 14 11
4th „ ...	4 7 0	3 6 2	2 15 11	2 10 0	3 13 2
Average ...	2 11 11	2 7 7	2 1 4	1 10 5	2 2 5
Pandwáha, 1st Circle ...	3 0 0	2 10 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 8 0
2nd „ ...	3 8 0	2 1 0	1 0 0	1 6 0	2 4 0
3rd „ ...	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	3 0 0
4th „ ...	4 8 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	2 0 0	3 14 0
Average ...	3 12 0	2 15 0	2 0 9	1 8 9	2 10 0
Jhansi, 1st Circle ...	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 0	2 8 0
2nd „ ...	3 8 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0
3rd „ ...	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 0 0
4th „ ...	3 0 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0
Average ...	3 4 0	2 10 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	2 2 0

Major Davidson's Jhansi rates only refer to irrigated *pandúa* and what he calls irrigated *rákar moti* and irrigated *rákar patharo*. His unirrigated rates are an average of Re. 1-12-0 per acre for *pandúa*, Re. 1-0-6 for *rákar moti*, and Re. 0-10-6 for *rákar patharo*. The average rent-rates for *tari* or *kachhár* are—in Bhánder Rs. 2-12-0; in Mau Rs. 3-14-9; and in Jhansi Rs. 4-8-0. These terms have already been explained under the head of “soils.”

The distribution of the crops according to season and soils, and the number of acres cultivated under each crop during 1865-66, has already been noticed. We shall now take up the subject with reference to the annual value of the crops and the shares taken by the Government, the proprietors, and the cultivators. These statistics were collected for the years 1272 and 1273 *fash* (1864-65 and 1865-66 A.D.), and the latter is taken as the more accurate, and as being given in a form which will better admit of comparison with future inquiries. The amount of the pro-

duce has, if anything, been under-estimated, but is as correct as statistics of this nature can be made. Mr. Jenkinson writes:—"The price of the grain has been calculated at the average current market rates of the year; but I must not omit to mention that during 1865-66 unusually high prices prevailed. Hence it is that while the total produce of the previous year, 1272 *fash*, was estimated at 1,608,967 *muns*, value Rs. 34,14,432, the smaller outturn of 1273 *fash*, amounting to 1,475,711 *muns*, has been valued at Rs. 35,96,436.

"The Government share is the total demand, whether entered on the revenue-roll or not, including the Road, School, and Dāk Cesses. The share of the proprietors is the difference between the Government share and the rental as entered in the village rent-rolls; and the share of the cultivators is the difference between the rental and the total value of the produce. The proprietors, however, in this district have a large quantity of land in their own cultivation; they, therefore, receive a considerable portion of the cultivators' share. Moreover, in many villages it is the custom for the proprietors to pay the whole of the Government demand and the village expenses from the collections made from the tenants, and not to pay up any rent on their own holdings unless there is a deficit. In such villages, except in the event of there being a deficit, no rent is entered in the village rent-roll opposite the *sh* holdings of the proprietors. In the cultivators' share, therefore, as shown in the annexed statements, is included, besides the profits derived by proprietors as cultivators of their own holdings, the rent which would be their share as proprietors were the lands let to tenants. To make the estimates of the shares of the proprietors and cultivators still more accurate, the rent on the holdings of those proprietors who pay no rent should be calculated at the prevailing village rates, and be deducted from the cultivators' and added to the proprietors' share."

A. (I.)

Parganahs.	No. of villages	Cultivated land in acres			Produce of crops in muns.			Prices of crops at bazar current rates.		
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Mau ...	170	81,115	31,220	112,331	341,101	76,045	400,206	Rs. 8,30,020	Rs. 2,16,281	Rs. 10,52,010
Moth ...	112	50,570	41,102	91,672	175,830	138,219	311,179	3,00,003	9,10,003	7,10,033
Jhansi ...	100	65,033	35,213	100,246	220,500	150,722	350,221	4,37,820	0,62,200	8,80,116
Garotha ...	125	50,401	50,092	100,493	212,182	150,011	372,005	5,11,052	6,01,802	0,70,754
	630	236,725	103,623	420,348	950,682	625,090	1,475,711	21,86,304	14,10,012	35,06,490

A. (II.)

Parganahs.	RENT ACCORDING TO VILLAGE RENT-HOLD.			Government demand, including land-revenue and cesses in 1865-66.	Incidence of price (column 11) per acre on total cultivation.	Incidence of column 14 on total cultivation per acre.	Incidence of column 15 on total cultivation per acre.	Average produce per acre in muns.	Average price of crops per muna.
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.						
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	M. s. c.	Rs. a. p.
Mau ...	1,07,650	1,01,803	2,09,453	1,25,520	8 14 0	2 1 0	1 0 11	9 18 7	2 0 1
Moth ...	1,18,500	1,15,290	2,33,790	1,25,120	7 13 0	2 7 11	1 5 5	9 14 0	2 5 6
Jhansi ...	1,27,703	1,25,173	2,52,876	1,30,151	8 8 8	2 8 1	1 1 3	9 31 8	2 2 11
Garotha ...	1,29,701	1,10,609	2,40,310	1,16,311	9 1 6	2 9 0	1 1 3	9 19 0	2 10 0
Total ...	5,12,721	4,88,081	10,00,802	4,70,110	8 8 11	2 7 0	1 2 2	9 20 0	2 7 0

The next table shows the shares of the value of agricultural produce taken by the Government, the proprietors, and the cultivators during the same year (1865-66):—

B.

Parganahs.	Amount of produce in muns.	Price of column 2 according to price-current.	Amount of Government share (out of column 3)	Amount of proprietor's share (ditto)	Amount of cultivator's share (ditto)	Government share per cent. on the entry of column 3	Proprietor's share per cent. in the entry of column 3.	Cultivator's share per cent. in the entry of column 3.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mau ...	409,296	10,52,918	1,20,620	1,43,860	7,83,630	12	14	74
Moth ...	314,179	7,36,656	1,20,120	1,08,227	5,03,001	17	16	68
Jhansi ...	980,291	8,30,116	1,09,158	1,41,260	5,77,098	13	17	70
Garotha ...	372,095	9,76,761	1,16,344	1,58,868	7,01,542	12	16	72
Total ...	1,475,711	35,96,436	4,70,446	6,51,220	25,65,771	13	16	71

The census statistics of 1872 show for the whole district a male adult population of 47,012 souls, engaged in agriculture and cultivating 432,000 acres paying revenue to Government, on which the Government demand amounts to Rs. 4,71,142, or, with cesses, Rs. 5,21,058; while the amount of rent, including cesses, paid by the cultivators to their landlords amounts to Rs. 10,55,962. This gives the average number of acres cultivated by each male adult agriculturist at 10-4, and the average incidence of the rents and cesses paid by him per cultivated acre at Rs. 2-3-0. The land-revenue and cesses paid by the proprietor per cultivated acre average Rs. 1-8-0, giving him a profit of eleven muns per acre on the cultivated area possessed by him. In all statistics of this kind, without

knowing the means taken to ensure accuracy and the mode in which the conclusions were arrived at, it is very difficult to arrive at any result which may be taken as a firm basis for future action. The tables are, however, given as affording the best statistical information that we possess upon this intricate but interesting subject. All through this work I have adhered to the plan of giving only the most trustworthy returns procurable, without comment other than that necessary to make them intelligible: otherwise I should trench on the duty of the compiler of the District Memoir, "the county history" of each district.

In the northern half of the district the *Irichhi bigha* had always been current, and in the south (Mau) the *Jaithariya bigha*.
 Weights and measures The former has now, as in Jaloun, been adopted as the standard of measurement for the whole district. The *Irichhi bigha* contains 2,256½ square yards, and 2 *bighas* 2 *biswas* and 18 *biswāns* make one acre; the *Jaithariya* contains 1,444 square yards, and 2 *bighas* 13 *biswas* and 12½ *biswāns* are equal to one acre. The length of a chain or half the side of an *Irichhi bigha* is 71 feet 3 inches. Of the *Irichhi bigha* 21·451 go to an acre, and it is 0·4461 of an acre. The attempt to introduce the acre as the standard of measurement at the recent settlement failed, so as to cause its withdrawal. The era founded by Raja Vikramaditya (Bikramajit) of Ujain is in use throughout this district. It is fifty-seven years earlier than the Christian era: thus 1874 A.D. is equivalent to 1931 *sambat*.

The coin current in this part of the country is still the *Nānā-āhi* and other native mintages, so that the value of Government rupees, in which the revenue is paid, is much enhanced as the instalments fall due, and thus has pressed so heavily on the people that it has been proposed to receive the native coinages at their bullion value in all Government transactions.

The only exports are *āl* dye and cotton, the grain grown in the district, as already shown, being insufficient for its wants. The
 Trade and manufactures. only manufactures are the dyeing of cloths. The average value of *kharrā* cloth exported is Rs. 140 per 100 *thans* (or bundles); of *chintz*, Rs. 150; and of *kasbi*, Rs. 125. No trade returns of any value have ever been collected in this district, and those now prepared are too imperfect for publication. The following towns engaged in the cloth trade are noticed under the alphabetical arrangement, *viz.*, Mau-Rānīpur, Irichh, Bhāndor, and Gūrsādi, and some account of their manufacture will be found there. Mr. O. Daniell estimated in 1863 the value of cotton cloth, *kharrā*, and *āl* dye exported from Mau at Rs. 6,80,000 per annum. There is a large transit trade for all kinds of goods in Mau between the towns of southern Bundelkhand and Central India on the one hand, and Datras, Pathigarh, and Aligarh in the Doab, and Mirzapur on the Ganges, and Amraoti, Ohhatarpur, Indār, and Bhupāl on the other, the chief towns in which the Mau traders have correspondents. Profits

are invested in ornaments by the agricultural community, and sometimes in building temples and wells.

In small transactions, where an article is given in pawn as security, the village banker advances to 75 per cent. of the value, and charges interest from 12 to 18·75 per cent. per annum. In larger transactions, with a lien on immovable property, from 24 per cent. upwards. In similar transactions, with a lien on immovable property, from 12 to 14 per cent. Petty agricultural advances on personal security are made at 25 per cent., with a premium of a pice in the rupee. Advances with a lien on crops are made at 25 per cent. in kind at harvest time, based on the price at the time of lending. Thus, at the time of lending the grain sells at 16 *seers* for a rupee, and at harvest time at 20 *seers*; the lender then receives 25 *seers*, or more than 50 per cent. Owing to bad seasons an investment in land is not made at less than 24 per cent. on the purchase-money. There are a few large banking establishments who make advances on the security of land, but generally the village Baniya is the zamindár's banker. These men are gradually ousting the old proprietors, who either become cultivators or abandon the district. Large numbers left from 1869 to 1873.

The principal fairs and religious assemblies held in the district are the Yoni-kí játrá, held in December, in Garotha, in honour of a shrine, and attended by about 500 people; Nágnáth, in honour of the snake deity, held in November, at Gurha of Parganah Garotha, and attended by about 2,000 persons; Deví-jí, held in April, at Dhikoli in Gúrsarái, at which 2,000 assemble (this fair is occasionally visited by the Rajas of Santhar and Gúrsarái); Mahádeo, held at Saingar in Parganah Jhansi, in August, attended by 5,000 people, who thence proceed to the Orchha fair; Mahádeo, at Bharosa in Moth, at which 2,000 assemble, principally from the Siora fair in Santhar, in April; Hanumán at Moth, in April, attended by about 2,000; Deví-jí, at Dhikoli in Moth Parganah, in April, with about 2,000; Mahádeo, at Purab Nand in Moth, in the month of January, attended by about 3,000; and the Jalkihár *mela* at Mau, in September, attended by about 50,000 persons. At all of these fairs, sweetmeats, country and English cloths, metals, toys, &c., are sold, and all are held for only one day, except the Mau fair, which lasts for four days. It has not been found that any of these assemblies have caused or contributed to the increase of any epidemic. They are attended for the most part only by the population of the villages immediately adjoining the site of the fair, and have only a very local importance.

In Jhansi, the wages of first-class carpenters have increased from two and three annas in 1858 to six and eight annas in towns and five annas in villages; second-class carpenters from two to four annas; blacksmiths, two to five annas in villages and four to eight annas in

towns; thatchers and road-makers, two to four annas; first-class masons from three to four annas; and water-carriers from three to five annas. The wages of second-class masons have remained at two annas; while first-class coolies, who received two annas in 1858, now get half an anna more; second-class coolies now receive two annas, and boys one anna and three pie, or half an anna each more than they before received. The general advance in wages during the last ten years has been something near 100 per cent.

The following statement gives the average prices of the principal food-grains grown in the district and the cloths manufactured at Mau-Ránípur and the neighbouring villages from 1858 to 1867:—

Name of article.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Wheat flour ...	17 4	10 6	16 12	17 9	17 9	16 8	14 12	10 0	11 6	12 8
Dál (split pulse)...	22 8	24 5	19 1	20 4	23 1	18 0	15 10	14 0	16 13	24 7
Salt ...	8 9	7 3	5 11	5 10	6 0	5 6	5 0	6 0	6 4	5 13
Ghi ...	2 12	2 7	2 6	2 0	2 9	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 1	2 0
Wheat ...	19 10	22 0	20 2	21 5	21 5	18 0	17 2	11 0	13 12	14 14
Gram ...	26 15	30 0	23 0	25 6	28 1	20 11	10 13	19 0	22 0	23 5
Jóur ...	27 7	30 10	21 2	26 4	28 8	21 6	21 12	20 0	21 0	22 10
Bájrú ...	24 4	27 0	21 0	25 4	29 3	21 0	21 0	19 0	21 4	22 4
Urd ...	23 8	20 12	18 9	21 8	21 0	13 0	18 12	19 0	19 4	19 4
Múns ...	25 7	21 10	17 7	22 9	20 11	18 4	14 13	15 0	20 4	22 0
Masúr ...	19 0	18 14	23 2	24 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	21 4	21 8	21 8
Rice ...	12 15	11 10	13 0	17 9	12 12	10 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	9 0
Barley ...	20 0	21 0	20 15	23 0	23 1	25 2	21 3	16 6	18 5	21 3
Moti ...	27 3	31 4	22 3	21 1	23 7	22 12	23 0	22 4	22 8	22 8
Till (oil-seed) ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	9 0
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Kharua cloth, per piece (16' x 3').	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Chintz, coarse (16' x 3').	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
Alkri (16' x 3') ...	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 13	1 12	1 12
Kashí (18' x 3') ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 4	1 4	1 8	1 8
Chumal ...	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Chandi ...	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 12	1 12
Lattu cloth ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 3

The prices obtaining in 1872 were—wheat (first quality), 17 *seers* per rupee; wheat (second quality), 17 *seers*; gram, 21½; bájrú, 20; jóúr, 21; arhar, 18½; urd, 14½; múng, 15½; rice, 9½; sugar (first quality), 21½; sugar (second quality), 4½; Sámbar salt, 6½; ghi, 1½; cotton, 2½; and gúr, 8 *seers*.

The more common preparations from each product, and their prices per *man* of 82 pounds avoirdupois at harvest time, are—From wheat *sujl*, Rs. 5; *maidá*, Rs. 4; *átá*, Rs. 2-10-0; *chokar*, Ro. 1-9-0; *bhúsá* (chaff), Ro. 0-6-9. From gram comes split gram, Rs. 2-4-0; *basan*, Rs. 3; *ardháwa* (bruised), Rs. 2-5-0; unground, Rs. 2; *bhúsa*, Ro. 0-6-9. From barley

comes flour at Rs. 2-8-0, and *blāsa*, Re. 0-5-4. From *masūr* comes *dāl* (or split gram) at Rs. 2-8-0; *arhar dāl* costs Rs. 2-4-0. Flax-seed is worth Rs. 2-8-0 per *mun*, and the oil from it sells at Rs. 10 and the oil-cake at Re. 1-5-0. Amongst the rain-crops, *joār* stalks sell as fodder for three annas a *mun*; *urd* and *māny dāl* fetch Rs. 2-8-0; *moth* Rs. 3; and rice Rs. 4. *Til* oil is worth Rs. 13 a *mun* and *til* oil-cake fetches Re. 1-0-0.

The preparations of fibres are :—(1) Cotton, the seed (*bināla*), now worth one rupee the *mun*; cleaned cotton (*ruī*) worth Rs. 15; uncleaned cotton (*bārī*) Rs. 5, and cotton-thread, Rs. 60; *sikrī* cloth, per piece (16' × 3'), fetches Re. 1; *dhotī* cloth, per two pieces (15' × 3½'), Re. 1-10-0; *angāucha*, per piece (9' × 2'), twelve annas; *gazi* (21' × 2') fourteen annas; *adhotar* (12' × 3'), eight annas; *kharāta* (16' × 3'), Rs. 2; *kasbi* (18' × 3'), Rs. 2-8-0; and *chintz* (16' × 3'), Re. 1-8-0. (2) Hemp is worth Rs. 3-4-0 the *mun*; ropes, Rs. 5; *tāt* (or bag cloth) eight annas per piece (18' × 1'); string, Rs. 6-8-0 per *mun*.

The following statement gives the revenue from all sources and civil expenditure of the district for 1860-61 and 1870-71 in rupees, omitting transfer accounts and inefficient balances :—

Receipts.	1860-61.	1870-71.	Expenditure.	1860-61.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land-revenue and balances, ¹	7,71,468	5,60,857	Revenue and Judicial Departments.	2,31,827	2,26,320
Excise	27,239	18,740	General Department ...	7,700	6,072
Income-tax	18,950	27,258	Stamp	212	494
Stamps	9,906	21,032	Public Works Department,	1,56,471	1,37,806
Revenue and judicial fees,	15,490	9,590	Pensions	81,305	15,369
&c.			Post-office	10,239	21,208
Post-office	12,097	12,316	Customs		1,90,702
Customs	95,141	2,23,812	Forests		1,785
Forests		2,673	Excise and income-tax ...	2,171	1,188
Profit and loss	9,314		Profit and loss	2,292	
Total Rs.	9,59,905	8,79,876	Total Rs.	4,93,517	5,91,127

There were 628 incomes over Rs. 500 a year in the district in 1870-71, giving an aggregate revenue of Rs. 24,701 per annum, at an assessment of six pie in the rupee. There were 348 incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 750; 101 between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,000; 87 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500; 23 between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000; 64 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000; and 5 above Rs. 10,000.

At the close of the year 1871-72 there were 274 shops for the sale of native liquor, and 3 shops for the sale of English spirituous and fermented liquors in the District of Jhansi. In the

¹ The decrease in 1870-71 is due to the cession of Parganahs Pachor, Kareia, and part of Jhansi in 1861 to Gwalior. In 1860-61 the Customs Department only remitted the net proceeds of their collections.

Jhansi Division what is known as the farming system is in force. Under this the right of manufacture and vend of country spirit is farmed to an individual, usually by parganahs : consequently the number of stills at work and the quantity of liquor issued can with difficulty be ascertained. The receipts and charges on account of excise were:—

Years.	Receipts on account of liquor, &c.	Drugs.	Madak.	Tári	Opium.	Fines and miscellaneous.	Gross charges	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	8,911	1,520	360	12	7,080	40	5,774	12,740
1871-72 ...	9,503	1,223	255	12	7,390	44	5,434	13,233

Stamp duties are levied under the General Stamp Act (XVIII. of 1869) and under the Court Fees Act. The following statement shows the revenue and charges under this head for this district:—

Years.	Hundis and adhesive stamps.	Blue and black document stamps	Duties and penalties realized, &c.	Gross charges.	Net receipts.	Court-fees stamps sales.	Gross charges.	Net receipts.	Total net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	1,193	5,433	380	480	6,533	13,007	1,552	17,355	23,888
1871-72 ...	1,087	4,830	508	511	5,083	10,810	1,317	15,223	21,203

In 1871-72 there were 537 documents registered under the provisions of the Registration Act (VIII. of 1871), on which fees to the amount of Rs. 1,338 were collected. The expense of establishment, &c., during the same period amounted to Rs. 1,276. There were 298 registrations affecting immovable property in which registration was compulsory under Section 17 of Act VIII. of 1871, and 130 in which the registration was optional, the aggregate value of the immovable property transferred by these instruments being Rs. 1,62,959. The other registrations effected refer to movable property, wills, &c., and the total aggregate values of all the documents registered in the district in 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 1,93,484.

The great inland customs barrier runs through the Jhansi and Jalaun Districts for the purpose of collecting the import duty on salt and the export duty on sugar. The following were the

gross realizations of duty from these sources in the Jhansi Division for the four years ending 1871-72 :—

Years.	Salt.	Sugar.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	2,52,733	62,384	572	3,15,740
1870-71 ...	1,83,340	50,666	2,876	2,44,882
1869-70 ...	88,532	55,580	2,778	1,46,990
1868-69 ...	2,53,227	77,558	2,868	3,13,963

The detail of salt that actually crossed the line during the same years was :—

Years.	Sambhar.	Kansia.	Chutia.	Salt in salt-petre.	Salt in russi mattl.	Total.
	<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Muns.</i>
1871-72 ...	82,552	6,230	45	4	0	88,837
1870-71 ...	62,791	260	70	1	...	63,122
1869-70 ...	33,896	110	169	8	9	34,192
1868-69 ...	77,821	7,757	9	2	10	85,608

The salt trade, which revived in 1870-71, owing to the lowering of prices by the Banjāras, continued to develop itself in 1871-72 by the maintenance of low prices ; not only was there a great increase in the imports of *Sambhar* salt, but *Kansia* from Pachbadra, which had almost disappeared, was brought across the line to the amount of 6,230 *muns*. The Banjāras have temporarily driven back rail and river borne salt to marts in proximity to the railway and river. This must not, however, be considered a permanent change in the salt trade, because it is more than probable that, on the completion of the Sambhar and Agra Railway, the Banjāra traffic will be destroyed and very little salt will cross the line in the Jhansi Division.

Detail of sugar, refined and unrefined, that actually crossed the line in the Jhansi Division.

Years.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Total.
	<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Muns.</i>	<i>Muns.</i>
1871-72 ...	45,124	80,084	125,612
1870-71 ...	51,121	59,606	109,727
1869-70 ...	37,087	68,635	105,722
1868-69 ...	47,295	81,491	128,786

The refined article shows a decrease which is more than compensated by an increase in the unrefined. Regarding the trade in refined sugar the Collector writes :—“Owing doubtless to the influence of the railway, which supplies all the Native States formerly dependent for their sugar upon Banjāras, who exported it across this division, the quantity which now finds its way across the

line is simply taken to a few petty Native States and other marts in the immediate vicinity of our cordon. The trade in unrefined sugar is purely local; the increase is ascribed to a favourable harvest." It is proposed, as soon as financial reasons will allow it, to take away the export duty on sugar.

Local tradition points to the *Parthars* as one of the earliest colonising tribes who occupied this district. They still are to be found at Jigul, on the east bank of the Dhasán river, in proprietary possession of 24 villages. The *Káthís*—another Rajpút tribe—are also mentioned among the earlier settlers, and of them some slight traces are to be found in Parganahs Moth and Bhánder. Authentic history first points to the Chandels of Mahoba (see MAHORA) as rulers of this tract in the eleventh century, and to them succeeded an age of anarchy and misrule, during which the Khángars established themselves in Karár. They in time were driven out by the Bundelas about the fourteenth century (see BUNDELKHAND). As already noticed, the Bundelas established themselves in Karár, now belonging to Orchha, and in the time of Rudr Partáp founded Orchha itself on the left bank of the Betwa, about seven miles south-east of Jhansi. Orchha remained for a long time their capital, until the irruption of the Marhattas, when it was transferred to Tehri, also known as Tikamgarh. On the partition of the territories held by the Bundelas on the death of Chhatarsál, one-third, including those portions of the present Jhansi Division lying along the Janna and the Jalau District, fell to the Marhattas. The Marhattas subsequently extended their conquests, and in 1742 A.D. attached Orchha under Náru Sankar, when a further partition took place by which a tract of territory yielding a revenue of nearly ten lakhs of rupees fell into their possession. The territory thus divided comprehended the present Tehri State, Parganah Pachor, and part of Karára, both lately (1861) ceded to Sindhia, and the present District of Jhansi, excluding Parganah Bhánder and a few villages in Moth and Garotha. In this share was also the fort of Jhansi, which had been built by Bir Singh Deo.

Náru Sankar built the present city of Jhansi, compelling the residents of Orchha to go and settle in it.

Duboh and portions of Datyá were annexed to the growing State. Náru Sankar was recalled by the Peshwa in 1757 A.D., and was succeeded by Mahádájí Gobind, and he after two years by Babu Rai Kankai Rai, and in 1761 A.D. Náru Sankar was reinstated. It was at this time that Gobind Rao, Bundela, the Jalau *subahdar*, fell at the battle of Panipat. On the death of Náru Sankar the Peshwa appointed Biswas Rao Lachman to the charge of Jhansi, and he was followed by Raghunáth Rao Hari in 1770. This able officer ruled with almost independent power for twenty-four years, and was succeeded by his brother, Sheo Rao Hari, better known as Sheo Rao Bhao, in 1794. The dependence

of this Chief on the Peshwa was, like that of his brother, merely nominal. He was in possession at the advent of the British, and by
 The British. *sanad*, dated February 8th, 1804, was promised the protection of the British on certain conditions, though still held to be nominally subject to the Peshwa.

This arrangement was confirmed by treaty in October, 1806.¹ Shoo Rao Bhao died in 1814, and left his possessions to his grandson, Ramchand Rao, whose father, Kishan Rao, had predeceased him. In consequence of the cession to the East India Company of the Peshwa's rights over Bundelkhand by the treaty of June, 1817, it became necessary to make fresh arrangements with the Chiefs of Bundelkhand. Accordingly, by treaty dated November 18th, 1817, the British Government acknowledged the succession of Ramchand Rao, his heirs and successors, as hereditary rulers then in their possession, except Parganah Moth, which was at that time held in farm only from Rang Rao Bahádúr, the grandson of Náu Sankar. Shoo Rao Bhao also left two sons, Raghunáth Rao and Gangadhar Rao.

In 1832 he was permitted to exchange his title of *subahdár* (or governor) for that of Raja. Rao Ramchand's administration
 Rao Ramchand. was weak and his affairs were mismanaged. His revenues fell to twelve lakhs of rupees a year, and the Panwár Thákurs of Udgaoon, Nonor, and Jigní, beyond the Paháj river, overran and plundered Parganahs Jhansi, Pachor, and Karehra in 1832-33, carrying off everything that they could lay their hands on and burning many villages. The inhabitants were reduced to the greatest distress, and have even to the present day scarcely recovered the losses they then sustained. Rao Ramchand died without issue on the 20th August, 1835. At his death there appeared four claimants to the *ráj*, viz., (1) Kishan Rao, an adopted son of Ramchand Rao, whose claims were supported by Saka Báí, a widow of Ramchand Rao's father; (2) Narkhiyan Rao, a distant relation; (3) Gangadhar Rao, the third son of Shoo Rao Bhao; and (4) Raghunáth Rao, the second son of Shoo Rao Bhao. The British Government recognized the succession of Raghunáth Rao. His revenues fell to three lakhs of rupees, and he became so heavily involved in debt from extravagance and debauchery as to be obliged to mortgage some of his villages to the Gwalior and Orchha States. He died without legitimate issue about three years after his accession, his brief period of rule having been rendered unquiet by the opposition made to him, professedly on the ground of his being a looper. A pension was, however, granted to his illegitimate son, Ali Bahádúr, who is still alive. On the death of Raghunáth in 1836 the succession again became a subject of contention among another set of four claimants, viz., (1) Kishan Rao; (2) Ali Bahádúr, the illegitimate son of Raghunáth Rao; (3) Janki Báí, the widow of Raghunáth Rao;

¹ *Alteu Trent*, III., 161, 160.

and (4) his brother, Gangadhar Rao. Some of the claims were obviously inadmissible, and the propriety of at once sanctioning any of them appeared very questionable, regard being had to the distracted state of the country, which had greatly deteriorated in condition from continued misgovernment.

Under those circumstances it was deemed advisable that the Governor-General's Agent in Bundelkhand should assume the administration, the various claims to the *raj* being reserved for future adjudication. This step was accordingly taken, though not without opposition, Saku Bai, the mother of Ramchand Rao, who espoused the cause of Kishan Rao, having compelled the British Government to make a military demonstration before she would quit the fort of Jhansi.

A commission appointed to investigate the different claims unanimously rejected all except that of Bâhâ Gangadhar Rao, brother of the late Chief and the only surviving male descendant of Shoo Rao Bhao, with whom, as *subahdâr*, the first engagement of the East India Company with Jhansi was concluded. The selection was approved by the Home authorities; but the new Raja was not of strong intellect, and was, therefore, thought unequal to the task of retrieving the principality from the state of disorder into which it had fallen. It was thereupon determined to carry on the administration by British agency, giving the Raja a fixed allowance, with the understanding that the administration should be made over to him partially or entirely when it should be deemed safe to trust it to his hands, and Captain Ross was appointed the first Superintendent. This plan, thus dictated by temporary necessity, was attended with such success that the revenue, which, as already mentioned, had fallen so disastrously, was in one year considerably more than doubled. To provide for defence and to maintain tranquillity, the Jalaun force (afterwards called the Bundelkhand Legion, and disbanded in 1846) was increased, and made available for the service of this State as well as of that for the protection of which it had originally been raised.

Parganah Moth belonged to the British Government, but had been granted at a fixed annual revenue to the Raja of Jhansi, which, as it had not been paid, was in consequence resumed and placed under the management of the Superintendent of Jalaun. After a few years of British management, the country attained that state in which it appeared safe to make the transfer always contemplated. Jhansi was given up to the management of Gangadhar Rao in 1842, subject to a cession of territory yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,27,458, in commutation of the annual payment previously made towards the support of half the cost of the Bundelkhand Legion. During the period of British management settlements for short terms were for the first time made with the landed proprietors, and the yearly revenue rose to seven and a half lakhs of rupees. In handing over the administration to Gangadhar Rao, it was stipulated that he

should fulfil all the engagements which had been entered into with the landholders for the three years then remaining of the five years' settlement that had been made on his behalf.

The administration of Gangadhar Rao was, on the whole, good. He kept to his engagements with the British Government, and made two more quinquennial settlements with the landholders. His assessments were high as judged by our standard, but his system of collection was a vast improvement on that which had prevailed in the time of his predecessors, and comparatively speaking the demands made were light. Moreover, remissions were sometimes granted in years of scarcity, and for special reasons rights were also to a certain extent respected. The Raja seems to have taken a personal interest in his estate, and to have done good by turning his attention to works of public improvement, and, judging from the manner in which the people now speak of his administration, there can be no doubt that it was popular. Gangadhar Rao died childless in November, 1853, and there being no surviving male heirs, his possession lapsed to the British Government.

The Jhansi State, the Jalaun and Chandor Districts, were then formed into the Jhansi Superintendency, and to Lachmí Bái, the widow of Raja Gangadhar Rao, better known in the mutiny of 1857 as the Rání of Jhansi, was granted a pension of Rs. 5,000 a month. In 1855 the lapsed Jhansi State consisted of Parganahs Jhansi, Pachor, Karehra, Mau, Bijigarh, and Pandwáha, including altogether 696 villages. To these were added Parganahs Garotha, Moth, including Talákuh Chirgaon, and Bhánder from Jalaun, and thus it remained until after the mutiny of 1857.

To thoroughly understand the part taken by the Rání of Jhansi in the disturbances of 1857,¹ it is necessary to refer to several circumstances which she considered as grievances. First and principal of all, she deemed herself aggrieved at not being allowed to adopt a son to succeed Gangadhar Rao, though receiving the pension mentioned above and ten lakhs of personal property belonging to her deceased husband. Up to 1854 the slaughter of cattle was not allowed in the Jhansi territory, but on the country coming under British rule, this prohibition was removed and became a subject of petition to the Rání, and by her to Government, without success. From this time she commenced to intrigue against the British power, and brought forward every sort of pretext for accusing the Government of a desire to interfere with the religion of the people. Among others the establishment of public latrines was objected to; the resumption of the revenue-free villages granted for the support of the temple of Lachmí, and the transfer of the revenues of a village granted for the repairs of the tomb of a mistress of the late Rao to the connections of the deceased courtesan were further causes of complaint.

¹ See further Major Pakeney's official narrative.

She found ready sympathisers in the *av-ubaridárs* of Udgaon, Noner, and Jigní, whose *ubari* privileges in several villages had been resumed, and who were, therefore, naturally discontented. To add to these causes of disaffection, the report was spread that the fat of cows and pigs was used in the manufacture of cartridges, and that ground bones were mixed with the flour sold in the bazaars, and believed in by many of the people. At the end of May it was known that the troops would mutiny, and on the 5th of June, 35 men of the 12th Native Infantry broke into open mutiny and took possession of the star fort, containing the treasure and magazine. Assistance was asked for from the Tahí, Datya, and Gúrsarái States, but all refused to send any reply. The same day, urged on by the Rání's followers, the troops mutinied and shot Captain Dunlop, Lieutenants Campbell and Turnbull, the Quarter-master Sergeant, and two faithful Havildárs of the 12th Native Infantry. The remainder fled to the fort, but were soon deserted by the native retainers, who had been called on to support them,—the *ubaridár* of Noner, the Thákur of Katahra, and others. The rebels held a council the same night, at which it was resolved, at the instigation of Bakshish Ali, jail darogah, that the Europeans should be murdered and arrangements made with either the Rání or Sadasheo Rao Naráyan Parolawá to take the Government. On the 7th June, Messrs. Scott and Purcell were sent to the Rání by Captain Skene to request protection from her on arrival outside the fort. These unfortunate men, with Mr. Andrews, were sent by the Rání to the mutineers, and by them murdered. The Rání supplied guns, and the fort was attacked both on the 7th and 8th, and Captain Gordon was killed. This led to a parley, when the mutineers swore on the Koran and Ganges water to protect the lives of the besieged, and were then allowed to come in. Their first act was to disarm the men and bind them: the whole body were then dragged to the Jokhan Bagh, and there slaughtered to the number of 66 souls. In this horrible scene Bakshish Ali and the Rání's followers, with the sepoy mutineers, were the principal actors. On the 9th the Rání's authority was proclaimed, and on the 11th the Jhansi mutineers set out for Dehli, when she commenced raising levies to support her cause, and was in this so far successful that in a short time the greater portion of the district yielded implicit obedience to her.

The Orchha State thought this a good time to urge their old claims to the Jhansi territory, and on the 10th August took Mau-
 Action of the Orchha State. Ránípur and overran the three Pargannahs of Mau, Pandwáha, and Garotha, plundered the commercial and cultivating classes, drove off cattle, and burned many villages. They then took Barwa Ságar, and early in September besieged Jhansi under Nathai Khan. The siege continued till 22nd October, 1857, when having been outwitted by the Ránípur Raja, who came to Jhansi and introduced provisions which were much needed, and having heard of the fall of Dehli, and knowing that the affairs of the British Govern-

ment were improving, Nathai Khan raised the siege. His troops, however, had in the meantime inflicted great injury on the agricultural population to the east and south of Jhansi, plundering and driving off cattle as usual. During all these proceedings the Tehri State represented itself as our ally, acting against the rebel Rání of Jhansi, but at the same time its agents collected all the Government revenue of those parts of the Jhansi District of which it held possession—namely, Mau, Pandwáha, Garotha, and the east and south of Jhansi—to the amount of about two lakhs of rupees, the greater portion of which has since been repaid under the orders of Government. The villagers, however, have received no compensation for the loss of their cattle and property, and some villages will perhaps never recover from the injuries inflicted on them. They have not been able to replace their cattle, and the proprietors have become hopelessly involved in debt, and throughout the district, even under our administration and with our light assessments, it will be long before the people thoroughly recover from the losses sustained by them during the years 1857-58 at the hands of the Rání of Jhansi, the Orchha Darbár, and other neighbouring States. The Rání of Jhansi succeeded in defeating the Orchha troops and in re-establishing her authority in the district.

On the 5th April, 1858, the fort and town of Jhansi were re-taken by Sir Hugh Rose, now Lord Strathnairn. Sir Hugh Rose on advancing to Kálpí was unable to garrison the towns between, which soon produced an uprising of the ill-disposed. Moth was taken and plundered on the 23rd of May, the very day that Kálpí was taken by the British troops, by the rebel leaders, Gambír and Dabi Singh; and even earlier than this, the Panwár Thákurs around Karohra had attacked Dinars, only sixteen miles from Jhansi. The news of the mutiny of the Gwalior Contingent raised the whole country between the Betwa and Dhasán, and that to the south and west of Pachor and Karohra shortly followed. These tracts were overrun by about 2,000 rebels and 500 mutineers, part of whom came from the Hamírpur District. Kesho Rao of Gársarai alone held out for the British on the north, while the *tahsildár* and *thanahdár* of Mau held out on the south. The rebels, under Chhatar Singh, Bakht Singh of Alipura, Kashináth, and others, besieged the *tahsildár* in Mau on the 21st June, who was treacherously given up by his own men on the 23rd, and he and the *thanahdár* were put to death. The forces of the rebels were then increased by the Despat of Jaitpur from Hamírpur, and a force advanced from Jhansi to Barwa Sagar to hold them in check. Towards the end of July an expedition relieved Pachor, which was threatened by Mansaram, an adherent of the Rání of Jhansi, and succeeded in clearing the west of the Jhansi District of rebels. On the 11th of August, a flying column organized by Colonel Liddell cleared out the rebel force assembled at Mau, and restored order between the Dhasán and Betwa, drawing the rebels into the Hamírpur District. In the

middle of August, Captain Ashburner's party drove the rebels out of Bhāndor and Moth, and broke up and dispersed the plundering bands that infested Kaohhwā-hagarh. At the end of September, Ohhatar Singh, with a strong force, came over from Hamīrpur and took possession of Garotha, from which he was expelled by a force under Captain Thompson, with the loss of all his ammunition and baggage, and again fled across the Dhasān, to fall into the hands of the troops at Rāth, by whom his force was completely dispersed. In the early part of October, a division of the rebel force under Tantia Topi, after taking Sindhia's fort of Esangarh, entered the south-west of the Jhansi District near Myapur and took Pachor on the 6th of October; from thence they pushed on to Karohra, but subsequently occupied the Lalatpur District, and were supposed to be intending a descent on Tehri. To prevent this a force was sent from Barwa Sāgar to Pirthipur, which succeeded in heading the rebel force and throwing them into the arms of General Michel, by whom they were routed near Sindhwaha. Since that time the district remained in perfect order, and Major Pinkney was able to report in November that "all orders are obeyed, and travellers can go any where unmolested."

The materials for the medical history of this district are wanting beyond those afforded by the mortuary statistics published by the Sanitary Commissioner, which the local medical officer considers are fairly correct. The principal endemic disease in Jhansi, as in the rest of Bundelkhand, is that form of intermittent fever supposed to be due to malarious exhalations, and prevalent for the most part during the months of September and October, after the rains have broken. This, however, seems the proper place for viewing the Jhansi Division as a whole, and considering its sanitary character in relation to the facts already recorded in this volume. In the whole division there are only ten towns with a population above 5,000, and only three of these—Kānch, Kālpī, and Mau—have a population exceeding 10,000. The population is essentially agricultural and Hindū. In appearance and in fact Jalān is the most fertile and most thickly inhabited and Lalutpur the least of the three districts comprising the division. Jhansi and Lalutpur contain the smallest number of villages and the smallest population of any district in these provinces. This sparseness of population may be traced to several causes: the poorness of the soil, which does not as a rule admit of irrigation; the spread of *kds* grass in late years; the effects of war and famine—the former in 1857-58 and the latter in 1868-69; and the uncertain character of the rain-fall. The water-level, too, in most parganahs is at a great distance from the surface. The consequence is the crops are as scanty as the population, and frequently insufficient food leaves the subject in such a weak condition as to render him an easy victim to diseases that might otherwise be considered preventible.

The most common disease is fever, which here usually takes the form of tertian ague (recurring every third day). As a rule, people who are ill of this fever expect to recover entirely, and quinine is generally acknowledged as a certain remedy. In Jalaun small druggists' shops, managed by the Civil Surgeon, have been established with great success in most parts of the district. A kind of gangrenous sore, known as *chakaur*, is prevalent throughout Bundelkhand generally, and has increased much of late years owing to the general debility caused by the famine of 1868-69. The natural drainage is excellent, and the temperature and climate not unhealthy, yet the percentage of mortality is very high. The *már* portions of Hamirpur and Banda are similar in many respects to the Jhansi Division, but are less liable to famines, and from the facility of communication with the Duh, even in times of scarcity the pressure is less felt. Irrigation, too, is more practised, and the water-level is higher, so that altogether the people are better off in every way. Bowel complaints are most common in Hamirpur and Banda. In 1871 they carried off 6·1 persons in every thousand in the former district, while the average for the whole province was only 1·95. Lalatpur, on the statistics of the years 1870 and 1871, seems to be the most healthy, and Hamirpur the least healthy, district in Bundelkhand. To illustrate these remarks I give the principal mortuary statistics of those years for the five districts comprising British Bundelkhand:—

District.	Deaths recorded from				Rates of total deaths per 1,000 of the population.	Rates of deaths from fever to every 10,000.
	Small-pox.	Feyera.	Cholera.	All other causes.		
Jhansi, ... { 1870 ...	10	3,717	...	2,677	17·80	10·34
Jhansi, ... { 1871 ...	98	4,517	...	2,230	10·12	12·02
Jalaun, ... { 1870 ...	73	5,140	0	3,002	20·20	12·68
Jalaun, ... { 1871 ...	98	5,537	2	2,186	21·84	16·20
Lalatpur, { 1870 ...	7	1,278	...	1,428	10·92	5·13
Lalatpur, { 1871 ...	0	1,402	1	1,400	11·01	5·05
Hamirpur, { 1870 ...	331	7,021	7	5,114	28·80	13·47
Hamirpur, { 1871 ...	278	5,161	8	5,117	21·52	11·14
Banda, ... { 1870 ...	74	10,210	92	4,000	19·85	14·09
Banda, ... { 1871 ...	171	5,532	35	2,924	13·34	9·01

In the Jhansi District, during the year 1871-72 there were 3,541 vaccine operations, of which 2,157 were successful. The small-pox mortality was only 0·26 per 1,000. Amongst the deaths from "all other causes" are 218 set down to injuries, or '60 per 1,000, of which 49 are due to snake-bites and wild animals, 8·4 to accidents, 2·0 to wounds, and 65 to suicide. The fever death-rate was 12·52 per 1,000 inhabitants.

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LALATPUR DISTRICT.

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PART I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

LALATPUR¹ (Lullutpoor), a district of the Jhansi Division, is bounded on the north and west by the river Betwa; on the north-east and east by the Jamni;

¹ The description of the district and the assessment of the land-revenue is mainly taken from Colonel James Davidson's excellent Settlement Report and Mr. Greenwood's notes. Major Pinkney's Report gives the mutiny narrative, and official records the remainder. The name of the district should clearly be written Lalitpur, as the local legend connects it with Lalita Devi, the wife of the founder; but as the spelling Lalatpur or Lallatpur has a general acceptance, it has been retained here.

on the south-east and east by the Orchha State and river Dhasán; on the south-west by the river Naráyan; and by the Bindáchal gháts and the Sagar District of the Central Provinces on the south. The district

Area, &c. lies between latitude $21^{\circ}-9'-30''$ and $25^{\circ}-14'$ and longitude $78^{\circ}-12'-20''$ and $79^{\circ}-2'-15''$, with an area in 1872 of 1,947 square miles and 624 acres, of which only 366 square miles and 72 acres were cultivated, and of this only ten per cent. is irrigated. The population in 1865 numbered 248,146 souls, or 127 to the square mile, and in 1872 fell to 212,628 souls, or 109 to the square mile. The whole length of the boundary is about 280 miles, the greatest breadth is 45 miles, the medium breadth at Lalatpur 30 miles, and the breadth at Tálbahat 20 miles.

The district has the appearance of an undulating plain at a general height of 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, intersected by General appearance. innumerable small water-courses, which are usually dry except in the rains. To the north, north-east, and east, and to the south-east and south-west, the soil is a poor red gravel known as *patharo* or *pathari*, with rocks cropping up at intervals, and having a small proportion of a somewhat better soil called *binat*. Towards the centre and south of the district and in isolated valleys elsewhere there is a good deal of very rich black cotton soil, here called *mott*. The tract lying to the south-west in the Bálábahat Parganah is separated from the rest by the Vindhyan range, running from the Betwa to Madanpur, with an elevation of about 2,000 feet. A large proportion of the total revenue-paying area of the district, amounting to 174,740 acres, is covered with forest jungle.

The most ancient traditional division of the district was (under the Gond) Administrative divisions. into the chieftainships of Haraspur and Dúdhí, of which the boundary line ran east and west through Lalatpur. The rent-rates in the district are still known as the Haraspur and Dúdhí *darbandh* or rates. During the short time the district remained under the Marhattas the parganahs were distributed as follows:—

- (a.) Parganah Chanderi comprised villages now in Parganahs Lalatpur, Bánsi, and Bálábahat;
- (b.) Parganah Tálbahat included some villages now in Parganahs Lalatpur and Bánsi;
- (c.) Parganah Bánsi consisted of villages now in Parganahs Lalatpur, Tálbahat, and Bánpur;
- (d.) Parganah Mahrauni is now included in Parganahs Bánpur, Tálbahat, Lalatpur, and Bálábahat;
- (e.) Parganah Khajúriya comprised villages in Lalatpur, Bánsi, Bánpur, and Tálbahat;
- (f.) Pargana Dúdhí included portions of Lalatpur and Bálábahat.

The first and last two parganahs were subsequently absorbed in the new Parganah of Bálábahat. The Marhattas had only one *tahsil*, that at Lalatpur. The district was known as Ohanderí till 1862, when the parganah of that name was given over to Sindhiá. Under the British there were two *tahsils*, one at Bámput and one at Maráura, in the eastern part of the district. These were abolished in 1866 and a new *tahsil* was established at Mahrauni. The Lalatpur Tahsil includes the whole of the western portion of the district. The following table shows the present subdivisions and their statistics:—

Present Tahsil.	INCLUDES							
	Parganah.	Included before British rule in	Number of villages.		Land-revenue without cesses in 1872.	Area in square miles and acres in 1872.		Population in 1872.
			Inhabited	Total.		Square miles.	Acres.	
I.—Lalatpur ...	1. Tálbahat ..	Gwalior and Bámput.	100	100	21,671	283	692	31,650
	2. Báusi ...	Ditto ...	55	55	12,012	143	253	17,550
	3. Lalatpur ...	Ditto ...	148	168	38,005	433	11	56,074
	4. Bálábahat ...	Ditto ...	59	81	5,203	187	637	13,990
II Mahrauni ...	5. Bámput ...	Ditto and Nárhat.	100	113	31,007	320	189	36,327
	6. Mahrauni ...	Gwalior, Bámput, and Shahgarh.	46	60	13,840	153	333	17,430
	7. Maráura ...	Shahgarh and Nárhat.	133	162	27,537	405	165	30,907
District Total ...			646	719	149,935	1,917	264	212,628

There are seven parganahs in the two *tahsils*. Parganah Lalatpur is made up of 118 assigned villages from Gwalior and 50 confiscated villages from Bámput; Báusi of 47 Gwalior and 12 Bámput villages; Tálbahat of 81 Gwalior and 25 Bámput villages; Bálábahat of 57 from Gwalior and 24 from Bámput; Mahrauni includes 56 Gwalior, 1 Bámput, and 3 Shahgarh confiscated villages. Bámput consists of 31 Gwalior, 81 Bámput, and 1 Nárhat village; and Maráura Nárhat has 123 confiscated villages of Shahgarh and 35 from Nárhat formerly in the Sagar District.

The mode of acquisition of these parganahs is related under the head of "History." As to their present distribution, Mr. R. M. Edwards, the Commissioner of the Division, writes: "The *tahsil* divisions appear to me to be very inconvenient, and it is, I think, a matter of regret that they and the parganah divisions were not altered at the time of survey, and before the new settlement was completed." The system of civil administration is that known as the non-regulation, where the civil, criminal, and revenue jurisdictions are

in the hands of one and the same officer (see BUNDELKHAND). The number of magisterial courts in 1860-61 was eight; of civil courts, including revenue courts, five; and of covenanted civil officers, two. In 1870-71 the numbers were six, six, and one respectively. In 1873 there was a Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, two Extra Assistant Commissioners, and two Tahsildárs invested with judicial powers. The only other European officers are the District Superintendent of Police and the Civil Surgeon. There are now no covenanted civil officers in the Jhansi Division except the Officiating Commissioner. There are eighteen police-stations in the district, under the superintendence of a district officer, who resides at Lalatpur.

There are three well-marked kinds of soil in the district: *moti* (elsewhere known as *mār*), a rich black soil, somewhat intermixed in the eastern parts with red earth; *dūmat*, a lighter soil, black and red mixed; and *patharo* or *pathari*, a *dūmat* soil, mixed with stones and sand. All these soils admit of much further subdivision, but the three classes above given are those most generally recognized by the people themselves and taken into account in the settlement proceedings.

Mr. Mallet, of the Geological Survey, thus describes the soils of this district:—"The soil throughout the northern part of the district is of the red kind. This true red soil is due to the decomposition of the crystallines *in situ*, and is always thin. Its red colour is that of the gneiss itself, derived from the red felspar of which it is mainly composed. This soil is comparatively barren, but over the area covered by it small patches of very dark-coloured alluvium are frequent. Such are rarely neglected for cultivation, and they determine the sites of many villages. Around the artificial lakes there is a margin of dark soil, deriving its colour and richness from organic matter. From the end of the rains to the end of the hot weather the area of these lakes slowly contracts, leaving around them a belt of soil manured by the decomposition of the water plants. There is also an alluvial red soil, differing from the typical one in its lighter colour and greater thickness, besides often containing foreign pebbles, shells, &c., which the other of course does not. This soil is frequent along the banks of streams in the red soil district, and is also sometimes met with in the alluvial soil to the south.

"The southern part of the district is occupied by alluvium, which is thickest to the south near the escarpment, and thins out near its junction with the red soil. Thus, at Kabrata, the Jamnā, it is not less than 50 feet thick. The typical alluvium is a light brown slightly-kunkury rock, sometimes containing foreign grains and pebbles, but occasionally passing into the red soil just mentioned, which has the firm unbroken surface of the true red soil. Over large areas the kunkury alluvium is covered or replaced by cotton soil, which is largely developed about Birdha, to the south of the town of Lalatpur. It also

occurs in many other places; but it seems to attain its darkest colour where the trap is plentiful, as in the above locality, and near Saurái, where the superficial trap outlines occur, and about Samogarh, where dykes are very numerous. The cotton is the most fertile soil of the district. Between Utamdhana and the escarpment (north-west of Páí) the yellowish kunkury, the red, and the cottony alluvium are all seen; the two former are comparatively neglected and given over to jungle, while the last is in great part under cultivation. The soil on the top of the superficial trap outlines is also cultivated." The proportion of each soil in the revenue-paying villages is *moti*, 79,615 acres, or 32·32 per cent.; *dímat*, 80,935 acres, or 32·86 per cent.; and *patharo*, 85,751 acres, or 34·82 per cent.

Besides the Vindhyan range to the south of the district, the country abounds with detached hills and peaks, some of which attain a height of 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. These are for the most part more masses of rock, more or less overgrown with thick jungle. The most level and fertile portions are found in Parganahs Maráura, Mahrauni, and the southern parts of Parganah Lalatpur. Thickly-wooded hills, either running in low, irregular ranges or standing by themselves in abrupt groups, are met with everywhere in the other parganahs, and more especially in Tálabahat. Some of these hills are crowned with the ruins of an old temple or fort, and present a picturesque appearance; but, generally speaking, these wild tracts of low hill and jungle, with but little cultivation and thinly inhabited, present a monotonous effect the reverse of pleasing to the traveller's eye.

The jungle-lands form a considerable portion of the area (amounting to 174,740 acres) in the revenue-paying portion of the district. Of these 90,694 acres were demarcated as Government forest at the time of settlement, while 10,900 acres of waste land, in which no proprietary rights existed, and which were over and above the requirements of the adjoining villages, have been marked off and reserved. The whole jungle in *ibari* and *batota* estates was left with the grantees. The chief wooded tracts are in Parganahs Bálabahat, Bánsi, and Maráura, but there are others of less extent in the other parganahs. *Dhya*¹ cultivation has been prohibited in the Government forests, and villages within the demarcated tracts have been removed elsewhere. There is very little export of forest produce, the wants of the neighbouring districts being fully met from their own timber preserves. Certain parts of the *khair* (*Acacia catechu*) forests are let out for the manufacture of catechu, but no returns have been kept of the export trade, which must be very small. The supply, however, is quite sufficient for all local wants.

¹ *Dhya* cultivation is that made by wandering bands of the Sahariya tribe, who were formerly accustomed to "squat" at will in the forest, and clearing a site, raise crops of millet and oil-seed, and then decamp to another place when the first had been exhausted.

There are numbers of young teak trees (*sagon*), which in the course of time may prove useful, and in Parganah Marāma there is a good supply of *mahua* trees (*Bassia latifolia*), the timber of which can be used for building purposes. There is abundance of bambú jungle, the yield of which will be of some value after a few years more of conservancy, but the most important product is the grass. Large herds of cattle are sent every year to graze in the jungles of the Vindhyan hills, and there is in ordinary years a much larger supply of grass than there is demand for. The drought of the year 1868-69 fully proved the value to the district of these high grass-lands. The grass in the plains had wholly failed, and cattle were sent in numbers from a considerable distance to graze in the Bálábahat and Lakhanjír jungles. The other products are *mahua* and *chironji* fruit, lac, honey, wax, gums, and various esculent roots, the names of which are unknown, which form part of the food of the Sahariyas.

The result of the allotment of the culturable waste subsequently noticed has been that, exclusive of the forest tracts, only 10,000 acres have been reserved and demarcated. In Parganahs Bánsi, Tálabahat, and Lalatpur the late Captain Tylor made some proposals in 1865 for reserving and demarcating all culturable waste in excess of a certain fixed scale, as a measure that would not be objected to by the people. This plan was partially acted upon. An entry was made in each engagement paper to the effect that all excess of waste should be reserved for Government, and the portions to be reserved were roughly marked off on the village maps, without, however, any actual demarcation of the lands. The *zambudars* were thus left in ignorance as to what lands they might take up for cultivation, and as the assessments had been completed in all three parganahs, a general feeling of discontent began to manifest itself. This was brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue, and orders were received directing the omission of the objectionable clauses from the engagement paper, and the abandonment of all idea of reserving waste in Lalatpur, except in some few peculiar cases when recommended.

The reason for this decision is shown from the Board's letter:—"The question now under consideration is merely the reservation of culturable waste suitable for Europeans or other grantees or settlers; and Lalatpur is eminently unsuited for such a purpose. The wastes are small and detached, and the only way to promote their cultivation is by promoting the prosperity of the villages which claim them." With a view to encourage plantations of untimbered lands, certain rules for the disposal of reserved waste lands for this object were framed on the model of those in force in the Central Provinces.¹ These rules are only applicable to about 7,000 acres in Parganahs Lalatpur, Bánpur, and Mahrauni. The following is a list of all the waste patches over 1,000 acres, omitting fractions

¹ Government Notification No. 163, of 11th November, 1868.

of an acre:—Dúdhí, 6,467; Bharaun, 2,011; Bálábahat, 4,015; Patharái, 1,322; Hinota, 1,561; Dawar, 2,319; Haraspur, 3,614; Nathikhora, 2,008; Birdha, 1,384; Hissar, 1,387; Rajpur, 1,083; Gúlonda, 1,032; Lakhanjir, 4,047; Gauthra, 5,130; Papro, 1,696; Bhíngaon, 1,183; Bandúa, 1,249; Salda, 2,798; Dhaurí Sagar, 5,516; Madanpur, 3,995; Paron, 2,956; Patna, 2,092; Hadda, 1,315; Gúna, 1,854; and Baranda Dáng, 2,592.

The chief rivers are the Betwa and Dhasún, but they are of no practical value either for purposes of navigation or irrigation.

Rivers. After these come the Jammí, the Naráyan Sahjál, and Sajnam, which are all formidable streams during the rainy season. From the Vindhyan range, lying to the south of the district, the natural flow of all these rivers, and, as a matter of course, of the general drainage system of the country, is in a northerly direction. The whole country, being of a very undulating nature, is intersected by a net-work of petty streams, which necessarily drain off the surface water very rapidly. Hence the soil often becomes insufficiently saturated with water for agricultural purposes, and, owing to the sudden flooding of the rivers and main water-courses, life is frequently endangered and serious inconvenience is caused by the stoppage of communication between different parts of the district. One important feature, affecting not only the appearance but also the wealth and prosperity of the district, is that of the number of artificial tanks or lakes, for the construction of which the generally undulating character of the ground already referred to affords peculiar facilities. The largest of these is at Tálbahat, and forms a fine sheet of water covering upwards of 453 acres. There are also tanks at Dhaurí Sagar, Dúdhí, Bár, &c. During the famine of 1868-69 the excavation of tanks and the construction of embankments for irrigation purposes were undertaken as relief works at Bant, Kakarua, Panári, Patona, Kalyanpur, Raksa, Sumera, Mantila, Bará Talúo, Gujar, and Bámur, at a cost of Rs. 2,07,045. These were constructed on the plan of those made by Colonel Dixon in Ajmer. They were thrown across the course of hill-streams, and designed to hold back the water. Doubts have been entertained as to whether the works were properly constructed or are likely to be remunerative. Lalatpur is in some particulars ill-adapted for the construction of irrigation works. The soil of which the embankments are composed is friable or spongy, according to the season. The base of the reservoirs is often formed of *moti*, which is capable of absorbing great quantities of water, so that, as in the case of the Bant tank, the work becomes what has been described—"a reservoir with a huge hole at the bottom." But further, it is questionable whether, if well-constructed, the projects would prove remunerative. The soil of Lalatpur is inferior, and wherever land of a better kind is met with, it is in comparatively small patches and unsuited to extensive irrigation works. The people are apathetic, and not disposed to make the best of the advantages which they

already possess. The area susceptible of irrigation will therefore be small, and the cultivators unwilling to pay a sufficiently high water-rate to yield a moderate return for the heavy outlay.

The judgment of the late Commissioner (Mr. R. M. Edwards) on the utility of the works is as follows:—

“As irrigation works of permanent utility, I fear the majority must be condemned, while all are unserviceable without further outlay. The time was too limited to admit of the projects being fully considered beforehand; indeed, they appear to have been set on foot wherever large bodies of starving poor were assembled, and when further relief was found unnecessary, appear to have been suspended without due regard to their condition at the time.” Moreover, comparing the outturn with the cost, the rates were extravagantly high. That on the Sumera tank, near Lalatpur, was Rs. 14 per 1,000 cubic feet. The soil which had to be excavated is described as so hard that the workmen were obliged to turn it up with picks into large clods and afterwards break the clods into smaller fragments.

The principal road, and the one over which the greater part of the traffic passes, is that running from north to south, between
 Communications. Jhansi and Sagar, for a distance of 57 miles. The traffic on this road is very considerable, and the drought of 1868-69 has shown its immense importance to the Lalatpur and neighbouring districts, as the chief line for the importation of grain from the fertile villages of the Central Provinces. In the rainy season, the southern portion of the road, which passes through black soil, is impassable for carts, and the river Betwa between Jhansi and Lalatpur is likewise a formidable obstacle. To prove of permanent benefit to the district, especially in seasons of scarcity, this road should be metalled from the Betwa to the Sagar boundary, and if the authorities of the latter district were to complete the line to Sagar, a distance of about 40 miles, this part of Bundelkhand would be brought into more direct communication with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which is already connected with Sagar by a metalled road to Gadarwara. The other roads in the district are all unmetalled, and for the most part unbridged, so that in the rainy season communication is often cut off for days together. Since the disturbances of 1857 a number of wide openings have been made in the Bálábahat jungles, by which some of the most important points are connected, with comparatively little fear of molestation to travellers from dacoits or wild animals. From the difficulty of communication during the rains with the north-west, it has lately been suggested that Lalatpur should be transferred to the Central Provinces.

The local roads are all under local management, and cost about Rs. 25,000 a year. The following are raised and bridged :—Lalatpur to Tálbahat, leading to

Jhansi, 26 miles; *viâ* Jakhlau to Sinhpuraghât, 15 miles; to Gûna, 21 miles; to Pâli, 14 miles; to Marâura, 24 miles; to Durjanpura, 3 miles; Talbahat to Sirasghât, 7 miles; and Lalatpur to Silgan, 3 miles. The remaining roads (21 in number) are raised, but not bridged, and form the internal communications of the district.

The climate is generally healthy, though the natives suffer a good deal from fever and rheumatism. But there are no local malignant fevers, and the drinking-water is on the whole good. The extremes of heat and cold are not so great as in the Upper Provinces; yet from the stony character of the soil, the heat is of a more continuous nature than is experienced elsewhere. The hot winds frequently blow without intermission throughout the night. The average rain-fall is about 40 inches. With the exception of the high table-land in Bâlabahat, the district may be said to be well supplied with water. The water-level in wells is seldom lower than from 16 to 22 feet.

The average total rain-fall in the Lalatpur District for the ten years 1860-61 to 1870-71 is given below :—

Period.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
1st June to 30th September.	44·8	45·0	34·8	43·4	24·5	32·4	35·4	53·4	11·3	30·5	26·0
1st October to 31st January.	6·2	0·5	7·3	1·2	2·5	0·3	0·8	5·9	0·8	4·5	3·4
1st February to 31st May.	1·0	0·2	0·9	2·3	6·3	0·6	0·2	0·5	0·9	1·3	1·8
Total ...	46·0	45·7	42·8	46·9	32·3	33·2	36·4	59·8	13·0	45·3	31·2

PART II.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

TIGERS, panthers, leopards, bears, hyenas, wolves, wild dogs, *sambhar*, *nilgai*, *chital* deer, antelope, *chausingha*, and ravine deer are all found in the district. In 1870, 66 human beings were killed by the attacks of wild animals and by snakes. The rewards

for the destruction of wild beasts are the same as in other districts. One great obstacle in the way of extending and improving the cultivation of this district is the amount of damage done to the crops by wild animals. Large herds of antelope and ravine deer are met with in every direction, and though licenses to carry arms have been freely distributed among the people, they kill very few, but merely drive them from one field to another. Still more destructive are the wild pigs, which are also very abundant, so that, without strong thorny hedges round every field to keep them off, it is almost useless to attempt cultivation at any distance from the village site. A good breed of cattle is found on the banks of the Dhasán especially fitted for high and dry jungles. Two Hissar bulls were imported by Captain Tyler for the use of the cultivators' cattle, but were found to be too heavy, and nothing has resulted from this measure, nor does it appear to be popular. The foot and mouth disease known as *bekra* and cow-pox broke out in the Mahrauni Tahsíl in 1870: the ratio of deaths to attacks while the disease lasted was about twenty per cent. As the rains ceased the disease abated, and finally died out during the cold weather. Horses and camels are not bred at all, and sheep only of the common thin and small plains' breed. The goats of the Dhasán valley are celebrated for their size, beauty, and fine milching qualities.

Fish to a limited extent forms an article of food amongst Dhímars and Chamárs, and sells for about an anna per pound. The *rohu*, *mahásar*, *chilwa*, *bám*, *tengra*, *parhán*, *gauriyá*, *sauri*, and *mergal* are those commonly found in the rivers of the district.

The productive power of the various classes of soil is more or less dependent on the supply of rain. In ordinary seasons *mott* grows good wheat, gram, and *joár* without irrigation; *dímat* produces gram and the superior kinds of rain-crops; and *patharo* the coarser grains, which, owing to their cheapness, form the staple food of the poorer classes. The chief distinction is this, that the *mott* requires no artificial irrigation, whereas in *dímat* and *patharo* but little *rabí* (or spring) crops can be grown without irrigation; the exception being in favour of gram, which can be so grown in the better sorts of *dímat*. The practice of embanking lands for the purpose of utilizing the rain-water for *rabí* cultivation is not generally carried out, and as *mott* soil is only irrigated under exceptional circumstances, it is reserved almost exclusively for wheat and gram; *joár* and rice being grown in alternate years. The average outturn in this soil is wheat and gram four-fold; *joár*, fifty-fold; and rice, ten-fold. Thus, an acre of *mott* land produces on an average seven *muns* of wheat, the quantity of seed sown being one and three-quarter *muns*. The productiveness of this soil varies in different villages according to its depth, and is best in the south of the district, while in Mahrauni it is shallow.

The average yield of gram is only six *muns* per acre, but it requires less seed. The proportion of the total produce from the *rabi* is 29·18, and from the *kharif* 70·82 per cent. In unirrigated *dumat* the yield of gram is three-fold; rice, eight-fold; and *joar*, forty-fold. When irrigated it approaches *mott* in its yield.

The soil in and adjoining tanks, from its dark colour and productive powers, closely resembling *mott*, has usually been designated as *mott* in the survey papers. Wells are not dug in *mott* soil at all. The yield from the tank soil is usually wheat nine-fold and rice ten-fold. *Patharo*, when irrigated, yields *pisiya* wheat six-fold, or ten and a half *muns*; barley ten-fold, or fifteen *muns*. The above details show that unirrigated *patharo* cannot bear any comparison with the superior soils, as it produces only the poorest kinds of rain crops; but when irrigated, it will produce one-and-a-half times the quantity of wheat grown in *mott*, some slight deduction being necessary for the difference in value between first and second class wheat (*pisi*).

The percentage of irrigation on the total cultivated area is ten, the highest ratio being in Parganah Talbahat and the next highest in Banpur. The percentage is lowest in Parganah Balahat, where most of the lands are on the rocky Vindhyan plateau, and well-sinking is a difficult operation. It will, therefore, be seen that the advantages of irrigation are very fairly understood and appreciated by the people, especially in the red soil tracts, where no *rabi* is grown without it. The ordinary mode of irrigation practised throughout the district is from wells fitted with Persian wheels; some wells have two wheels, but the great majority have only one, worked at a cost of about twelve annas per acre irrigated. The area watered by a single wheel varies from one to three acres; the average watered from both kinds being 3·1 acres.

According to the survey papers in 1867 there were 7,381 wells¹ throughout the revenue-paying portion of the district, irrigating 22,222 acres; but the number has increased during the last six years. There are great facilities for this mode of irrigation, water being found at an average of 22 feet from the surface in the plains, and the method of construction being inexpensive. A small earthen well can be dug for from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 if no blasting is required, and it will last five to six years. But the usual plan is to build up the wells with small baked bricks set in mud. These are the ordinary brick-built wells of the district; they do not cost on an average more than Rs. 50 each, and they last for as many years. Masonry wells are also to be found, but they are chiefly for drinking purposes. The total area irrigated from tanks is 2,291 acres. The usual method is to dig temporary wells on the margin of the tank about the time when the water

¹ Exclusive of 476 used for drinking purposes only.—Col. Davidson's Report.

recedes and begins to be required for the *rabl* crops; it is then raised by Persian wheels (*rdhat*). When the water is sufficiently near the surface, another way of raising it is by the use of small canoes hollowed out of trunks of trees, and which, with the aid of a weight attached to one end, are easily worked by two or three men. The chief tank irrigation is in Parganahs Bānsi, Tālbahat, and Bānpur.

In the fertile tracts in the south of the district the depth of black soil is so great that the lands are continuously cultivated year after year without ever lying fallow. The *mott* lands in parts of Parganah Mahrauni are of a much poorer sort, owing to an admixture of red earth, and after twelve or fifteen years they fall out of cultivation for about the same period. The lighter soils require more frequent rest. *Dēmat* is seldom cultivated continuously for more than six or seven years, and *patharo*, as a rule, lies fallow after the third year for five or six years; while *mott* land is worked for twenty years, and then lies fallow for ten or twelve years.

When, in connection with Captain Tyler's scheme for the disposal of culturable waste-lands, it was thought expedient to allow a certain proportion of culturable waste to each village, calculated according to the periods of renewal requisite for each kind of soil, the following scale was found to be equitable with reference to the area under cultivation, *viz.*:—*Mott*, an equal amount; *dēmat*, double; and *patharo*, four-fold. The only real rotation of crops is in *patharo* newly-broken land with *kodo* and *tili* for the first year and Indian-corn for the second and third years. *Mott* land has gram for the first year and thenceafter wheat. The destructive weed *kāns* (*Saccharum spontaneum*) has done much damage of late years in the central and southern parganahs. It is of rapid growth, and lands which were left uncultivated during 1857-58 were soon overrun by it, and are still unfit for the plough.

The village artizan is as ignorant as his brethren elsewhere, and the implements used are, therefore, of the simplest and rudest character. There is the *hal* or common plough, and the *bakhar* or hoe plough, used in preparing the land for the rain crops and in removing *kāns* and other weeds before the regular ploughing. A rough wooden instrument drawn by bullocks is used for crushing clods and pressing the seed into the earth; the driver stands on it as it moves along to steady it. A plough costs Rs. 8; a *bakhar* Rs. 1-8-0; a Persian wheel Rs. 5; and a pair of small bullocks Rs. 20, which with smaller matters makes up about Rs. 40 as the value of the stock-in-trade of a cultivator.

Rain-crops are sown broadcast, and wheat and gram in drills, the seed being passed through a hollow bamboo fastened to the plough. The ploughs are very light, and often in heavy soil

several follow each other in succession to remove the weeds. On the subject of implements Colonel J. Davidson writes :—

“ Much might be done to improve the agriculture of the district by introducing some model ploughs and other implements, and also by showing the people how the apparatus of their Persian wheels might be improved by some simple contrivance for diminishing the amount of friction. I know that several of the leading Thákur zamíndárs would gladly use a better style of plough, and notwithstanding their general apathy and adherence to old customs, others would no doubt gradually follow any example thus set them. If Government aid were afforded towards this important object, a few models might be procured and worked at the civil station on land available for public purposes. Two conditions would be indispensable to ensure success, viz., that the models should both be inexpensive and so simple in their construction that any village artizan of ordinary intelligence might be able to imitate them. Another requisite would be lightness, as, owing to the very inferior breed of cattle in the district, heavy ploughs would be utterly useless.”

The importance of manuring the land is fully understood by the people; and the practice is generally carried out in the neighbourhood of the village site (known as *gomanda*) for Indian-corn, tobacco, safflower, &c, but very rarely at any distance, and only from the home dung-hill, which costs nothing but the labour. Throughout the greater portion of the district firewood is abundant and can be procured free of expense. In tracts at some distance from the jungles much of the manure is used for fuel, and this can best be remedied by supplying the people freely with timber seeds at the proper season and by encouraging them to plant trees.

The principal crops grown in the district are wheat, especially of the *pisiya* kind, barley, gram, *masúr*, *batra* (peas), *tyua*, *rai*, *kusúm* (safflower), and linseed, which form the chief *rabi* or (cold-weather) crops, here called *únhári*. The chief *kharíf* (or rain) crops, here called *sayá-i*, are cotton, rice, sugar-cane, *joár*, *tili*, *sun*, *arhar*, *úrd*, *máng*, *kodo*, *kangani*, *kútki*, *samán*, *phikar*, and *rali*. The six last are the staple crops grown in *patharo* soil, and form the principal food of the poorer classes in Bundelkhand. Wild rice, called *pasal*, grows spontaneously in nearly all the tanks and in every hollow where water lodges in this district, and adds considerably to the food resources. It is eaten by the Sahariyas, and indeed by all Hindús at the festival of Harehat.

The quantity of cotton grown is very small, the produce being barely sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the inhabitants, and it is frequently imported from the neighbouring districts. Garden produce is also very scanty. Every village has a few small fields of tobacco, but vegetables are rarely cultivated. There are two kinds of

wheat (*gehun*) ; the first sort is grown usually in *mott* land with irrigation, and the smaller kind (*pistya*) is grown in light, irrigated lands. Sugar-cane is grown in very small quantities, except in Parganah Bānpur, where it amounts to 1·14 per cent. of the cultivated area. There are three kinds of sugar-cane ; the best is called *mūnga*. The average yield of *gū* per acre is valued at Rs. 50, calculated at eight *sars* per rupee, and the average net profits per acre are estimated at Rs. 24, of which one-fourth is the landlord's share in the shape of rent. Different kinds of rice, known as *ramker*, *chinght*, *pauṇḍ*, *dūlpura*, *kurni*, and *nīlkar*, are sown in Asārḥ and reaped in Kūṛ. *Sathiya* rice is sown in Phūlgan and cut in Jeth. There is little export of oil or other seeds, the produce being barely sufficient for the wants of the district.

The betel gardens at Pālī are the most extensive, covering an area of 21 acres, of which nine are revenue-free. From 1860 up to the twenty years' settlement they were held under direct management; owing to their having belonged to the rebel Rao Ilamir Singh, whose estates were confiscated. The average gross annual collections amount to Rs. 700. The produce of these gardens is renowned, and it forms one of the few articles exported from the district. The cultivation resembles that of similar gardens elsewhere. Betel requires great care, with abundance of water and manure. The cultivators are called Barchs or Tamolis, the betel garden being known as a *barchjā*. It is enclosed on all sides with matting and bamboos, the latter being procurable in abundance in the Bālābahu jungles. The Barchs pay their rent through a headman of their own. There are also betel gardens at Bānpur.

There has been no improvement in the staple crops or any extension of cultivation within the last twenty years. *Chana* (or gram) is called *būt* when eaten uncooked, *hora* when roasted, and *dāl* when split before being eaten; *dhān* is the name for rice seed, *chāwal* when husked, and *bhāt* when cooked; *makhā*, Indian-corn seed; *jūnari* and *bhānta* in the ear, and *gadhā* when roasted; wheat on the threshing-floor is known as *pachāst*. The following are the retail prices of grain for three years in the last decade :—

			Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Joār.	Indian-corn.	Kodon.	Masūr.	Arhar.	Rice.	Kīrkī.	Rālī.	Phūkar.	Urā.	Mūng.
1880	...	...	35	47	51	40	13	61	37	20	21	60	62	72	38	41
1865	...	...	19	21	15	21	23	37	15	30	14	28	30	52	20	20
1870-71	...	...	25	31	30	27	26	50	92	30	13	42	43	58	21	21

Cost of production.

The following table gives the produce and cost of production of the principal crops:—

Statistics of the kharif (or rainy season) crops in the Lalatpur District.

Crop.	Acres under cultivation in 1868.	Average seed per acre.		Average produce per acre.		Average value per acre.		When sown.	When reaped.	Cost of cultivation.				
		S.	c.	M.	s.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.			
Cotton ...	2,391	5	0	0	20	8	0	0	Asárh ...	Kárttik...	3	0		
Rice ...	3,981	4	0	8	0	11	0	0	Do. ...	Do. ...	3	0		
Joár ...	27,136	2	0	6	0	6	0	0	Do. ...	Aghán ...	1	0		
Tilí ...	28,815	0	8	1	0	2	8	0	Sawán ...	Kárttik...	0	8		
Indian-corn ...	7,730	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	Asárh ...	Kuár ...	0	8		
Hemp ...	1,114	2	8	1	20	4	0	0	Do. ...	Kárttik...	0	8		
Arhar ...	...	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	Do. ...	Chait ...	0	8	
Ued ...	4,593	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	Sawán ...	Aghán ...	0	8		
Múng ...	...	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	Do. ...	Do. ...	0	8	
Kanganí ...	...	0	12	4	0	3	0	0	Asárh ...	Kuár ...	0	8	
Kául ...	17,067	0	12	3	0	2	0	0	Sawán ...	Do. ...	0	8		
Kodon ...	32,775	1	0	4	0	3	0	0	Asárh ...	Kárttik...	0	8		
Samán ...	...	0	12	4	0	3	0	0	Do. ...	Kuár ...	0	8	
Phikar ...	1,707	0	12	4	0	2	8	0	Do. ...	Do. ...	0	8		
Ráí ...	27,177	0	12	3	0	2	0	0	Sawán ...	Kárttik...	0	8		
Sugar-cane ...	1,086	3,000 No.		15,000 No.		50		0	0	Chait ...	Magh ...	20		0
The Rabi (or cold season) Crops.														
		M. s. c.		M. s.		Rs. a. p.								
Wheat (gehun) ...	21,094	0	30	0	6	0	9	0	0	Kárttik ..	Chait ...	3	0	
" (pist) ...	22,654	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	0	Do. ...	Do. ...	5	0	
Barly ...	8,126	0	30	0	7	0	7	0	0	Do. ...	Do. ...	3	0	
Masúr ...	7,510	0	20	0	4	0	5	0	0	Do. ...	Do. ...	2	0	
Pena ...	1,670	0	30	0	5	0	5	0	0	Do. ...	Do. ...	2	0	
Mustard	0	8	0	4	0	8	0	0	Do. ...	Do. ...	3	0	
Kusám	0	5	0	0	30	10	0	0	Do. ...	Do. ...	3	0	
Tabacco	0	0	0	4	0	15	0	0	Do. ...	Do. ...	5	0	
Linseed	0	1	0	3	0	6	0	0	Do. ...	Do. ...	2	0	

The district is subject to droughts and blights. The last famine of 1868-69 will long be remembered, and was due to the small rainfall in 1868. Wheat and gram rose to seven *seers* for a rupee. Injury from blight and hail-storms, as in 1829 and 1831, is also known in the district, and occasionally loss is caused from the ravages of locusts. The external communications of the district have already been noticed in connection with their use in seasons of scarcity, and it need here only be added that, as the district produces no surplus stores of grain, it will always be found necessary to import largely when famine occurs or the crops are less favourable than usual.

Mr. Henvey gives an account of the famine of 1868-69, which entirely bears out the local authorities in their estimate of the capabilities of the district:—

Henvey's Famine Report.

“On the 29th July, 1868, the condition of the district seemed hopeful. Steady rain had fallen since the 31st idem; the wells were partly filled from the superabundant supply of the past year; fodder was plentiful; grain had fallen to over 14 *seers* for wheat, and agricultural operations were being vigorously carried on. Until the middle of August a fair *kharrif* was expected. Then, as no rain had fallen since the 10th August, and as the total fall since 1st June, 1869, had been far below the average, it was feared that the crops would be lost. In September the prospect was worse still: wheat was now 10½ *seers*, coarse grains very scarce, and work in the fields stopped. The most unfortunate parts of the district were the Parganahs of Talbahat, Bánsi, and Bánpur: there the *kharrif* had generally failed. In other parganahs the autumn crops seemed flourishing, and there was no danger of a failure of stocks, for grain was briskly imported from Jhansi, and the traders at Bánsi and Lalatpur displayed a liberal spirit in agreeing to supply on credit grain which was to be re-paid at next harvest. Towards the middle of September rain fell, but it was too late to save much, except the scanty *jaár* crops; *rabi* sowings were, however, begun, and though non-agriculturists showed signs of distress, the rural population seemed pretty well off. Imports continued both from Jhansi and Sagar, but the coarser kinds of grain were not procurable. At the end of October wheat was selling at 12½ *seers*. Then ensued very dry weather, which destroyed the remaining hopes of the autumn harvest, and endangered the *rabi*.

“The next change took place in the middle of December, when half an inch of rain fell. This rain did much benefit to the wheat and grain, and the hopes of the farmers were raised thereby, but the miserable non-agriculturists were worse off than ever. On Christmas-day wheat was at 12 *seers*, *jaár* nearly as dear, and *dál* a *ser* dearer. After this there was nothing very unusual in the season. Heavy rain fell towards the end of February and beginning of March, 1869. No damage was done, and eventually an outturn slightly above half the average was secured. Distress, however, increased to such an extent that even rural people were hard pressed, and Thákúr zamíndárs exposed their readiness to work for bread. In April—that is, immediately after the harvest—grain became cheaper, and wheat could be got at 14 *seers*, but the people were so impoverished that they had no hope of sowing the rain-crops unless Government would advance money for seed. Cholera broke out in June, 1869, and raged throughout the early months of the rainy season. The monsoon appeared about the 28th of June, and there was no further anxiety so far as concerned agriculture. But traffic was impeded, supplies fell off, and wheat rose to 9 *seers* in the second week of July. Nor was there any relief or perceptible diminution of distress until September, by which time the harvest promised to be abundant. During October a more marked

improvement took place. Coarse grain was procurable at 32 *seers* for the rupee, and the demand for employment rapidly declined. By the 4th November, 1869, *kodo* was reaped, and *jodár* ripening; all signs of hunger and suffering had disappeared, and thus ended the most calamitous year through which Lalatpur had passed during the current century.

“The necessity of undertaking measures of relief was recognized in August, 1868, and on the 11th September Government sanctioned Rs. 15,173 from the one per cent. income-tax balances for expenditure on six works. This, however, was but a small instalment of the money to be expended and employment to be afforded. The Deputy Commissioner gives 2,211,557 as the gross number of labourers paid; this is equal to a daily average of 5,599 for the thirteen months during which relief was afforded. According to the same authority the total cost was Rs. 2,20,429. The demand for employment was considerable at the very outset, when a daily average of 1,670 workmen applied. In January, 1869, the extremely unfavourable prospects of the district led to an enormous increase in the daily average, which rose to 18,620. February was the month in which pressure seemed most severe: the daily average was over 20,000. In March the harvest caused a marked decrease, but no sooner were operations in the fields closed than the numbers rose again, and during April the daily average was 18,612, or as high as in January. In May the numbers began to decline, and in July they sank to about 1,450. The most important of the works consisted of tanks and embankments for irrigational purposes, of which eleven were taken in hand, at a cost of Rs. 2,07,045. During the same period a daily average of 2,781 souls for 395 days were fed in the poorhouses, at a cost of Rs. 61,443.

“The local subscriptions amounted to Rs. 8,074, and the Central Committee remitted Rs. 53,369, besides Rs. 1,000 for clothing. Charitable relief was first given in September, 1868, but distress was not very pressing until January, 1869, by which time the failure of the *kharif* and the imminent danger of the *rabi* began to be severely felt. Numbers rose rapidly in February and March, and in the first week of April the daily average was over 5,000. Then came the harvest, and a lull until the last week in May, when the average rose again to 5,500. In the middle of July 7,416 were daily relieved, but this great increase was not entirely due, as before explained, to growth of distress. Less work being for a short time procurable, many of the people who could not get employment resorted to the poorhouses. In August the average declined to about 4,500, and at the end of September the poorhouses were closed.

“It is noticeable that 76 per cent. of the people relieved were women and children; and at the time of greatest pressure children numbered 24,900, or 47 per cent. of the whole. It is said that the majority of these people were families of men who had deserted them and

gone off to Malwa when the failure of the *kharij* became certain. The localities at which the poorhouses were established were Lalatpur, Bánsi, Bānpur, Tálbahat, Banda, Patna, Gúna, Mahranni, Jakhlam, and Dúgra. The most important were the Lalatpur and Tálbahat houses, the latter under the superintendence of Mr. Dutton, Customs' Patrol, whose benevolent exertions have been warmly acknowledged by Government. The same order that prevailed on the works was observed in the poorhouses. Each was visited every day by a member of the Local Committee of the place where the relief was distributed. As the inmates recovered strength and became fit for labour they were drafted off to some of the relief works in the neighbourhood. Those who were retained as inmates were employed in basket-making and twisting rope. A *dholl* manufactory was also established, which supplied clothes for the paupers; and 343 girls and 6,895 women were clothed for Rs. 1,000, which the Central Committee sent for that purpose. Besides the above, alms were given to 88,867 travellers; 41,369 persons were fed at Tálbahat, and 27,134 at Bánsi. Every precaution was taken that there should be no deaths from starvation.

"Lalatpur being 1,947 square miles in extent, and possessing only two talisildárs, it was found necessary to call for aid from other quarters. The Commissioner (Colonel Lloyd) distributed the parganahs among Assistant Commissioners, patrols, and talisildárs, and endeavoured to work through *pancháyats* consisting of *pátwaris* and the principal personages in each *kalkah* or circle.¹ The duties of the *pancháyats* were to watch the spread of distress, inform the parganah officers, and suggest measures of relief. A great object was to hunt up the respectable classes, Brahmans and others, who would not of their own accord leave villages in search of relief, preferring rather to die. This object could best be attained by winning the co-operation of the village headmen and officials. It was impossible but that such earnest efforts to save life should be crowned with success. Little reliance can be placed on the return of deaths from starvation, which are computed at only 500, but there is no doubt much mortality was averted, and that not only among the inhabitants of the district but among immigrants from Gwalior, Dattya, Orchha, and other Native States. In the middle of May these foreign inmates of the poorhouse were counted, and it was found that they numbered a daily average of 1,880, or nearly half the total, and that most were travelling to Bhupál, Malwa, and the Narbada in search of food.

"Notwithstanding all that was done, the district must have suffered terribly. Of 233,047 cattle, 95,543, or 41 per cent., died, and more than 7,000 were sold. Some were sent off to the Bálábahat jungles; others were driven to shift for themselves in the fields, and others were kept alive by browsing on the withered *joár* stalks. The change to

Effects of the famine.

¹ These arrangements were really made by Colonel J. Davidson.

abundance of grass and water upon the setting in of the rains in 1869 is said to have destroyed large numbers, and the stench arising from thousands of carcasses polluted the air and contributed to the outbreak of cholera, which was the last plague that visited the district. Government did much to alleviate these calamities by the grant of advances for wells, seed, and cattle. The amount granted for works of permanent utility in the two years 1868-69 and 1869 was Rs. 87,785, and Rs. 68,439 were given for seed and cattle. But though nominally for the above objects, the advances were really taken, it is said, to buy bread and preserve life, and consequently wells have not been sunk, cattle have not been replaced, and land is still lying idle for want of hands to till it. On this point the Officiating Commissioner bears witness on the 4th July, 1871:—

“Remission of irrecoverable balances is now under consideration, and the cause is the same in every case, viz., that plenty of land is available, but want of men and cattle prevents cultivation. Though the last harvest was a most abundant one, yet revenue in Lalatpur is being collected with great difficulty and very slowly.’ The revenue balances suspended in the District of Lalatpur for the year 1868-69 amounted to Rs. 87,659, or nearly 60 per cent. of the demand.”

While writing (1873) scarcity again prevails in the Jhansi Division, and a large and steady exodus to Malwa and the Sagar Division of the Central Provinces is taking place, which will still further depopulate this unhappy district. The figures given under the head of “population” also bear testimony to the sufferings of the people in 1868-69.

The following table gives the weekly prices ruling in the district during the season of scarcity (from Mr. Henvey’s Famine Report):—

					WHEAT.	JOAN.	RICE.	GRAM.
					Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. a.	Sr. a.
Month of July,	1868	...	...	...	14 12	...	...	...
“ “ August	“	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	...
“ “ September	“	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	...
“ “ October	“	...	...	...	12 8	...	...	...
“ “ November	“	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...
“ “ December	“	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...
“ “ January, 1869	“	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...
1st week in February	“	...	...	...	13 2	...	7 3	14 0
2nd “ “	“	...	...	...	12 15	14 0	7 0	13 12
3rd “ “	“	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	7 1	13 4
4th “ “	“	...	...	...	12 7	13 4	8 8	13 0
1st “ “ March	“	...	...	...	12 2	13 0	8 8	13 0
2nd “ “	“	...	...	...	12 10	14 0	8 9	13 10
3rd “ “	“	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	8 8	14 8
4th “ “	“	...	...	...	14 4	15 8	8 8	15 8
For the week ending 3rd April, 1869	“	...	...	...	14 2	15 0	8 8	15 13
“ “ 10th “	“	...	...	...	14 4	14 5	8 8	15 6

						WHEAT.	JOAR.	RICE.	GRAM.
						Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.
Week ending	17th April, 1869	...	...	...	...	14 2	16 0	8 8	15 12
"	24th " "	...	...	...	...	14 1	...	8 0	15 1
"	1st May " "	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	8 0	14 14
"	8th " "	...	...	...	...	13 11	...	8 0	14 4
"	15th " "	...	...	...	...	13 8	...	8 0	14 5
"	22nd " "	...	...	...	...	12 3	...	8 0	12 14
"	29th " "	...	...	...	...	12 3	...	8 0	12 12
"	5th June " "	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 10	9 3	12 9
"	12th " "	...	...	...	...	10 11	...	7 14	11 13
"	19th " "	...	...	...	...	10 6	...	7 10	10 12
"	26th " "	...	...	...	...	9 9	...	6 16	10 5
"	3rd July " "	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	6 12	10 1
"	10th " "	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 14	6 8	9 15
"	17th " "	...	...	...	...	8 9	9 3	6 3	8 14
"	24th " "	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	...	8 14
"	31st " "	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 4	6 0	9 0
"	7th August "	...	...	...	...	8 9	9 6	6 0	9 2

						WHEAT.	JOAR.	RICE.	GRAM.
						Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.
Week ending	14th August, 1869	...	...	...	...	8 10	...	6 0	9 4
"	21st " "	...	...	...	...	8 10	...	6 0	9 4
"	28th " "	...	...	...	...	8 15	...	6 0	9 4
"	4th September "	...	...	...	...	9 2	...	6 0	9 4
"	11th " "	...	...	...	...	9 5	...	6 3	9 10
"	18th " "	...	...	...	...	9 3	...	6 6	9 12
"	25th " "	...	...	...	...	9 2	...	6 8	10 2
"	2nd October "	...	...	...	...	10 1	...	6 8	11 0
"	9th " "	...	...	...	...	9 1	...	7 15	10 12
"	16th " "	...	...	...	...	8 4	...	8 0	9 10
"	23rd " "	...	...	...	...	9 6	...	8 0	9 11
"	30th " "	...	...	...	...	9 8	...	7 7	9 12
"	6th November "	...	...	...	...	10 1	...	7 4	9 2
"	13th " "	...	...	...	...	10 9	...	7 0	8 5
"	20th " "	...	...	...	...	10 13	...	7 1	10 9
"	27th " "	...	...	...	...	10 16	...	8 0	10 6
"	4th December "	...	...	...	...	12 3	...	9 0	11 4

						WHEAT.	BAJRA.	JOAR.	RICE.	GRAM.
						Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.
Week ending	11th December, 1869	...	...	...	...	14 3	15 0	21 2	9 0	13 3
"	18th " "	...	...	...	...	14 9	15 14	22 0	9 2	12 15
"	25th " "	...	...	...	...	11 14	17 14	23 7	10 0	12 13
"	1st January, 1870	...	...	...	...	14 12	19 7	24 12	9 11	13 2
"	8th " "	...	...	...	...	11 2	19 9	24 16	10 0	13 9
"	15th " "	...	...	...	...	13 0	19 5	23 12	9 10	13 15
"	22nd " "	...	...	...	...	13 0	19 0	24 0	9 8	13 4
"	29th " "	...	...	...	...	13 5	19 0	25 9	9 8	13 14

				WHEAT.	BAJRA.	JOAR.	RICE.	GRAM.
				Sr. a.	Sr. c.	Sr. a.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.
Week ending 6th	February, 1870	...		13 10	...	...	...	13 4
"	12th	"	"	13 9	20 0	20 0	10 0	13 5
"	19th	"	"	14 0	20 0	20 7	10 0	13 0
"	26th	"	"	13 15	20 0	27 2	10 7	13 12
"	5th	March	"	14 14	20 0	27 8	10 0	16 2
"	12th	"	"	16 8	20 0	27 13	10 0	17 5
"	19th	"	"	16 0	20 0	28 14	10 0	17 0
"	26th	"	"	16 8	20 0	28 0	10 0	17 0
General averages for districts				...	12 0	18 9	17 7	8 1
								12 2

In the Memoirs of the Geological Survey the district is styled a crystalline area. Its chief constituent is gneiss, which is described as consisting of some six minerals, viz., red felspar, white felspar, quartz, hornblende, chlorite, and mica. The economic value of these crystallines is very small, but the sandstone of the Vindhya's furnishes excellent material for building purposes. In large tombs, temples, and edifices of that kind, the walls are often of gneiss and the finer part of sandstone.¹ In no place is there a bed of limestone; but lime of a fair quality is always to be obtained by burning a species of *bagr* kunkur, which is found generally about three or four feet below particular kinds of soil, and frequently in the beds of *nalas*.

At Salda, in Pargannah Mardura, a pure hematite is found, and soft iron is smelted from it and exported largely to Sagar and the south. Of the iron rock near Girār, in the same pargannah, Mr. Mallot writes: "It is not used as ore, and it is not likely that it ever will be, while pure hematite can be obtained in any quantity within a few miles from Bijāwar; the reduction would never be attempted of an ore containing not less than 50 per cent. of silica." There are at present 53 furnaces at work, for each of which an average annual payment is made to the Forest Department of Rs. 5. It sells from ten to twenty-five *seers* for a rupee. That found at Pura, in Pargannah Tālbahat, is called "*kheri*," and is used as steel, and sells at from 8 to 11 *seers* for a rupee.

Copper ore has recently been discovered near Saurāi in Pargannah Mardura. Mr. Mallot visited the spot, and as his account is interesting, I give it *verbatim*:—"During last cold season, an iron smelter of Salda, a village south-east of Saurāi, but for the time being a prisoner in the Lalatpur Jail, informed Mr. Hicks, the Assistant Commissioner, that he was acquainted with the locality and could point it out. On being brought to Saurāi, he indicated a spot just south of the village, where a small excavation was made, and some ore obtained, from a *mun* of which mineral,

¹ Report of Mr. Mallot, 1867-68: Colonel Davidson, 12.

with more or less rubbish, twelve *seers* of copper were extracted at a very trifling cost. I visited the opening soon after, and found that this fissure has been filled up with clay and pebbles of various kinds, of which the copper ore is one. The copper occurs about six feet from the surface; the stones in its immediate neighbourhood being mostly of the Bijáwar ferruginous beds, and apparently of the conglomerate base rock. It struck me as not impossible that this detrital copper is the refuse of old working from a true lode, washed with the other stones into their present condition by surface water. The wasteful way in which natives manage such affairs is well known, and if working on a rich lode, the poorer ore would be thrown away. At all events the occurrence of detrital copper here points to its existence not far off. The stones in the fissure along with the copper ore are so various as to give no clue to the locality, save the probability of its being in the Bijáwar and not in the crystallines, but the research is worth prosecuting, as it seems by no means impossible that the run is one of considerable value." These mines up to the present remain unworked. Trap dykes are common in the crystallines, but their distribution is very unequal. The neighbourhood of Lalatpur itself may be instanced as one where they are especially plentiful. The quarries are leased, and from those of Madanpur stone has been taken for the last three years for the new barracks at Nowgong (Nawgaon), a distance of five days' journey for carts.

The jungle produce has already been noticed. No timber for building purposes of any great size is procurable, but firewood at twelve *muns* and charcoal at three *muns* per rupee is abundant. Sandstone quarries abound, and slabs, &c., for building are good and cheap. Bricks, 10" \times 5" \times 2½", sell at Rs. 2-8-0, per 1,000, and 12" \times 6" \times 3" at Rs. 3. Kunkur lime for ordinary use is obtainable at Rs. 6 per 100 *muns*; though the Public Works Department pay Rs. 8, natives pay about Rs. 5. The average cost per 100 cubic feet of kunkur stacked on a road is Re. 1-8-0. The cost of metalling a road per mile twelve feet wide and six inches deep is Rs. 475; if kunkur, however, be found near to the road the cost would be less.

PART III.

INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT.

THE census of the tenth of January, 1865, was the first giving any data which can be made use of for comparative purposes. I will, therefore, briefly notice the salient points in the enumerations of 1865 and 1872 by placing the returns of both years together. The total population in 1865 numbered 218,146 souls, and in 1872 fell to 212,628;

In the former year the number of inhabitants to the square mile was 127, and in 1872 there were 109. The number of enclosures (*chatah*) in 1872 was 32,336, while the number of houses stood in 1865 at 55,148 and in 1872 at 46,773. The following statement gives the parganah details on this point for 1872 :—

Parganah.	ENCLOSURES OCCUPIED BY		Total.	HOUSES BUILT BY				Total.	Total number of houses in 1865.	Villages in 1865.	Villages in 1872.
	Hindús.	Musalmáns and others.		Skated labour occupied by		Unskated labour occu- pied by					
				Hindús.	Musalmáns.	Hindús.	Musalmáns.				
Tálbahat ...	4,614	54	4,668	3,716	48	3,813	34	7,171	8,722	106	100
Bálábahat ...	2,068	33	2,101	240	3	2,698	43	2,903	3,259	81	50
Bánsi ...	2,551	26	2,577	1,700	5	2,243	28	3,966	4,613	60	55
Mahrauni ...	2,464	47	2,511	28	1	2,511	59	3,599	1,101	61	40
Maráura ...	6,104	116	6,220	1,137	11	7,755	127	9,039	10,749	162	138
Lalatpur ...	8,014	267	8,281	1,845	47	9,109	376	9,485	13,351	168	148
Báupur ...	5,478	117	5,595	1,790	4	6,376	40	8,316	10,767	113	100
Total ...	31,677	659	32,336	10,796	120	35,011	813	46,773	55,148	750	646

Of the villages entered in the returns for 1865 there were only 658 inhabited. The others (92) have no village site, the cultivators having deserted them to take up their abodes in some more populous place in the neighbourhood, or in some instances they are mere off-shoots of a village, which, for facility of measurement or for some other local reason, it was found expedient to demarcate separately. In the wilder tracts of Parganahs Bálábahat and Maráura Nárahat many of these villages consist of little else than jungle, with hardly any cultivation. They are, however, of great use for grazing cattle, and a considerable area has been reserved for Government in the Forest Department.

The total area returned in 1865 and 1872 was 1,947·41 square miles. The number of villages¹ in 1872 was 646, of which 328 have under 200 inhabitants; 210 have between 200 and 500; 74 between 500 and 1,000; 29 between 1,000 and 2,000; 3 between 2,000 and 3,000; 1 between 3,000 and 5,000; and 1 (Lalatpur) above 5,000. Lalatpur has a population of 8,052; next comes Tálbahat, with 4,410; but all the other parganah towns are little more than large straggling villages, showing by their ruins that in former days they had been of more importance. Báupur has but 2,734 inhabitants; Bánsi has 1,682; Mahrauni, 2,534; Maráura, 1,326; and Bálábahat, 1,290. The number of villages

¹ The parganah details are given under the parganah notice.

to the square mile falls at 0·3; of inhabitants to each village at 476; the number of enclosures per square mile at 16 and houses at 24; while the average of persons to each enclosure is 6, and of persons to each house is 4·5. In 1865 the persons to each house were given as 4·49. Then, taking the houses built with skilled labour at 10,916, it is found that they are occupied by 50,983 souls, or 28·7 per cent. of the total population, while 71·3 per cent. occupy the common mud huts.

The following statement gives the population of each pargannah in 1865 and 1872 arranged according to age (minors being those not exceeding 15 years of age) and to religion, the Musalmáns including the 160 entered as "Christians" and "others:"—

Parganah.		HINDUS.					MUSALMANS AND OTHERS.					TOTAL.			Population per square mile.
		Males.		Females.		Total Hindus.	Males.		Females.		Total Mussalmans.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.	
		Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.		Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.					
Talbahat ...	1865	8,011	12,010	7,247	11,510	30,452	57	92	43	81	270	20,863	18,023	39,728	140
	1872	6,602	9,514	6,817	9,171	31,331	57	118	43	98	316	15,491	15,150	31,050	112
Bálabahat,	1865	2,080	4,380	2,607	4,218	14,092	54	07	43	05	229	7,493	6,828	14,391	76
	1872	2,070	3,011	2,590	3,010	13,102	48	74	46	01	238	7,015	6,045	13,060	72
Bánsi ...	1865	4,040	6,701	4,220	6,578	23,248	80	69	27	50	168	11,738	10,678	22,410	150
	1872	3,731	5,510	3,101	4,071	17,412	85	41	18	41	138	9,323	8,227	17,550	118
Mahrauni,	1865	3,689	0,180	3,444	5,472	18,054	77	130	70	109	305	10,264	9,006	19,340	126
	1872	3,561	5,335	3,085	5,124	17,103	47	115	69	102	323	9,001	8,500	17,530	118
Maránda ...	1865	8,408	13,307	7,700	12,105	41,076	138	201	105	107	611	22,114	20,503	42,617	105
	1872	8,537	11,857	7,209	11,000	39,207	125	199	108	176	608	20,718	19,189	39,907	98
Lalatpur...	1865	11,818	19,103	10,007	17,781	58,802	300	988	351	618	2,617	32,350	28,850	61,200	140
	1872	10,818	17,088	9,262	15,609	53,391	308	1,324	355	600	2,683	30,228	25,840	56,074	129
Bánsi ...	1865	9,847	14,772	8,204	11,071	47,677	171	270	105	320	620	25,003	23,447	48,500	117
	1872	7,510	10,975	6,550	10,515	35,080	195	178	123	211	617	19,750	17,508	37,257	110
Total ...	1865	50,608	70,805	43,007	72,492	243,572	617	1,058	808	1,103	5,170	1,30,378	1,18,370	248,748	127
	1872	43,074	61,781	37,805	51,008	207,769	618	2,062	718	1,225	4,810	1,11,026	1,01,003	2,12,029	100

Pargannah Lalatpur has the greatest number of persons to the square mile, Bánsi falling from 150 in 1865 to 118 in 1872. The number in the jungle tract of Bálabahat does not exceed 72. Compared with the adjoining District of Jhansi the population is very scanty, but the amount of waste unculturable land, on the other hand, is very much more extensive. The general poverty of the soil is no doubt one of the causes of the low rate of population, for there are large tracts which can only be cultivated for three consecutive years, during which they produce in the best season crops of the poorest millets and the oil-seed *tili*,

and have to lie fallow for double that period. The trade of the district is insufficient for the formation of large towns, and in seasons of drought like that of 1868-69 numbers of the poorer classes emigrate to more favoured tracts like Hoshangabad and Málwa, whence many of them never return. Taking all these causes into consideration, coupled with the great loss in 1868-69, there is much doubt whether any material increase in the population may be looked for in the next twenty years.

Amongst the entire population, numbering 111,625 males and 101,003 females, 5 males and 13 females were returned as insane, or 0·8 among every 10,000 inhabitants; 23 males and 2 females as idiots, or 1·1 for every 10,000; 21 males and 11 females were found to be deaf and dumb, giving 1·6 per 10,000; 123 males and 63 females were blind, or 8·7 in every 10,000; and 23 males and 7 females were lepers, giving 1·4 per 10,000. These statistics were collected for the first time in 1872.

The following statement gives a summary of the sex and age statistics for the entire district, omitting Christians and others, who only number 160 souls, but including them in the percentage on the total population. The percentages of each class to the total population of the same sex and religion is also given :—

Age or class.	Hindús.				Musalmáns.				Total population.			
	Males.	Percentage.	Females.	Percentage.	Males.	Percentage.	Females.	Percentage.	Males.	Percentage.	Females.	Percentage.
Not exceeding one year,	8,220	6·7	5,685	5·7	122	4·4	115	5·6	8,345	5·6	5,772	5·7
From 1 to 4,	12,470	11·4	12,140	12·2	251	9·2	231	11·2	12,721	11·3	12,376	12·2
„ 5 to 12,	17,057	16·4	14,853	15·0	304	11·4	280	14·1	18,267	16·3	15,140	14·0
„ 12 to 20,	21,261	19·5	18,083	18·2	608	18·5	353	17·2	21,772	19·5	18,441	18·2
„ 20 to 30,	21,652	19·0	20,416	20·6	733	20·5	469	22·4	22,126	20·0	20,886	20·6
„ 30 to 40,	14,767	13·5	14,208	14·4	443	16·2	232	13·8	15,258	13·6	14,552	14·4
„ 40 to 50,	8,880	7·1	8,039	8·1	237	8·6	177	8·0	9,137	8·1	8,219	8·1
„ 50 to 60,	4,011	3·6	3,890	3·9	109	3·0	92	4·6	4,121	3·6	3,983	3·9
Above 60,	1,540	1·4	1,581	1·6	31	1·2	43	2·1	1,576	1·4	1,629	1·6

These statistics also were collected for the first time in 1872.

The statistics connected with agriculture and land-revenue in 1865 and 1872 are shown in the following statements, the area in Agriculture and revenue. acres and the money in rupees. The number of agriculturists and the payments made by them are also given, the latter from the census of 1872 only :—

Parganah.	Total area in acres.	Area assessed to Government Revenue		Area held revenue-free	Area barren.	Land-revenue	Land-revenue with cesses in 1872	Incidence of the land-revenue.			Land-revenue.	Cultivators.	Total agricultural population.	Amount paid by cultivators as rent and cesses.
		Cultivated	Culturable					On the total area.	On the area assessed to revenue.	On the cultivated area.				
						Rs.	Rs.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	Rs.			Rs.
Talbahat.														
1865	181,711	32,001	67,023	0,204	73,390	25,148	...	2 3	4 1	12 0	...	...	24,160	...
1872	181,712	25,001	70,003	11,561	69,376	21,071	24,200	1 11	2 0	12 4	621	15,813	10,391	43,312
Dalbahat.														
1865	120,910	8,213	32,020	18,010	62,010	5,025	...	0 0	3 3	10 11	...	...	8,483	...
1872	120,910	10,070	28,531	35,010	46,755	6,201	6,025	0 0	1 0	5 6	155	7,600	7,921	10,400
Bahad.														
1865	95,910	10,170	32,800	16,003	10,501	11,623	...	2 0	3 10	11 8	...	...	3,102	...
1872	95,910	13,710	37,701	17,730	20,585	12,012	13,705	2 0	2 0	11 6	109	8,730	8,901	21,024
Maharaj.														
1865	99,251	22,333	62,075	4,376	9,171	15,023	...	3 5	2 10	10 0	...	...	11,313	...
1872	98,304	22,350	60,010	1,132	0,121	13,810	15,115	2 3	2 3	9 4	301	8,009	9,270	27,090
Manjara.														
1865	250,707	43,285	92,717	49,020	71,500	21,111	...	1 5	2 0	8 1	...	...	21,238	...
1872	251,50	41,251	111,082	31,211	67,818	27,547	31,380	1 8	1 11	8 0	201	20,199	20,430	55,074
Lalapur.														
1865	270,730	62,511	173,110	10,004	41,105	43,071	...	2 7	3 0	13 5	...	...	31,555	...
1872	280,131	60,009	66,011	37,112	31,026	38,066	41,287	2 2	2 7	0 0	1,100	25,795	20,155	77,330
Bahpur.														
1865	200,710	10,312	87,275	30,473	49,201	37,011	...	2 8	1 0	14 7	...	...	30,017	...
1872	200,710	31,107	111,307	32,061	32,310	31,000	34,612	2 4	2 0	16 2	250	10,011	20,203	62,014
Total.														
1865	1,240,110	20,170	607,091	181,001	511,102	1,00,781	...	2 2	3 7	13 1	...	...	125,911	...
1872	1,243,313	197,000	667,130	110,118	375,316	1,19,915	169,800	1 11	2 3	10 0	2,796	100,117	108,212	2,09,870

The barren column gives the unculturable area in each parganah of the total area assessed to revenue only, but the total gives the total barren area in the district. The total culturable area in 1872 was 686,717 acres, and the total cultivated area was 234,312 acres. The decline in the prosperity of the district by the pressure of the famine of 1868-69 is strikingly illustrated by the above table. The cultivated area has fallen off by about 20,000 acres, while we have seen that the population has decreased by 35,485 souls; and, if we add the loss of the natural increase which might have been expected during seven years, the net loss will be much more. The occupation columns show a falling off in the agricultural classes of 16,000. In 1872 the agriculturists are one-half of the total population. The adult male agriculturist has an average of three souls depending on his exertions, and cultivates 6.5 acres,¹ for which he pays an average of Rs. 1-4-7 per acre. The proprietors pay an

¹ According to Colonel Davidson there are 21,885 families, and the average holding of a family of five is 13 acres.

average of Re. 0-13-5 per cultivated acre assessed to revenue, and therefore the margin left them as profits amounts to only seven annas two pie per cultivated acre according to the above tables. Of the total agricultural population, 108,808 are Hindús, or 51·2 per cent. on the total population, and 434 are Musalmáns, or 0·2 per cent. of the entire inhabitants of the district. Amongst the landholders only 23 are Musalmáns, and amongst the cultivators 411. The number of agricultural labourers shown in the occupation statement for this district is 78,479.

The population is essentially Hindú, and may be divided into the four great classes of Brahmans, Rajpúts, Baniyas, and other castes.

Castes. The Brahmans in Lalatpur numbered 20,657 souls in 1872, of whom 10,035 were females, while the census of 1865 gives the total number at 23,312, of whom 22,731 were returned as Jajhoti-yas. This was an error, as in the 1872 census only 7,122 are classed under this subdivision. They are the most important division in all the Bundelkhand Districts, and according to local tradition derive their name from Jajhar Singh, a celebrated Raja of Hamírpur, but more probably from the old kingdom of Jajhoti, of which Khajuráhu was the capital. They are found in all the parganahs in considerable numbers except Bánsi and Maráura. Gur Brahmans numbered 5,271 souls in 1872, and are found in Parganahs Lalatpur, Tálbahat, Mahrauni, and Maráura. They say that they came from Bengal, and call themselves descendants of the Muni Bhrigu. Kanaujiyas, numbering 3,013, occur in all the parganahs except Tálbahat. Samáthi or Samawadhias (1,140), who came here with Ramchandra, are found in Lalatpur, Bánsi, Tálbahat, and Bálabahat. Other subdivisions are—Baisgaur (112); Saraswat (16); and Sarwariya (313); while 3,670 are unspecified.

The Rajpúts number 20,985 souls, of whom 4,882 are females. The Jajhari-yas are the most numerous, numbering 7,343 souls. These are not given in the list of 1865.

Rajpúts.

Next come the Bundelas, numbering 9,543 in 1865 and 5,226 in 1872, and found in every parganah in the district. The Bundelas are a proud, turbulent race, averso to labour, and ever ready to quarrel with each other or with their rulers if they think themselves aggrieved. Many of them are descended from or allied to some of the leading families of Bundelkhand, and no inconsiderable portion of the district is held by them in hereditary *jágr*, or on a quit-rent, with the title of *ubaidár*. The Bundela's love for honorary distinction is well known, and *Raos* and *Dhows* are plentiful throughout the district. For some years past the Thákur Chiefs have settled down quietly to agricultural pursuits, except in the case of two or three outlaws who took a prominent share in the disturbances of 1857-58, and who have still eluded capture. But at no distant period it was a common occurrence to hear

Bundelas.

of some well-known Bundela landholder being engaged in *bhumidwat*, and the mere term itself is some indication of the character of the people. It is derived from the Sanskrit *bhum* or "land," and it means a war or fight for landed inheritance. When a Bundela takes to *bhumidwat* he collects his followers and indulges in a course of indiscriminate plunder and murder until he is able to make peace on his own terms. Most of these Bundela barons are too proud and indolent to take much trouble about the management of their estates; they are notoriously improvident, and being usually burdened with a larger number of retainers than they can afford to maintain, they are heavily in debt. But there are some favourable exceptions; and there are Bundela zamindars in the district who look into every detail themselves and are excellent landlords.¹

The Panwars, found in every parganah except Mahrauni, number 1,833 souls; Dhandoras number 1,004; Tanaks 411; and Gaura, found in every parganah except Talbahat and Balabhat, number 396 souls. Other clans are—Bhathariyas (97), found in Lalatpur; Bargujars (154) in Mahrauni; Bais (589) in Lalatpur, Maraura, and Mahrauni; Bhadauriya (54); Bhagel (8); Banaphar (9); Chauhan (387) in Lalatpur and Maraura; Dhongar (54); Gahlot (75) in Mahrauni, Gautam (14); Jaiswar (217) in Lalatpur and Maraura; Janghara (33); Kaohwaha (133) in Banpur; Katheriya (58) in Maraura; Kaohhaura (81) in Lalatpur; Kharag (61); Khagar (317) in Lalatpur; Mashoir (29); Mohil (26); Maithil (12); Madasi (78); Ujayini (52); Parihar (402) in Lalatpur and Maraura; Rahtor (62); Raikwar (165) in Talbahat; Rangar (267) in the same parganah; Sikharwar (56) in Maraura; Solankhi (38); Sengar (40); Shukul (3); Tuar (271) in Maraura; and Rajputs, whose clan was not given, 920.

Next come the great trading communities known under the generic term "Baniyas." These numbered 11,356 souls in 1872, of whom 5,494 were females. The census of 1865 gave the total number at 12,799. Marwari Baniyas of the Jaina sect and Parwar subdivision are the most numerous. They were returned as Marwaris (68) and Jainis (11,264) in 1865. In 1872 the numbers are—Jainis, 6,556; Parwars, 2,622; Saragis, 322; and Maheshris, 26. They are amongst the most active and influential of the trading classes. Local tradition derives their origin from some aboriginal stock. The remaining Baniya castes are the Agarwal (248); Dhusar, (214); Ghoi (1,059); Golhi (237); and Rahti (33); while 39 persons are unclassified. The great body of the Hindii population comes under the castes collected in the enumeration tables as "other castes." Those in 1872 numbered 154,688 souls, of whom 73,517 were females. The number placed in this division in 1865 was 191,502.

¹ Sleeman's Rambles, &c., I., 318; London, 1814.

The following table gives the names and numbers of those castes according to the census of 1872:—

Aheria ...	759	Garralya ...	4,921	Khakrob... ..	585	Ori ...	197
Ahír ...	19,190	Ghosi ..	782	Khatik ...	223	Patalra ...	418
Banjára ...	3,136	Gújar ...	117	Koli ...	3,824	Rawa ...	270
Barhai ...	3,102	Hajjám ...	5,025	Kumbár ...	2,568	Singhariya,	917
Basor ...	2,072	Ját ...	100	Kúmi ...	6,112	Souár ...	1,513
Beldár ...	90	Jotshi ...	421	Lakera ...	157	Tamoli ...	105
Bharbhúnja ...	43	Juláha ...	297	Lodha ...	21,747	Teli ...	5,305
Bhat ...	700	Káchhi ...	19,281	Lehar ...	3,350	Badrágl ..	230
Chamár ...	25,118	Kahár ...	4,865	Machhera ...	129	Go-áin ...	193
Chhipí ...	810	Kalál ...	1,132	Mamár ...	63	Jagí ...	201
Darzi ...	808	Kanjar ...	62	Máli ...	570	Saniyásl ...	100
Dhobi ...	3,020	Kayath ...	2,183	Mochi ...	20	Gond ...	93
Dhána ...	222	Khagar ...	4,576	Nat ...	651	Unspecified,	1,622

The Chamárs are the most numerous, and next come the Lodhas, Káchhis, and Ahírs. The latter ascribe their origin to Muthra, and are divided into the Naud and Gauwála clans, each of which has numerous subdivisions.

Lodha villages are scattered throughout the district, but they are more numerous in the Talbahut, Bánsi, and Maráura Parganahs. They are good cultivators, and, generally speaking, are a quiet, industrious race. In some villages of the Maráura Parganah, adjoining the Sagar District, Lodhis of another class are met with. They are descendants of the hill Lodhis of Central India, and call themselves Thákurs. They affect the manners and costume of the latter class, and are noted as being a turbulent, ill-disposed race.

In the southern part of the Maráura Parganah there are a few small villages founded and inhabited by Raj Gonds. They are easily distinguishable by their flat features, dark complexions, and general wild appearance. None of them are to be found in the northern parganahs. Closely allied to them in manners and appearance are the Sahariyas or Singhariyas, who are found scattered all over the district, and more especially in the thickly-wooded tracts, to the number of upwards of 10,000. They are supposed to be aborigines connected with the Kúrkús of the Central Provinces, and as regards appearance they have been not inaptly described as resembling monkeys rather than men. They subsist chiefly by cutting grass and firewood, and also on the produce of the jungles, of which, until a recent period, when the rights of Government were enforced and a system of conservancy was commenced, they remained the uncontrolled masters. Some of them have been employed in the Forest Department and make excellent rangers.

The Musalmáns number 4,782 souls, of whom 2,041 are females. They are divided into Shaikhs, who number 1,039; Sayyids, 160; Mughals, 65; Pathans, 2,159; and unspecified, 1,359. The class of houses and the statistics connected therewith have already

been given. One peculiarity of the district connected with the homes of the people is the number of old forts one meets with in every part of the country. These are for the most part in ruins; those of most importance near towns and villages were dismantled by Sir Hugh Rose's force in 1858. Many of these were the residences of robber barons, whose practice of levying black-mail on all passers-by has only been restrained since the introduction of British rule.¹

Habitations.

Of greater interest than the old forts are the numerous remains of ancient temples, more especially in the south of the district, in the neighbourhood of the Vindhyan hills, where there is an almost unlimited supply of good stone—chiefly sandstone—for building. Some of these are the work of the ancient Gonds, and some are Jain temples constructed of massive blocks of stone, which must have been found very difficult to place in their present position. The Jainas are still the petty grain and tobacco dealers and money-lenders of the district, and usually expend their gains in building a temple, in order to obtain the coveted title of Singhai, and these are the only modern buildings with any pretensions to architectural skill that are to be found in the district.

In villages the houses of the *landholders* (or headmen) are usually conspicuous among the others; they are built of small burnt bricks set in mud or lime, according to the owner's means, with an upper storey and a loop-holed wall. The village huts are, as a rule, low mud buildings, roofed with tiles or thatch and plastered with cow-dung. In some villages to the south of the district the houses are roofed with slabs of sandstone split into slates a quarter of an inch thick. There are no houses built of dressed stone. The cost of an ordinary hut is about Rs. 10. It must not, however, be supposed that all these villages present an uniform appearance. There is, on the contrary, a marked difference to be found as regards cleanliness and neatness even in the same parts of a pargana. Some small Thákúr villages of the poorer sort are perfect specimens of squalor and filth; while some of the best are those inhabited by Kármis and Brahmans. The only attempts at ornamenting dwelling-houses are to be seen in some of the villages inhabited chiefly by Lodhis in the south of the district near the Sagar frontier. Elaborate wooden pillars, gaudily painted, appear as symptoms of civilization not noticeable anywhere north of the Maráura Pargana.

Labourers and the poorer classes live on *phákar*, *kúkkí*, *kodon*, *vátt*, *sámuín*, and *júnarí*, all of which are cheap grains, costing less than a rupee for 82 pounds (*mun*), or for one *mun* about Rs. 2 a month. Baniyas and petty traders use wheat and barley flour mixed with parched *chana*, and the cost of feeding a family for a month is from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8-0. The better classes use wheat flour with rice, *ghí*, sweetmeats, &c., at a cost of about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a month. *Ghí* (or clarified butter) sells at

Food, &c.

¹ Colonel Davidson's report.

two to three *sees* for a rupee, but is seldom used by the poorer classes, who substitute curds (*dahi*). The wild *sánwán* and other vegetables that may be collected for the trouble of gathering them are also used to eke out the scanty subsistence of the labourer's family. The usual Bundelkhandi costume is universally worn, and is here, more than in other districts, the produce of local manufacture. The people are too poor to invest in the English cloths, which distance and cost of carriage render comparatively more expensive than in the Duáb.

As will be seen from the preceding pages, the vast majority of the people are Hindús. The Musalmáns possess neither wealth nor influence, and their numbers are too small to render them at any time a dangerous element in the population. The Jainas are numerous, and yearly proceed in large numbers to Sikhar, near Bhagalpur in Bengal, to worship in the Jaina temples there. There are no Native Christians, and no society has ever made Lalatpur the scene of its labours.

The Lalatpur District is in the Second (or Agra) Circle of the Education Department. The description of the class of schools and management of the department given under the Banda District applies equally to Lalatpur (see BANDA District, *s. v.* "Education"). Hindi is almost exclusively used in tuition. The only superior zila school is that of Lalatpur, established in 1867. The halkáhandi or village schools were opened in 1860, the tahsili schools in 1858, and the female schools in 1868.

The educational statistics collected at the census of 1872, showing the total number of persons, the literate, or those able to read and write, and the percentage of the literate on the whole population of the same religion, sex, and age, are as follows :—

Agra.	HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.			CHRISTIANS AND OTHERS.					
	Males.			Males.			Males.			Females.		
	Persons.	Literate.	Percentage to total.	Persons.	Literate.	Percentage to total.	Persons.	Literate.	Percentage.	Persons.	Literate.	Percentage.
From 1 to 12 years ...	36,647	351	0·9	677	8	1·1	12	4	33·3	11	2	18·1
„ 12 to 20 „ ...	21,261	493	2·3	608	16	2·6	3	3	100	5	4	80·0
Above 20 ...	50,850	1,972	3·8	1,550	33	2·1	111	100	90	18	11	61·1

There were 98,928 Hindû females, none of whom are entered as literate, and 2,041 Musalmân females, who are also all unable to read or write. Of the whole population, only 2,982 males and 17 females possess the ordinary elements of education according to these returns. The educational statistics for previous years are shown by the following return:—

Class of school.	1860-61.			1871-72.						
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Cost.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		Average daily attendance.	Average cost of educating each pupil.	Proportion borne by the State.	Total charges.
					Hindûs.	Musalmâns.				
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1. Inferior Zila ...	...	...	...	1	61	11	50	44 15 0	40 1 6	2831
2. Tahâlli ...	3	161	803	2	92	9	72	5 7 11	4 14 11	457
3. Halkâhbandi ...	20	181	683	19	704	10	480	2 7 9	1 0 2	1,665
4. Female (Govt.),	...	...	...	8	210	5	140	2 12 11	2 10 10	518
5. Indigenous (Un-aided.)	4	35	334	0	145	8	121	4 3 0	...	640
Total ...	27	677	1,820	39	1,211	43	869	...	...	6,134

There are two imperial post-offices, those at Lalatpur and Mahanmi. The imperial post-offices at Chanderi and Tehri are also within the Lalatpur subdivision, and from the difficulty in separating their returns from those of the district proper the statistics are omitted. The district post-offices, seventeen in number, are at Bânpur, Bânsi, Bâr, Bindha, Buchera, Nalkhera, Dudhai, Gîrwâr, Gauna, Jâkhlam, Jakhora, Mandâwar, Mudanpur, Nârhat, Patna, Sojna, and Tâlbahat. They are situated at the principal police-stations, and are supervised by a native clerk entertained for the purpose.

The village police or watchmen known as *chaukîdârs* in the 660 inhabited villages of the Lalatpur District under the recent organization amount to 173, or one to every 505 inhabitants. They are remunerated in some cases by a cash payment from the municipal cess, and in others by a cash payment and in addition a certain quantity of land and allowances of grain at harvest time. The regular police in 1871 amounted to 425 men of all grades, entertained at a cost of Rs. 63,407, of which Rs. 62,351 were paid from imperial funds. In 1871 there were five cases of

murder, two of dacoity, two of robbery, 119 of lurking house-trespass, and 513 of theft: 416 persons were tried for these offences and 268 were convicted, showing a percentage of convictions of only 64·4. One-half the property stolen was recovered. The dacoities are supposed to have been committed by an escaped convict named Dhalip Singh, who had previously been a professional leader of dacoits. The Sanauriyas, a clan of professional thieves who wander over all India in pursuit of plunder, are residents of this district, and give considerable trouble to the police authorities. Mention is made in the report for 1871 of a case where five Sanauriyas were convicted of an offence committed in the Baroda State of the Bombay Presidency. There are first-class police-stations at Lalatpur, Jakhora, Tálbahat, Bar, Mahrauni, Maraura, Nárhat and Birdha; second-class stations at Bánsi, Nalkhera, Bámput, Sojna, Khajúriya, Girwar, Madampur, Patna, Dudhai, and Jakhlau; and outposts at Jagann, Gugarwán, Gháti Majhára, Mahauli, Bálábahat, Nikaura, Kilgiwán, and Nayá Kotra.

There is but one jail in the district, the statistics of which are as follows:—

Jails.	The average number of prisoners in jail in 1860 was 197; the ratio per cent. of this average number to the population, as shown in the census of 1865, (248,146) was in 1860, '080; in 1870, '050. The number of prisoners admitted in 1860 was 634, and in 1870 was 588. The number of prisoners discharged in 1870 was 468. In 1870 there were 145 admissions into hospital, giving a ratio of admissions to average strength of 114·17. The number of prisoners that died in 1870 was 7, giving a ratio of deaths to average number in jail in 1870, 5·51. The cost per prisoner per annum in 1870 was—for rations, Rs. 16-11-3; clothing, Rs. 4-4-7; fixed establishment, Rs. 15-1-6; contingent guards, Rs. 8-11-5; police guards, Rs. 4-9-4; and additions and repairs, Rs. 6-10-3; or a total of Rs. 56-0-4. The total manufactures the same year amounted to Rs. 638-9-0, and the average earnings of each prisoner to Rs. 5-0-5.
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Fiscal history.	The settlement operations which had been commenced in 1853 were brought to a sudden stop by the mutiny in 1857, and had to be commenced <i>de novo</i> in 1859, owing to the destruction of all the papers and the removal or destruction of many of the boundary pillars. The work, which had been recommenced by Captain Tyler, was on that officer's departure for Europe in 1860 taken up by Captain Corbett; and though it was considerably retarded by the disturbed state of the country, the scientific survey was completed in 1862. In the following year Captain Corbett was transferred to Jalaun. Captain Tyler on his return from furlough resumed work, and carried it on until his death from cholera in August, 1865. The assessment of Parganah Tálbahat was made by Captain Tyler, and, with the exception of 33 villages, that of Parganah Lalatpur also. Captain Corbett assessed Parganah Bánsi, and neither he or Captain Tyler made any report. After Captain Tyler's
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death Mr. Montagu carried on the duties for a few months, and was followed by Colonel James Davidson in February, 1866, who completed the assessment of the remaining portion of the Lalatpur Parganah and that of Parganahs Bānpur, Mahrauni, and Marāura Nāchat in 1869. The district was consequently, with the exception of the period of mutiny, under settlement for sixteen years, and a prey to the disturbing influences which are more or less the necessary accompaniments of such operations.

All these officers appear to have arrived, at different times and on different data, to the same conclusion that the old summary settlements were too high, and that the deterioration observable generally throughout the district was mainly to be attributed to over-assessment. There were no old records available to throw a light on the former fiscal history of the tracts under settlement, and the settlement officer had to trust to the rent-rates prepared by the village accountant, which were in some cases a help, as money rents are the rule throughout the whole district, produce rents being unknown. The previous settlement, which had in working been found too severe, amounted to only eleven annas nine pie per acre on the total cultivated area of the revenue-paying land, which fell on each parganah thus :—Lalatpur, 13 annas 11 pie; Bānsi, 14 annas 4 pie; Bālābahat, 7 annas nine pie; Tālbahat, 13 annas 1 pie; Mahrauni, 8 annas 7 pie; Bānpur, 12 annas 2 pie; and Marāura, 9 annas 3 pie. These subsequently adopted were, including *ubari* and excluding revenue-free land, in Lalatpur, 11 annas 4 pie; Bānsi, 11 annas 11 pie; Bālābahat, 7 annas 5 pie; Tālbahat, 10 annas 11 pie; Mahrauni, 7 annas 9 pie; Bānpur, 10 annas 7 pie; Marāura, 8 annas 9 pie; or an average 10 annas 1 pie for the whole district.

The new assessment is undoubtedly a light one, but the peculiar features of the district make a moderate demand necessary. Much land had been thrown out of cultivation owing to previous high assessments; much more had been allowed to lie fallow owing to the mutiny; and the famine of 1868 threw everything back still further. It was always a poor district, but since the drought it has become absolutely impoverished in capital, population, and cattle.

As the assessment of each parganah is noticed separately under the alphabetical arrangement, it will only be necessary here very briefly to view the assessment as a whole. In Lalatpur a decrease of two annas seven pie on the former land-revenue was allowed, yet the present land-revenue is more than one-half the estimated rental assets, which is not the case in the other parganahs. There is little irrigation in this parganah, and the *rabi* harvest is only 80 per cent. to the *khurif*; one-third of the villages are held by Thākurs. In Bānsi a reduction of 16·82 per cent. on the former land-revenue was made, yet the rate is still higher here than

in any other pargana; the population is, however, more numerous, and is chiefly composed of Lodhas. The *rabt* is about 82 per cent. to the *kharif*. Bálábahat suffered much during the mutinies. The soil is bad, water is scarce, and the fields are much exposed to the depredations of wild animals, which accounts for its low assessment. In Tálbahat the demand was reduced 16·84 per cent., the greater part of it consisting of inferior soil; about 22 per cent of the cultivated area, however, is irrigated. The cultivators are for the most part Thákurs. In Mahrauni there is only four per cent of irrigation, and one-half of the entire pargana is held by Thákurs, who have never recovered from the effects of the mutiny. The population is very thin here, and *pahikásh* cultivation almost the rule. Bánpur has an irrigated area amounting to 17 per cent. of the cultivated area, but in other respects resembles Mahrauni. It did not come into our possession until 1858, and is the only pargana where the revenue demand approximates to one-half the estimated rental assets. This pargana, like the last, has suffered much from war, famine, and pestilence, and it will be long before it can hope to recover itself. Maráura Nárhut has only two per cent. of irrigation, but as this is due to the presence of the black soil this pargana may be considered to be favourably situated.

The rates on which the assessment was framed were based on the three classes of soils, *moti* (elsewhere called *már*), *dámat*, and *patharo* or *pathari*. The two former were subdivided into irrigated and unirrigated. For all the parganas except two the rates were framed by Captain Tyler and Captain Corbett, who left no reports. The local practice was to pay rent in cash at so much per *bigha* according to the class of crop, and the assessing officers, ascertaining the rotation of crops and the area of each class of soil under them, calculated the average produce and net profits of each crop and translated the crop rates into soil rates. They then divided the villages according to their capabilities into three, or some times four classes, and drew out the average rates for every kind of soil in each class of village in every pargana. *Moti* ranges from Rs. 2-8-0 in Bánsi to twelve annas in Lalatpur; *dámat* from Rs. two to eight annas, and *patharo* from Rs. one to four annas. Taking these rates as the standard, the assessment of each individual village was proceeded with, due allowance being given for the presence of *pahikásh* (or non-resident) cultivators, the prevalence of *thánku* (or leases at fixed rents), and other local matters affecting the village revenue.

From these causes the actual assessment fell below the assumed rates. The rental by them on the old lands assessed to land-revenue should have been Rs. 2,89,733, giving a revenue of Rs. 1,44,865, but the assessment as really made was Rs. 1,31,812. The last assessment of these lands amounted to Rs. 1,52,765, the reduction was, therefore, Rs. 20,953, or 13·7 per cent. The full assessment actually demandable in 1860 was Rs. 1,33,995, besides Rs. 13,807

paid as a quit-rent by seventy *ubari* villages in which the full land-revenue is not taken.

The following table gives the statistics of the past and present assessments for each parganah in the district :—

Parganah.	LAND-REVENUE OF FORMER SETTLEMENTS.				STATISTICS OF PRESENT SETTLEMENT.				
	First, 1843-44 to 1847-48 (Captain Blake).	Second, 1848-49 to 1852-53 (Captain Harris).	Third, 1853-54 to 1859-60 (Captain Gordon).	Fourth, 1860-61 to 1868-69 (Captain Tyler).	Assumed rental as sets.	Actual settlement rent-roll.	Land-revenue assessed.	Land-revenue and cesses.	Incidence of land-revenue plus cesses on cultivated area.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. p.
Lalatpur ...	36,061	40,007	36,671	41,211	63,804	58,080	33,557	35,234	13 1
Talbahat ...	20,119	21,514	20,097	25,316	43,023	37,921	21,078	23,183	12 0
Bansi ...	13,453	15,420	13,021	12,725	22,848	17,114	10,586	11,052	11 11
Balābahat ...	5,225	5,226	5,875	5,448	12,789	11,094	5,196	5,713	8 2
Mahrauni ...	22,100	24,892	21,285	14,404	36,906	27,095	13,171	14,487	8 7
Bānpur ...	...	...	...	31,484	60,035	64,711	30,132	33,141	11 6
M a r ā u r a Nārhat.	...	...	...	19,057	41,328	30,184	18,002	19,800	9 8
Ubari and resumed revenue-free.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,31,811 15,991	1,43,300 18,097	10 11 ...
Total...	97,768	1,07,068	96,940	1,62,705	2,89,733	2,52,420	1,17,802	1,61,406	...

Under *ubari* and resumed revenue-free are included Rs. 2,184, representing the full revenue assessed on the resumed villages. The nominal full revenue on the *ubari* villages would amount to Rs. 22,950, while only Rs. 13,807 is at present taken, and the nominal revenue on the 115 villages actually held free of revenue would amount to Rs. 27,538, giving a total land-revenue of Rs. 1,98,290, falling at the rate of ten annas three pie on the cultivated acre, and three annas three pie on the culturable acre. This agrees most closely with Sagar, where the rate is ten annas two pie on the cultivated acre. The incidence in Jhansi is Re. 1-14-11, but the conditions of living and agriculture there are much superior to Lalatpur. The new assessment has been confirmed until the 30th June, 1888.

The total land-revenue demand for 1870-71 was Rs. 1,47,324, of which Rs. 1,43,635 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,689; Effect of the famine. of this balance Rs. 2,515 were in train of liquidation, and Rs. 1,069 doubtful, leaving a nominal balance of Rs. 105. There were also Rs. 74,423 outstanding at the beginning of the year; of this Rs. 4,916 were collected, and Rs. 79 remitted and removed from the accounts, leaving a balance

of Rs. 69,398 on account of these old outstandings. In the early part of 1872 the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir W. Muir) visited Lalatpur, and found the effects of the famine of 1868-69 were still pressing so heavily on the people that it became necessary not only to remit large balances of land-revenue but to adopt some measures for immediate relief from the existing demand. Orders were then issued for the remission of Rs. 55,557 of the old balance above mentioned, which had accrued during the famine year, and for the suspension of the remainder for a time. The Deputy Commissioner was also directed to grant temporary reductions, based on the general principle that the demand should not exceed eighty per cent. of the fairly calculated existing assets. These were to continue for three years, or until the villages in which they were granted had recovered somewhat from their former depressed state. The large balances of advances (*takkāvi*), amounting to Rs. 84,000, were also left for remission at the discretion of the local officer, so that everything that could be thought of has been done towards restoring the prosperity of the district. In 1872, the land-revenue, according to the census returns, stood at Rs. 1,49,935, or with cesses Rs. 1,68,809, and fell at a rate of one anna eleven pie on the total area, two annas three pie on the area assessed to land-revenue, and ten annas three pie on the cultivated area. The statistics collected under the head of "population" give sufficient materials for comparing the state of the district before the famine with its present state.

In the parganahs formerly belonging to Sindhia the revenue-paying estates were all held by farmers or lessees, whose tenure depended solely on the fact of their ability to meet the Government demand. They were never at any time recognized as proprietors, nor did they act as if they considered themselves as such by mortgaging or otherwise disposing of their holdings. In Lalatpur the State was the sole acknowledged owner of the soil, and all inquiries regarding the proprietary title were reserved until the time of regular settlement.¹

In the confiscated Parganahs Bānpur and Marātura the proprietorship of the State was even still more clear, the farming system having only very partially been carried out. In the Nārhat villages the proprietorship of the Thākurs in possession was practically undoubted, and it had been more or less recognized at different times, so that in these cases nothing was required at the recent settlement beyond the formal recognition and conferment of the proprietary title. The headmen of the village communities are in most instances descendants of the original founders (called in Lalatpur *Jhariya-kath*, "cutters of the bush"), and under the Native Governments the management of the village and collection of the revenue was usually entrusted to them in return for a certain payment (*huk*) in land or cash. Where such persons

¹ Colonel Davidson's report.

claimed, the proprietary right was as a general rule conferred upon them with their co-sharers, leaving the number of the latter and the extent of each share to be specified at the record of rights. The possession of mere farmers was generally upheld only where no stronger claims were brought forward. But in all cases, with few exceptions, the settlement was made with them after conferring the proprietary title, and not as farmers.

Wherever old cultivators were amongst the claimants, and did not succeed in establishing their rights to engage for the village, they were recorded at the recent settlement proprietors of their own holdings if of about twelve years' standing, with a proportional share of the waste, their share of the Government revenue being fixed at the time. The total number of old cultivators¹ thus recorded was 161, holding 2,850 acres: a number which may appear small; but it must not be forgotten that in numerous cases the proprietors of the whole estates were taken from the cultivating community, and all the relations who could prove any participation in the old *hak*, or whose ancestral rights were not disputed, were also admitted to registry at the preparation of the record of rights. In this district Mr. Colvin's Sagar rules were fairly observed, and have resulted in a fair distribution of the property in the soil created by the British rule. In 1872 the landowners numbered 2,795 souls in this district.

There are no *talukahdārī* tenures, properly speaking, in the Lalatpur District. Those so-called are virtually *pattidārī*, with *ubari* (or quit-rent) rights. The settlement of the revenue has been made for twenty years, and not for the lifetime of the head *ubari-dār*; while the estate has been divided among the subordinate *ubari-dārs*, who each pay in their quota of the Government demand direct, and quite independent of the recognized head of the family. Villages where subordinate proprietary rights exist have been sub-settled with the persons in the enjoyment of such rights.

The prevailing tenure is that known as *zambudārī*, under which all the co-partners enjoy a share in the general profits of the estate, according to the measure of their ancestral right, which is usually expressed in fractions of a rupee. This system is thoroughly understood by the people, and leads to no practical inconvenience. In mixed or imperfect *pattidārī* tenures, the amount of each sharer's responsibility as recorded in fractions of a rupee is in accordance with his *patti* or actual share of the estate. When this agreement was not found to exist, and complaints were preferred, the case was usually settled by an adjustment of the share of revenue or of land held in common, or (in revenue-free estates) of the general village expenses. The puro *bhāyachāra* tenure is very rarely

¹ There were 43 admitted in the Lalatpur Parganah, 54 in Būnpur, 2 in Mahrauni, and 62 in Marāura.

met with, the numbers of the different tenures being *zamindārī*, 653; *pattidārī*, 3; imperfect *pattidārī*, 87; and *bhāyachāra*, 6; or a total of 749.

There is a considerable area held revenue-free in this district, the total area being no less than 196,856 acres in 1869 divided among 115 villages, and 12,482 acres held in patches, and representing a land-revenue fixed at the time of settlement for the purpose of determining cesses of Rs. 34,954. These include the *chūr* lands, due to the recognition of the claims of the Thākurs by the Gwalior Darbar in the partition (*batota*) treaties between them and the Bānpur Raja in 1830 and 1838. They have all been separately disposed of at the recent settlement, and are recorded in full in the report.

The revenue-free patches locally known as *chūr* comprise some 5,118 acres, the rental value of which is Rs. 11,743. The Thākurs were found at the recent settlement to be in possession of lands worth Rs. 15,998, and they were only entitled to Rs. 12,180. Owing to lapses and other causes the rental of the resumed lands amounted to Rs. 4,254, but possession was not disturbed where the value did not exceed one-tenth of the *batota* money assignment. From the similarity of name it was at one time supposed that the terms "*chūr*" and "*śūr*" were synonymous, but *chūr* is here only applied to *batota* grants situated in villages other than those belonging to the *batotādārs*; *hak Thākuran* is the term applied to these grants in their own villages, and *śūr* to any lands habitually cultivated by any proprietor. On the death of a *chūrādār* without heirs his lands lapse to Government.

Prior to the present settlement the hereditary rights of cultivators had not been formerly recognized, but now, as a general rule, an occupancy title has been granted to all who have held continuous possession of their holdings for a period of twelve years, the period fixed for the Regulation Districts by Act X. of 1859. The exception has been in those cases where the cultivators themselves have declined to be so recorded, either to please the landlords or under the impression that they could make better terms for themselves as tenants-at-will. But no such resignation of their rights has been accepted without due inquiry from the parties themselves. Throughout the greater part of the district an hereditary occupancy right has been acknowledged by the people themselves. For many years prior to British rule the same lands have descended from father to son uninterruptedly, and rents have been periodically fixed (usually after every second or third year) after a valuation or appraisement of the crop, known by the local term of *dekha bhali*. This custom, wherever found to prevail, has been recorded in the engagement paper, and it seems to answer every required purpose, as the occupancy rights of the tenants are secured, and, on

the other hand, rents can be easily adjusted by mutual agreement without having recourse to the Revenue Courts. Act X. of 1859 is not in force in this district, but rules regarding the rights of non-proprietary cultivators and claims to enhancement and abatement of rent were promulgated and sanctioned by the Board of Revenue in 1863.

The chief castes amongst the agricultural population are Lodhas, Brahmans, Kāchhls, Ahirs, Kurmis, Jajharias, and Bundelas. A holding cultivated by one plough consists of four or five *bighas* of irrigated and eight to ten *bighas* of unirrigated land, and usually has a well. The

Cultivating classes

average holding is double this, with two pairs of ploughs.

A five-acre holding would be equal to about Rs. 2 cash wages a month. Colonel Davidson (writing of the neighbouring District of Jhansi) considers the size of a holding required for the support of an ordinary family of agriculturists to be nine acres. He estimates the average value of the gross produce of *moti* land at Rs. 12, from which Rs. 6-8-0 should be deducted for seed (Rs. 2-8-0) and rent (Rs. 4), leaving Rs. 5½ × 9 = Rs. 49-8-0 as the cultivator's profit in a year. Much must depend on the nature of the soil, for if all is poor, then half the size again, or (say) 14 acres, would be necessary. Again, if the land be irrigated, the size of the required holding may be less—say six acres. The average of cultivators' holdings in Mau is ten acres for hereditary cultivators and seven acres for tenants-at-will; but these are not safe guides, as the one may till land as a tenant-at-will in addition to his own holding, and the other may be a *pahikāsh* hereditary cultivator elsewhere. Where there are less than nine acres, the profits from the sale of grass, firewood, &c., and occasionally labour elsewhere, serve to eke out the profits from cultivation.

The cultivators are for the most part tenants-at-will, deeply involved in debt to the village bankers. Rent is usually fixed by the crops, and in some villages by the character of the soil; hence the rates called village *darbandi* or *nāmādar*, which when according to soil is usually commuted to a lump sum known as *thānka*. The average rates in the entire district are—for irrigated *climat* in two-crop land Rs. 4, and in one-crop land Rs. 3; *patharo*, in two-crop land Rs. 3, and in one-crop land Rs. 2-8-0. The rates for unirrigated land are—*moti* Re. 1-12-0, *climat* Re. 1-4-0, and *patharo* 10 annas.

In 1872 the rents and cesses paid by cultivators (106,447) were estimated at Rs. 2,99,870, giving the average holding of each male adult agriculturist at six and a half acres. Rents are invariably paid in cash throughout the district.

A system of *pahikāsh* (or cultivation by non-resident cultivators) prevails to a large extent throughout the district, and is felt to be injurious in no small degree, but it is now too firmly established to be interfered with. The reason usually given for *pahi* culti-

Pahikāsh.

vation is that a *pahikāshī* pays one-fourth less than resident cultivators, and the land which he holds is not known to the landlord of his own village, so that he escapes the exactions so common in every Bundela village at marriages and other festivals of any of the proprietors. Most of these *pahis* were ruined by the famine of 1868, and indeed the Bundela proprietary body fared little better, as, owing to the minute subdivision of their holdings under the operation of the Hindī law of inheritance, almost every *jāgirdār* and *ubardār* is such only in name, Marwarī Brahmans or Parwar Baniyas (Jains) holding their estates *de facto* as creditors.

These evils are in a great measure due to the paucity of cultivators, there being more land fit for cultivation than cultivators ready to till it. This scantiness of population is also one reason why the assumed rental assets have been found to be so much in excess of the actual village rent-rolls on which the late assessments were based. According to the settlement record, 17,101 acres are entered as the *str* of zamindārs; 18,903 as cultivated by proprietors; 58,305 by resident hereditary cultivators; 3,832 by non-resident cultivators with rights of occupancy; 99,993 by resident tenants-at-will; and 46,833 by non-resident tenants-at-will or by *pahikāshī* *asāms*.

By the recent census the agricultural population is set down at 109,242 souls, and besides these, 78,479 are entered in the occupation statement as labourers, forming about one-third of the entire population. They are of all castes, and are generally paid in grain, and when paid in cash, men get two pice, women one and a half, and children one pice a day. In harvest-time the rates are high, and labourers are paid in grain according to the work done.

The following statements were prepared by the Settlement Officer (Colonel J. Davidson) for 1865-66 (1273 *faslī*), who writes:—
 Value and distribution of agricultural produce. “The details regarding actual produce must undoubtedly be looked upon as only a rough approximation to the truth. The amount shown as gross rental may be accepted with greater confidence. With regard to the distribution of the value, the following method has been adopted:—From the total value of the produce, calculated at the actually prevailing market rates, I deducted the amount shown in the *patwārīs*’ accounts as rent. The balance is entered as share of cultivators, the share of the proprietors being represented by the difference between the gross rental and the Government demand. And only to this extent have I attempted to show the share of the landlord as distinguished from that of the cultivator, for I need hardly observe that large numbers of the proprietary body are themselves cultivators. In their latter capacity they are necessarily recipients of a large share of the gross produce, whereas as ‘landlords’ the return merely shows their portion of the rental after payment of the Government demand.”

A.

Parganah.	Total cultivation in acres.	Produce in muns.			Value of produce.			Rental according to village rent-roll.			Government demand or share.
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	
Lalatpur ...	45,127	47,130	21,668	68,807	73,021	67,511	1,40,538	30,760	25,740	56,500	36,837
Talbahat ...	29,629	50,470	33,801	84,271	80,072	62,155	1,42,227	10,913	21,021	31,934	21,056
Bansel ...	12,073	18,683	8,760	27,443	27,020	21,310	48,330	0,009	8,862	8,871	11,301
Dalabhat ...	5,457	7,107	7,011	14,118	10,800	22,040	32,840	3,910	5,213	9,123	6,123
Mahrauni ...	14,815	21,700	6,710	28,410	28,018	17,012	45,030	11,003	10,007	21,010	13,889
Hanpur ...	28,705	67,306	18,785	86,091	83,430	40,851	1,24,281	33,020	20,521	53,541	33,072
Marauna ...	17,813	31,480	0,178	31,658	53,010	10,702	63,712	15,010	12,210	27,220	17,325
Total ...	161,200	242,000	102,015	344,015	375,700	2,01,111	576,811	1,22,000	1,12,071	2,34,071	1,38,501

B.

Incidence of value of produce on total cultivation per acre. ¹	Incidence of rental according to village rent-roll on total cultivation per acre.	Incidence of Government demand on total cultivation per acre.	Amount of the proprietors' share.	Amount of the other cultivators' share.	Percentage of Government share on value of produce.	Percentage of the proprietors' share on value of produce.	Percentage of the other cultivators' share on value of produce.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 1 10	1 4 0	0 12 8½	20,673	84,026	25 8 0	11 4	89 12 4
5 13 6	1 6 1	0 11 4	19,882	1,32,191	12 2 7	2 9	70 5 8
4 2 9½	1 7 6	0 11 5	7,180	33,716	21 11 9	1 12 1	64 8 1
6 2 11	1 10 11	0 15 11	3,706	2,167	16 1 1	11 2 7	72 12 4
3 13 6	1 10 0	0 15 0	10,182	32,701	21 6 9	17 14 0	57 10 8
4 16 7	2 0 7	1 2 9	21,876	84,510	23 8 6	17 6 3	59 1 3
9 16 4	1 8 11	0 15 7	10,507	42,760	21 8 7	14 13 11	60 0 0
...	...	...	97,076	4,31,003	...	...	...

Another mode of ascertaining the distribution of the value of produce would be as follows:—*Moti* soil produces seven *muns* of wheat per acre, worth Rs. 11, from which deduct seed, interest, village servants, &c. (Rs. 5); the balance, Rs. 6, divided by two gives the zamindar's share. If half the land be sown with wheat and the rest with gram and *joar*, the produce will be five *muns joar* per acre, worth Rs. 6; deduct Re. 1-3-2 for seed, &c., and half the balance, Rs. 2-6-5, will be the landlord's share: gram, from one acre six *muns*, worth Rs. 6, from which deduct Rs. 2-8 for seed, &c., and the zamindar's share will be Re. 1-12-0. Therefore, in one acre with one-half wheat (Re. 1-8-0), one-third *joar* (Re. 0-13-0), and

¹ The figures in B. refer in the same order as the figures in A. to the parganahs there named.

one-sixth gram (Re. 0-1-8), the landlord's share should be Rs. 2-9-8; but the actual rent is Rs. 2, giving the cultivator Rs. 3-2-0 as his share per acre in *moti* land after deducting the cost of seed, &c. The census returns of 1872 already noticed give the incidence of rents paid by cultivators per cultivated acre at Re. 1-4-7, and the Government demand with cesses at Re. 0-13-5, leaving the proprietor seven annas two pie per acre cultivated.

An account of the *batota* treaties is given in the historical sketch at the close of the present notice. The principal families amongst the guaranteed landholders who were parties to those treaties, and who represent the feudal chieftainry of the district, number amongst them the Thákurs of Jákhlaun in Pargana Bálábahat. These now form a large clan, and most of the villages in their possession were held by them long before the *batota* in 1830. They hold $32\frac{1}{2}$ villages, representing a money "*hak*" of Rs. 18,500 *Nándasahi*. Colonel Sleeman, writing in 1835, makes mention of Amrao Singh of Jákhlaun as having been out on *bhámraut* for fifteen out of the preceding twenty years, and not to have thus lost anything in the estimation of his friends. His grandson is now one of the principal shareholders in the estate.¹

The Thákurs of Dongra Kalán hold a *hak* of Rs. 800 *Nándasahi*. A share of this estate, amounting to Rs. 154, held by one Debi Singh, was confiscated in 1858 and settled with another member of the family. Debi Singh was killed in 1862 by Captain Thain's police party. His son, Bhújpal Singh, is still at large, and perpetrates outrages in this and the neighbouring districts. In the Police Report for 1871-72 he is mentioned as still wandering through the neighbouring Native States, but not to have troubled the district during 1871. A cordon of police posts has been formed along his usual haunts, and to this is attributed the immunity from his incursions which the district has enjoyed. The estate comprises five villages in Pargana Bálábahat, Saleya, and Kalrao in Pargana Lalatpur; Súri Kalán in Bápura, and Khataura in Mahrauni, are held by members of the same family. Kunwar Rájájú, a son-in-law of the ex-Raja of Shahgarh, holds an estate consisting of three revenue-free and one *ubari* village. The *sol-disant* Diwán, Amrao Singh, a Lodha by caste, obtained through the influence of Mr. Thornton the grant in perpetuity of the villages of Sayyidpur and Jalandhar, formerly belonging to Rájájú, for certain services said to have been rendered in 1857-58. He still holds these villages, and Rájájú has been compensated by the grant of the village of Bahádurpur.

One of the most influential families in the district is that of Hamír Singh, Bundela of Páli, who, with his brother Madan, held a *jágir* worth Rs. 7,200 *Nándasahi*. Hamír Singh refused to come in under the amnesty, and in consequence

¹ Colonel Davidson's report.

his property was confiscated and settled with his brother, Madan Singh. Hamir Singh, appearing in 1861, was deported to Muradabad, and given a pension of one rupee a day, while his son, Nirbhái Singh, was given a one-third share in the Bánpur village, worth about Rs. 500 a year.

Besides the Bundela Thákurs, whose estates were confirmed to them in *jágr* by the *batota*, there were others holding on an *ubart* (or quit-rent) tenure. The chief amongst these is Rao Arjun Singh, son of Rao Udit Singh, a direct descendant of the ancient Rajas of Chanderi. In the reign of Bharat Sáh, some 400 years ago, this family held a *jágr* of Rs. 25,000, which by the operation of the rules of inheritance and the vicissitudes of war dwindled down to ten villages at the conquest by Gwalíar. They now hold only six villages. The Thákurs of Dongra hold five *ubart* villages. Those found in their possession at the *batota* in 1830 were valued at Rs. 1,421 in excess of their *hak*; in 1838 the quit-rent was finally fixed at Rs. 1,271. The Dehalwara family, of whom the Dongras are a branch, is one of the oldest in the district. They hold four *ubart* villages and a portion of a fifth, besides their *batota jágr* of Rs. 7,000.

The Chaudhrís and Kánúngoos, who under the Marhatta Government held the hereditary office of collectors of the revenue, hold certain revenue-free estates. When the old District of Chanderi was ceded in 1844, they held nine and a half villages and certain patches of land in remuneration for their services, besides enjoying a *damí* (or fee) of ten per cent. on the actual collections. They did no work themselves, but paid four "corrupt irresponsible gomashlas" or agents. In 1847 their *damí* was taken from them, but their lands were valued at not less than Rs. 19,520 per annum. In 1854 the Commissioner proposed the resumption of the lands and the bestowal of an annual payment of Rs. 5,000 instead, but this proposal was objected to by the Gwalíar Darbár, and the matter remained in abeyance until 1864, when the Government ordered the continuance of a revenue-free tenure for life, worth Rs. 3,703, subject to a payment of about Rs. 960 per annum towards the new Kánúngo establishment. This estate now consists of Arauni, Ghútári, Kitwas, Nunauli, Pathari, Jhirkán, Tagári, and half Nibhái in Parganah Lalatpur, and the village of Bairwaro in Parganah Bánpur.

The Nárlat Talukah, comprising fifteen villages, was transferred from Ságar to Lalatpur in 1861. The most prominent member of the family holding this estate in 1869 was Rao Bakht Bali, who is the representative of a numerous body of Thákurs, amongst whom the property is divided. They used to give much trouble in former days, and were amongst the foremost of the turbulent landholders of this part of

the country. They took a prominent part in the rebellion of 1842, and did as much mischief as their means allowed in that of 1857; but since then they have settled down to peaceable pursuits. In this talukah several villages were held under direct management for many years owing to default; these have since 1866 been restored to the proprietors, in some cases at a reduced revenue, as it was shown that the previous assessment had been too high.

The Thākurs of Sindwaha are near neighbours to those of Nārhat, and like them were under the Sagar District till 1861. The Sagar authorities had frequently to report them for misconduct, and owing to the part taken by them in the rebellion of 1857, the *ubari* privileges of all except Zālim Singh were confiscated for wilful and persistent default.

After the confiscation of the estate of the Raja of Shuhgarh for rebellion in 1857, several of his villages were granted in reward to persons who had rendered good services. Amongst these were Ram Ohand, Bāji Rao, Sir Sūbah of Isagarh, on whom were conferred the villages of Bhartiya, Manikpur, and Piyāsa revenue-free in perpetuity, valued at Rs. 2,000 a year. The grant provides for a fixed annual cash payment of Rs. 30 to the zamīndārs of Bhartiya, and Rs. 20 each to the zamīndārs of the other two villages. A similar *jāgr* was conferred by the same order on Balwant Rao, another of Sindhia's adherents; and the villages selected to be held revenue-free were Bannauri and Rakwaha, with a similar reservation of the zamīndār's rights.

On Bābā Maharkar, the Commander-in-Chief of Sindhia's army, a grant of Rs. 2,000 a year from villages Nainpur, Ramosra, and Satwansa in Parganah Marāura, and Mahur in the Bombay Presidency, was conferred; the three former at a quit-rent of Rs. 854 a year. Provision was also made for the rights of the zamīndārs. Girār and Garhauhi were assigned to Ajit Singh, and Būrwar to Dīwān Parichhat, for good services; the latter at a quit-rent of Rs. 14, which was subsequently revised in 1861. Of the 639 villages paying revenue to Government in the district, 245 are held by Bundela Thākurs; 101 by Brahmans; 56 by Ahīrs; 41 by Panwār Rājputs; 46 by other Rājputs; 71 by Lodhas; 17 by Kayaths; 15 by Dandelas; 45 by other Hindūs; and only two by Muhammadans.

There are no large towns in the district, and consequently no centres of trade. The only exports consist of a little grain to Tehri, betel-leaves from Pāli, clarified butter (*ghī*) from the jungle tracts, and small quantities of lac, honey, wax, and other forest produce. The imports are salt, grain, sugar, cotton, cloth, spices, and tobacco, brought by Banjāras from the Central Provinces. The only two fairs of any commercial importance in the district are Nanaura, which lasts for eight days, and is attended by about 5,000 people; and Gūrsara, which lasts for a similar

period, and is attended by about 50,000. Neither of these fairs are much used as places for the interchange of commodities, the articles sold being mainly for local wants and uses. The ordinary markets held twice or thrice a week in every large town or village are the sources from which the people supply their simple wants. There are no statistics of trade of any value external or internal. The manufactures are insignificant. Domestic utensils of metal are made in the towns, and lac ornaments by wandering tribes, such as Nats and Kanjars. In Tálbahat, the shepherds (or Garariyas) make good coarse blankets of wool; Banias make hemp-rope and gunny; and Korís manufacture the coarse cotton cloth which forms the principal clothing of the people. The old town of Chanderí used to be famous for its fine muslins, and they are still procurable there, but the trade has greatly fallen off of late years. The late Captain Tyler tried to introduce the muslin manufacture into the town of Lalatpur, but on the outbreak of cholera in 1865 the weavers died or ran away and the plan failed.

The ordinary weights and measures of time and capacity are in use. The local measure for grain is the *paili* of ten *ser*s; *barya*, one *ser*; *poll*, half a *ser*. In the Maráura Parganah the local *bigha* is equal to the British acre; elsewhere $1\frac{1}{4}$ *bighas* are equivalent to an acre. The Government *bigha* or *bigha* of settlement in use in this district varies in each parganah. The following table gives the measurements:—

Name of Parganah.	Government <i>bigha</i> in square yards.	Number of <i>bighas</i> in an acre.	Decimal fraction the <i>bigha</i> is of an acre.	Name of Parganah.	Government <i>bigha</i> in square yards.	Number of <i>bighas</i> in an acre.	Decimal fraction the <i>bigha</i> is of an acre.
Lalatpur ...	437.1	11.0730	.0008+	Bánpur ...	329.11	14.7063+	.0080
Bánsi ...	154.83	31.2000+	.0320	Mahroni ...	153.69	31.6124	.0317+
Tálbahat ...	248.04	17.0038+	.0586+	Maráura ...	408.11	11.9160	.0810
Bálábahat ...	179.56	26.0647+	.0371				

The wages of coolies from 1858 to 1867 have not changed; they ranged from one to two annas from boys to grown men; *ka-hárs*, two annas; smiths, carpenters, masons, tailors, and *mochás* (or leather-workers),—first class, 4 annas a day; second class, 3 annas; *ghardámis* (or thatchers), potters, and barbers, two annas; road-makers (*beldárs*) and silversmiths,—first class, three annas; second class, two annas.

The following table gives the prices of the principal articles of consumption during the same period, from which it will be seen that prices have nearly doubled, while it would appear that

wages have remained almost stationary. Prices are given in *seers* and *chhatuks* (16 *chhatuks* = one *seer* = 2 lbs. 2 oz.).

Name of product.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.	Sr. c.
Katiya wheat	27 0	29 0	30 0	23 10	21 6	18 8	19 0	12 0	14 6	10 15
Pislya "	28 0	30 12	31 2	21 4	22 4	19 8	20 0	13 0	14 11	18 0
Grama "	35 0	35 6	36 0	26 8	24 8	23 0	25 0	15 0	17 8	15 9
Joar "	33 0	34 14	37 0	28 8	26 8	24 8	28 0	21 4	21 6	16 11
Urd "	28 0	24 12	21 10	19 8	19 10	21 6	20 0	19 8	16 9	18 10
Mung "	28 0	23 8	20 8	20 10	20 10	21 10	20 0	19 8	17 4	20 0
Masur "	28 0	33 12	36 8	37 14	24 10	20 14	22 0	15 0	17 0	21 7
Arhar "	32 0	38 8	40 0	38 8	30 0	36 14	36 0	30 0	20 0	30 0
Til "	25 0	26 4	14 0	14 0	17 0	12 14	14 0	16 12	16 0	12 13
Uncleaned cotton	23 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	5 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 12
Rice	18 0	14 10	15 10	15 12	14 1	15 10	16 0	11 0	10 4	16 0
Barley	34 0	35 12	36 2	26 12	21 8	26 2	35 0	21 0	18 12	26 0½
Hemp	38 0	10 10	12 2	14 0	21 8	17 12	8 0	8 0	6 11	8 5
Maka	45 0	37 8	40 0	35 0	29 10	20 10	30 0	23 0	23 3	27 7
Kodon	55 0	57 0	59 4	46 8	39 4	30 10	40 0	37 0	34 12	38 13
Rah	50 0	44 14	47 8	41 4	28 8	31 6	40 0	30 0	29 13	14 8
Katki	50 0	44 12	46 12	36 10	28 4	31 6	40 0	28 0	28 4	35 11
Sambh	15 0	41 14	46 12	36 10	28 4	31 6	40 0	28 0	50 0	10 0
Phakar	75 0	83 0	87 14	56 8	58 4	50 2	60 0	51 4	60 0	10 0
Kangul	5 0	44 14	46 12	32 11	27 10	30 12	35 0	30 8	27 0	28 0
Singhara, dried	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	10 0	5 10	10 2
Sugar, white	3 4	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 7
Ditto, red	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 8	4 0	2 13	2 11
Gau	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 1	5 8½
Ghi	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 4	2 2
Oil, til	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 2	4 11
Mahua oil	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	5 5
Mahua	17 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	13 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	22 0

The number of estates paying revenue to Government in 1871 was 641, with 4,946 registered proprietors or co-sharers, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,40,445. The average revenue paid by each estate was Rs. 219, and by each sharer Rs. 28. The following statement gives the revenue and expenditure of the district for 1860-61 and 1870-71 in rupees:—

Receipts.	1860-61.	1870-71.	Expenditure.	1860-61.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land-revenue	1,45,188	1,18,810	Officers' salaries	4,819	27,008
Excise	5,760	5,520	Establishment and Civil	23,025	17,752
Customs	8,786	...	Settlement Department	10,140	...
Stamps	1,628	1,722	Judicial ditto	25,227	2,281
Post-office	2,878	3,383	Police ditto	84,276	51,911
Income-tax	984	10,048	Jail ditto	...	1,258
Law and Justice	2,177	8,841			
Local Funds	180	42,301			
Remittances	76,394	22,529			
Bills, deposits, savings, &c	61,596	1,02,128			
Profit and loss	4,435	...			
Total	3,10,811	3,46,772	Total	1,58,087	1,03,213

The number of incomes over Rs. 500 a year assessed to the income-tax at six pies in the rupee, under Act XVI. of 1870, was 307, yielding a revenue of Rs. 11,117. There were 138 incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 750; 66 between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,000; 56 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500; 27 between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000; 18 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000; and two above Rs. 10,000.

At the close of the year 1871-72 there were 162 shops for the sale of native liquor and one for the sale of English spirituous and fermented liquors in the district. In the Jhansi Division, what is known as the farming system is in force; under this the right of manufacture and vend of country spirit is farmed to an individual usually by a parganah: consequently the number of stills at work and the quantity of liquor issued can with difficulty be ascertained. The receipts and charges on account of excise were:—

Year.	Receipts on account of liquor vend, &c.	Drugs.	Medak.	Tari.	Opium	Fines and miscellaneous.	Gross charges.	Net receipts.
1870-71	Rs. 3,207	Rs. 480	Rs. 74	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,760	Rs. ...	Rs. 809	Rs. 4,613
1871-72	6,111	471	220	...	2,256	90	1,179	7,913

Stamp duties are levied under the General Stamp Act (XVIII. of 1869) and under the Court Fees' Act. The following statement shows the revenue and charges under this head for this district:—

Year.	Handis and adhesive stamps.	Blue and black document stamps.	Duties and penalties realised.	Gross charges.	Net receipts	Court fees stamps sales.	Gross charges.	Net receipts	Total net receipts.
1870-71...	Rs. 162	Rs. 1,457	Rs. 62	Rs. 216	Rs. 1,436	Rs. 4,753	Rs. 230	Rs. 4,523	Rs. 5,960
1871-72...	101	1,108	1	297	1,002	4,897	348	4,549	5,551

In 1871-72 there were 131 documents registered under the provisions of the Registration Act (VIII of 1871), on which fees to the amount of Rs. 212 were collected. The expense of establishment, &c., during the same period amounted to Rs. 389. There were 23 registrations affecting immovable property in which registration was compulsory under Section 17 of Act VIII. of 1871, and 75 in which the registration was optional, the aggregate value of the immovable property transferred by these instruments being Rs. 11,899. The other registrations effected

refer to movable property, wills, &c., and the total aggregate values of all the documents registered amounts to Rs. 18,890.

Tradition ascribes the colonization of Lalatpur in the earliest days to the Gonds, traces of whose rule still remain in the old temples in the south of the district, close to the Vindhyan hills, where also a scattered remnant of the tribe continues to reside. The embankments constructed to form reservoirs for irrigation, which have been allowed to fall into ruin by the Bundelas, are also attributed to the Gonds, who seem to have been an agricultural people, possessed of a very high grade of civilisation and professing a form of the Hindú religion. The Gonds were succeeded by the Chandels (see MAHONA), who were driven out by Prithiraj, and he in turn by the Musalmáns. The Chandels seem to have had a very close connection with the Gonds, ousting them in all Western Bundelkhand, but occasionally making alliances with them, as in the case of Durgavati, the Chandel queen of the Gond Raja of Garha Mandla. During the Muhammadan sway the country became subject to several semi-independent rulers, until the advent of the Bundelas about the fourteenth century.

Sehanpál, the Bundela, drove out the Khangars or Khagars, a tribe who held a large tract of country to the west of the Dhasán, and expelled them from Karar, now in Orchha, where he settled himself. Succeeding leaders increased their territory until, in the eighth generation, Bharati Chand, a son of Rudr Partap, founded Orchha. He was succeeded by his nephew, Bír Singh Deo, the murderer of Akbar's learned minister, Abul Fazl. Rajaram, or Ram Sáh, a brother of Bír Singh, now quitted Orchha and founded the Chandorí State, making Bír or Bárh his head-quarters, about 1602 A.D. (see under BUNDELKHAND). From his family also sprang the Rajas of Bánpur. Ram Sáh was succeeded by Singh Ram in 1612 A.D., and he by Bharat Sáh in 1620, who was followed by Debi Singh in 1646, and then came Durga Singh in 1663, Durjan Singh in 1687, Mán Singh in 1733, Anrud Singh in 1746, and Ram Chand in 1774 A.D. The last, turning his attention to religious matters in the year 1788, went on a pilgrimage to Ajúdhya in Oudh, where he remained until his death. During his absence the Peshwa took possession of Saurái, Dakrani, and Bálabahal, while certain turbulent Bundelas of his own class seized and appropriated a large portion of the revenues, the remainder being remitted to Ram Chand by his agents. With the consent of Ram Chand, his eldest son, Pirjipál, was placed on the *gadi* in 1800, but had only ruled for two years when he was murdered at the instigation of one of his chiefs. Pirjipál was succeeded by his brother, Múr Pahlál, a young man of debauched manners, and utterly unfitted to control or influence his turbulent subjects.

In 1811, Sindhia, in revenge for constant attacks made by the Bundelas, sent an expedition under Colonel Jean Baptiste to capture Chanderi. Colonel Baptiste, after taking in succession the forts of Kotra, Bánsi, Rajwára, and Lalatpur, proceeded to Chanderi, whence Múr Pahlád with his family fled to Jhausi, leaving his fort to be defended by Diwán Takht Singh and Kunwar Amrao Singh, who appear to have made a determined resistance. The siege was carried on for several weeks, and eventually the fort was captured through the treachery of one of the Chanderi Thákurs. After taking Chanderi, Colonel Baptiste went to attack Garhakota, and despatched one of his officers to besiege Tálbahat, where there was a fort of considerable strength, held on the part of the Raja by one Ballabh Tewari and a Kilahdar. The siege was carried on without success for three months, the fort being built on a commanding position, and its guns sweeping all the approaches. Baptiste's lieutenant was killed, and he himself came to assume the command, and made such good use of his guns that Ballabh Tewari lost courage and went over to the enemy. This act of treachery was rewarded with a grant of 50 *bighas* of land, of which his family still retain possession. After the fall of Tálbahat all resistance was at an end, and the conquest of Chanderi was complete. Colonel Baptiste was appointed by Sindhia to the government of the district, and in 1813 A.D. he restored all the confiscated *jágirs* to their former owners, Múr Pahlád receiving for his own share 31 villages. After these events the Raja took up his abode at Keilgaon, and remained there about 15 years, living on the proceeds of his villages. But in 1829 A.D. new disturbances broke out, headed by Múr Pahlád and his Bundela brethren, who were all more or less discontented with Sindhia's arrangements. Colonel Baptiste returned to Chanderi from Gwalior, and through the intervention of the Raja of Orchha succeeded in inducing the Thákurs to come to a peaceable settlement of their grievances.

The first *batola* agreement was made in 1887 *Sauvat* or 1830 A.D., and by it the Chanderi territory, valued at Rs. 4,95,121 *Nánásáhi* rupees, exclusive of religious and charitable alienations, was divided, and two-thirds were granted to Gwalior and one-third to the Raja. Múr Pahlád's share, therefore, amounted to Rs. 1,65,441, including a sum of Rs. 95,000 on account of service lands due to the subordinate Bundela chiefs. After the lapse of a few years it was found that Múr Pahlád had so contrived that most of the *jágir* lands of his brother Thákurs were included in Sindhia's two-third share, which was tantamount to their resumption; moreover, he did not adhere to the plan for distributing amongst them the Rs. 95,000 worth of land. This naturally caused great discontent, and a number of the principal Thákurs went in a body to Gwalior, to represent their grievances to Sindhia. This led to an

enquiry as to the amount of *hak* (or right) to which each chief was entitled; an award was made accordingly, and was embodied in a second or supplementary treaty, commonly known as the *batota* of 1895 *Sanvat* or 1838 A.D.

Under these treaties the lands in possession of each chief were confirmed according to the amount of his *hak*, and this was entered in every instance in cash, without any specification of the area of the lands assigned, but a detail of the villages was entered in which the *hak* lands were comprised. When the value of lands in possession did not exceed the amount of the *hak*, the tenure became revenue-free, or *jágir*; when the value was in excess of the *hak*, the difference was payable as quit-rent, or *ubarl*. Where the amount was less than the *hak*, or when persons entitled to share were found wholly out of possession, the difference was made good by awarding an equivalent in other villages. These lands were called *chir batota* or *hak Thákurán*; they were taken from the one-third share allotted to the Raja, and are scattered throughout the district.¹

After the conclusion of the treaty of 1833 A.D. Mír Pahlád took up his abode at Bānpur, whence he also took his title as Raja. He died in 1842, and was succeeded by his son, Mardan Singh. By the treaty of 1844, concluded between the British Government and Sindhia after the battle of Mahārājpur, Sindhia's share of the Chanderí territory came under British rule as a guarantee for the payment of the Gwalior Contingent, and was administered by a Deputy Superintendent, who also had criminal jurisdiction in Bānpur. The Pargana of Bānpur and the various scattered villages comprised in the remaining one-third share continued under the rule of Mardan Singh. As regards the rest of the district it was stipulated that the assumption of the management by the British Government should not involve the abolition of the sovereignty of the Mahārāja or of the proprietary rights of the inhabitants. Next came the mutiny.

In April, 1857, Thákur Jajhar Singh of Nanakpur died, and, agreeably to the orders of Government, his tenure was resumed and settled with his heirs, instead of the third part being given to the Raja of Bānpur, in the terms of the *batota*. Upon this Mardan Singh of Bānpur sent for the heir, Jawáhir Singh, invested him with a *pagari* (or head-dress), and advised him to collect his relations and retainers and go into "*bhumiúwat*" (or rebellion) as the surest way of inducing the Government to alter their resolution. It also appears that the Raja was irritated at being refused by Government certain honours to which he considered himself entitled. At the outbreak of the mutiny the district was in temporary charge of Zaim-ul-*ábidin* Khan, a man of lazy and feeble character and unfit for any post of

¹ Colonel Davidson's report.

responsibility. Early in May, Guneshjá, son of Jawáhir Singh, informed the Deputy that his father was about to go into rebellion, and asked for the interference of the Court, but in vain.¹

The district was handed over to Captain A. C. Gordon early in June, 1857, who found it in great disorder, which was increased by the news of the mutiny at Jhansi. The Bundelas rose in all directions and commenced plundering and collecting in large bodies at Chanderí, Tálbahat, and Lalatpur. The Bámput Raja from the beginning encouraged these bodies of rebels, and by the 11th or 12th June occupied the passes above Malbáun with his matchlockmen. He endeavoured also to win over the 6th Cavalry Regiment, and with the aid of the native civil subordinates opened up communications with the rebels at Jhansi and closed on the station with a large force, from whence he was ordered to depart by the Deputy Commissioner. He then took up his quarters at Maráura. On the 11th June Captain Gordon had the treasure removed to the sepoy lines, and proposed that the detachment should fall back on Gwalíar. In consultation with the native officers this was agreed upon, but when on the 12th it was attempted to put the design into execution the men mutinied and warned their officers to fly. The same day this party was taken to Maráura and thence to Bámput by the Raja's order, and sent on the 17th to Tehrí under some Bámput men, who left it at the Jammí. The fugitives then proceeded with one faithful guide towards Tehrí, but were stopped by the troops of that State, who had been sent to prevent the entrance of Europeans. After some suspicious movements they were at length admitted to Orchha through the influence of one Prem Naráyan, and remained at his house until the 2nd of July.

On that date they set out for Ságar *via* Shuhgarh, and were protected by the rebel Raja of that place from the Ságar mutineers. European refugees made prisoners Up to the fall of Delhi the Raja treated them with kindness, but from that time they experienced nothing but ill-treatment. They were hurried off without seeing the Raja, and made over as prisoners to a guard under his brother, Diwán Lachhman Singh, and were occasionally exposed to very insulting treatment, being threatened with hanging and flogging. Thákur Lachhman Singh of Nárhát, however, who pretended to have joined the rebels, but who had come into their camp to communicate with Captain Gordon on the part of Major Western, Deputy Commissioner of Ságar, prevailed on Diwán Lachhman Singh to apologise and treat them better. Shortly after Diwán Lachhman Singh left to attack the British troops at Bonaika, by whom he was defeated, with the loss of a cannon, he himself being severely wounded. Upon this the Europeans were sent to a place called Papíti, confined in a cowshed and insulted in every way. On the 25th July Captain A. C.

¹ See further Major Pakeney's and Mr. Fassanah's official narratives.

Gordon was sent for by the Shahgarh Raja, who stated that his troops had attacked our forces contrary to his orders, and that he was still anxious to be our ally, but on the old condition—the gift of the Garhakota Parganah and that his gun should be restored to him. He added that he gave our Government eight days to consider his terms, and if he received an unfavourable reply he should join the rebels. On the morning of the 27th July the party started with a guard for Bonaika, a town in the Sagar District. Their arms, of which they had been deprived, had been restored to them.

After they had proceeded some distance, a Sagar messenger who accompanied them told Captain Gordon that he suspected some treachery as they were being taken off the proper road. When about a *kos* from Bonaika they were met by three horsemen (*sawárs*), who demanded their weapons, saying they had been sent by the Raja to bring the party back, and had been ordered to kill them if they did not obey. The Shahgarh guard, consisting of 30 men, made no objection—indeed, assisted the horsemen. On their way back they halted at Zálampur, where the horsemen again threatened the Europeans, and one of them drove his spear into the cheekbone of Mr. Verrier, of the Salt Department, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. On reaching Papíri they met a party of the Raja's troops, on which the horsemen immediately made off. The commander of these troops declared that the *sawárs* had not been sent by the Raja to recall them, and sent off a messenger to him to state what had occurred. The Raja ignored the whole proceeding, stating that the *sawárs* were inhabitants of the Sagar District.

On the 29th July the whole party were removed to Barotta, a fort in the middle of the jungle, and they were informed that the Raja could not send them to Sagar owing to the disturbed state of the country. They remained at Barotta until the end of their captivity, the 12th September, 1857, during which time their treatment was worse than they had before experienced. They were confined in two low, leaky rooms, sometimes ankle-deep in mud, situated in a small courtyard, one side of which was occupied by the guard. They had no change of clothes, and were not permitted to go anywhere without a detail of the guard. Their food was of the coarsest description of flour, rice, and pulses, like the usual fare of prisoners in jail; the daily sum allowed to support fifteen people being one rupoo and two pice. On the 7th September, 1857, Colonel Miller's Madras

column having advanced to Dumoh, the Shahgarh Raja became alarmed, and sending for Captain Gordon to Shahgarh, stated that he had made up his mind to send the whole party into Sagar in safety. The party left Barotta on the 12th and reached Sagar in safety on the 14th September, 1857.

As stated above, the Raja of Bānpur with a large force and some guns went from Marāura to Lalatpur on the 13th June, the day after the Europeans took shelter in the former place. A quarrel arose between him and the 6th Regiment Gwalior mutineers and *sawārs* regarding the treasure which Captain Gordon had distributed to the latter, the Raja demanding a share, which the mutineers refused. The mutineers marched from Lalatpur in the evening, and almost immediately after they left the place were attacked by the Raja's followers and other Bundelas, but beat them off with little loss to themselves, the Bundelas suffering severely. The Raja of Bānpur was now in full possession of the Chanderi District, and appears to have been obeyed as well as native princes usually are. He plundered all who were supposed to favour our Government, extorted money from the trading classes, raised revenue, and established a cannon foundry on the European principle, with an excellent boring apparatus, at Bānpur.¹ The Tahsildar of Lalatpur, Haniyat Ali; the Serishtadar, Ali Husain; and Hidayat Ali, writer, all took service under him. On the 7th or 8th July the Bānpur Raja took possession of the Sagar Parganahs of Khemlasa and Karai, and plundered the treasure in the latter place, where he was joined by our Tahsildar. The garrison of Sagar was so severely crippled by the mutiny of the greater part of it that the Bānpur Raja remained in possession of the northern

Sir Hugh Rose. part of the Sagar District until the arrival of Sir Hugh Rose's force at Ratgarh and Sagar in January, 1858.

Sir Hugh Rose captured Ratgarh and defeated the rebels at Banowadhia, so that in January, 1858, the Bānpur Raja was compelled to abandon Karai and Khemlasa in the Sagar District, and withdrew into Chanderi and Bānpur. After the capture of Garhakota Sir Hugh advanced from Sagar on the 27th February. The British force reached Rajwas on the 1st March, and ascertained that the Raja of Bānpur with a strong force held the Nārhat Pass. Sir Hugh Rose determined to make a feint in that direction and to force the easier pass, that of Madanpur, which was held by the Shahgarh Raja's troops and the 52nd Bengal mutineers. This was done on the 3rd March, the enemy being defeated with severe loss. Upon this the Raja of Bānpur abandoned the Nārhat Pass and fell back towards Bānpur and Tālbahat, both of which places were abandoned on the approach of our forces under Major Orr, who reached Tālbahat on the 13th March.

The administration of the Chanderi District, including Bānpur, was made over temporarily to Captain Maclean, who established police-stations of Tehri troops in different places. Meanwhile, the siege of Chanderi was being carried on by the first brigade of Sir Hugh Rose's force, under Brigadier Stewart, of the Bombay Army; but as

¹ On the occupation of Bānpur by Sir Hugh Rose's force it was destroyed.

it was found impossible to spare any regular troops to occupy the Chanderi District, disturbances soon broke out there, and before our forces advanced from Jhansi, large bodies of rebels had assembled under the Ráná and attacked our tahsil at Tálbahat. They were, however, beaten off. Shortly before the affair at Kúneh, on the 7th May, 1858, the rebel Rajas of Shahgarh and Bámput, having doubled round the flank of Sir Hugh Rose's force, reached their own territories and recaptured Chanderi. When early in June the news of the revolt at Gwalior reached Lalatpur, Captain Maclean was obliged to leave, and the whole district again fell into the hands of the rebels. On the 5th July the Bámput Raja gave himself up to Mr. Thornton at Maráura, but was shortly after allowed to return to the district, where he continued intriguing and collecting revenue until early in August, when he finally came in and proceeded with the Shahgarh Raja under escort to Gwalior.

At the end of August, 1858, Lieutenant Fenton with a few police was sent to occupy Lalatpur, which he succeeded in accomplishing, with the exception of Jákhlaun, Páli, and Nánakpur, where the Bundelas still assembled in considerable numbers. About the 22nd September, on the approach of Tantia Topi, the rebels attacked, drove out and cut up several of the police in the police-stations of Tálbahat and Bánsi, and murdered the chief police officers. The district officers were deserted by several of the Bhupál Levy, but retreating on Bámput, defeated an attack of the rebels near Kalyánpur. One portion of Tantia Topi's column attacked Chanderi, but was beaten off with considerable loss, and the second entering the Jhansi District made for Tehri, but was headed and driven back to Lalatpur, where, after being joined by all the rebel Thákurs, they halted two or three days, and then marched towards Shahgarh. On the 18th October this force was met by General Michel and defeated at Khajuriya near Sindh-wáha with heavy loss in men and all their guns. The rebel army then turned north towards Tálbahat, but finding escape in this direction cut off, again doubled back to the south through the difficult and wild country along the east bank of the Betwa, and escaped into the Sagar District, pursued by General Michel. The district again came under British rule, and was not subsequently disturbed to any very great degree. It is a curious incident of the disturbances in this district that the Bundela Thákurs and their followers broke out into rebellion long before the troops at Lalatpur showed any signs of mutiny, and that throughout they remained the same turbulent and disaffected body which tradition and history have always represented them to be. It may well be hoped that the lessons of the year of mutiny may not be lost, and that the semi-savage tribes inhabiting this portion of Her Majesty's dominions accustomed for centuries to Ishmaelitic warfare may be spared the reign of pure law for which they are as yet unfitted.

Mention has been made of the Shahgarh Raja in the preceding narrative. He too was a Bundela and a lineal descendant of Chhatarsāl. His ancestor, Pirthi Singh, son of Hardi Sah, Raja of Pannā, was appointed by the Peshwa Raja of Garhakota in 1740 A.D., which then yielded a revenue of about six lakhs of rupees. He was succeeded by his son, Kishanjū, whose brothers, Narāyanjū and Hari Singh, died without issue. Kishanjū was succeeded by his son, Mardan Singh, who was expelled by a Gwalior force under Jean Baptiste Filose just before the occupation of this part of the country by the British under Colonel Watson in 1818. Mardan Singh obtained from the British Government the *jāgīr* of Shahgarh, yielding a revenue of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees per annum. His descendant, Raja Bakht Balī, joined in the rebellion of 1857, and his estates were confiscated. Parganah Marāura was annexed to the Lalatpur District, and the remainder of his State to the Sāgar District of the Central Provinces.¹

The estates of Mardan Singh were also confiscated and annexed to the Lalatpur District, then known as Chanderī. In 1860, by a treaty concluded with Sindhia, 80 villages comprising the whole of Parganah Chanderī, valued at Rs. 17,011 per annum (exclusive of excise), were restored to Sindhia; and the full sovereignty over the remainder of the assigned territory, comprising 380 villages, valued at Rs. 94,909, was transferred to the British Government, who made Lalatpur their head-quarters and gave that name to the district. During the same year 36 villages of the Nārhat Parganah of the Sāgar District, which had been under British management since 1819, were annexed to Lalatpur. Since 1860 the history of Lalatpur is the history of its administration which has been sufficiently sketched in the preceding pages.

The prevailing diseases are dysentery, rheumatism, and malarious fevers, attributable in a great measure to the porous nature of the soil. Again, in many parts of the district stagnant pools occur both in the beds of streams and in the artificial tanks with which the district is pretty well supplied. These latter are, however, for the most part out of repair and dry up about March and April. The decomposition of vegetable matter in their beds tends to increase a bad class of fever, especially in the weak and anæmic subjects already suffering from diseases of the spleen. No improvement as regards the endemic diseases has been noticed. Population and cultivation have both decreased to a certain extent. The natural drainage of the country is very good, and artificial arrangements for this purpose are seldom required. In a sanitary point of view the villages resemble each other, but where the municipal or the *chaukidārī* tax is in force, sanitation, so far as refers to cleanliness of the town latrines, &c., receives every attention.

¹Pogson's Bundelas, 115.

Cholera and small-pox visited the district in 1868-69 and carried off about 1900 people. The drought and famine favoured these diseases. The poorer class, when grain was scarce and not procurable, lived on the bark of trees, which they dried and reduced to flour, and with the addition of small quantities of either gram or *jodā* baked into cakes. The disease travelled from the south (or Sagar) side, and quarantines were established, but to no purpose. The rate of mortality from both diseases was 6·2 per cent.¹

Cattle disease in a mild form is a yearly occurrence; but in 1871 there was an epidemic of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease—the former termed by the Bundelas *mítā* and the latter *bekra*. This to a certain extent may have been aggravated by the drought during 1868-69. When the animals are attacked with this disease, the owners consider it inevitable and leave the poor creatures to their fate. Cattle have not suffered from extension of cultivation, and the pasture lands are intact and amply sufficient for all purposes. There are no important Hindú or Musalmán fairs in the district. Annually Rath *melās*, however, in accordance with the religious rites of the Jains are usually held both in Lalatpur and other parganahs. In 1869 the gathering in two places was estimated at 100,000 and 80,000 respectively. No epidemics occurred. There is no fixed period for these *melās*, but they usually take place in March or April.

The indigenous medicines are given below as used in practice by the *baid*s in this district. The drugs (published in a list compiled by Dr. Wilkie in 1865, and appended to the rules for charitable dispensaries) are, with few exceptions, procurable from *pansāris*. The treatment pursued by the *baid*s as regards diseases is the same everywhere. In the remarks to the list the principal diseases are given for which the indigenous plants are used in practice by the principal *baid* of Lalatpur:—

Name in vernacular.		Scientific name.	Remarks by Gadadhar, <i>baid</i> .
Adrak (fresh ginger)	...	Zingiber officinalis	...
Ajwāin	...	Ptychotis ajwayan	...
Am (mango)	...	Mangifera Indica	...
Amaltās (cassia) flowers	...	Cassia fistula	...
Aunla	...	Embilica officinalis	...
Babūl gum	...	Acacia Arabica	...
Bālbirang	...	...	...
Bahera	...	Terminalia Belerica	...
Beljīr (bale)	...	Ægle Marmelos	...
Bingulā (cotton seed)	...	Gossypium herbaceum	...
Bagchī or samrāj	...	...	...
Lime water	...	Caleta liquor	...
Dhatūra	...	Dhatūra stramonium	...

¹ Information supplied by Mr. F. Saunders, Civil Surgeon.

Name in vernacular.	Scientific name.	Remarks by Gadadhar, baid.
Charcoal	Carbo ligni	Alterative.
Dhanya	Coriandrum sativum	Diarrhœa.
Carjat	Daucus carota	Tonic.
Gulkand	Conserve of roses	Slight purgative.
Gulanchah nimgoluh ... ..	... ..	Bilious attacks.
Imli	Tamarindus Indica	Purgative.
Indrayan, Bislant	Cucuma colocynthis	Tonic, purgative.
Kāghazl pibū	Citrus limonum	Bilious attacks.
Kala dūnā	Pharbitis nil	Purgative.
Kamla	Rottlera tinctoria	Tonic.
Kaner	Nerum odorum	Alterative.
Karela	Momordica charantia	Purgative.
Kūsul seeds	Cichorium intybus	In sherbet.
Kandūri	Scilla Indica	Bilious attacks.
Karū tel	Oleum sinapis (mustard oil)	Liniment for rheumatism.
Katūā	Gochlopermum gossypium	In sherbet.
Katibū	Acetia catechu	Diarrhœa.
Katkaranja	Coilondina Bonduo	Colic.
Kavā	Coffee	Diarrhœa.
Lal mureh	Capisium	Liniment in rheumatism.
Maror phalī ... ..	... ..	Alterative.
Mudār root	Calotropis gigantea	Bilious attacks.
Narangi (orange)	Citrus aurantium	Idito.
Nīm	Azadirachta Indica	Alterative.
Nir ot ... ..	... ..	Purgative.
Papita ... ..	... ..	Alterative.
Podinū	Mentha Sativa	Dyspepsia.
Palāa	Butea frondosa	Purifying blood.
Ritha	Sapindus emarginatus	Diarrhœa.
Castor oil	Oleum Ricini	Purgative.
Shahat (honey)	Mel	Alterative.
Saunf	Foeniculum vulgare	Dyspepsia.
Sukhdarsan	Cuminum Asinacum	Purifying blood.
Soya seeds	Anethum soya (aniso)	Dyspepsia.
Alsi (flax)	Linum catarticum	As a plaster, oil as a liniment.
Tulsi	Ocimum sanctum	Bilious attacks.
White jira	Cyathum cumlunum	Dyspepsia.
Yellow wax	Cera flava	Ointment.

In 1871 the deaths recorded throughout the district were given as due to the following causes :—Cholera, 1 ; small-pox, 9 ; fevers 1,402 ; bowel complaints, 603 ; all other causes, 866—or a total of 2,881, being in the ratio of 11·61 to each one thousand inhabitants. During 1871-72 there were 2,508 vaccino operations, of which 2,287 were successful. The small-pox mortality is only ·03 per 1,000. Included in the above are 152 deaths from injuries, consisting of 76 from snake-bites and wild animals ; 44 from accidents ; 10 from wounds, and 22 from suicide—or ·61 per 1,000 inhabitants. The fever death-rate was 5·65 per 1,000.

